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INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

OF

CENTRE COUNTY,

WITH

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES, &c. &c.

COMPILED BY D. S. MAYNARD.

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P R E F A C E .

It is the design of the compiler to present in this work such matter as, in his judgment, will be the most valuable and most interesting to the general reader. In attempting this he is fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome, and of his liability to criticism. The scarcity of reliable data renders it impossible to attain absolute accuracy, especially in giving historical information. It is hoped and believed, however, that this work contains as few important errors as usually occur in publications of its kind.

It is proper here to acknowledge assistance received from various citizens of the county. Among those who have furnished valuable information and aided in the collection of material for the following pages, are: E. C. Humes, Esq., Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor Curtin, Edmund Blanchard, Esq., W. P. Wilson, Esq., Mrs. Annie McBride, Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, James McManus, Esq., Gen. Miles Green, Dr. W. L. Wilson, John Irwin, Jr., Elder Nathan J. Mitchell, and James H. Rankin, Esq. Thanks are especially due the gentlemen who have prepared the several sketches to which their names are attached, and also to the county officials who so kindly assisted in the examination of records, &c.

D. S. M.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 10, 1877.

INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE history of the region comprised within the present limits of Centre County is necessarily interwoven with that of the several counties of which it originally formed a part, viz., Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntington, from which it was taken in 1800; and a historical sketch of the county, however brief, should begin with, or prior to, the time when the first permanent settlers located upon its soil. This takes us back more than a hundred years—to a period when wild animals and wild men seemed to vie with each other in their hostility to the white intruder, their common foe.

That the territory under consideration was once a favorite hunting ground of the Indians there is no doubt whatever. Though there are many evidences, traditionary and otherwise, that they roamed in vast numbers over the mountains, and through the valleys, there are very few monumental remains now existing to indicate their former presence. Occasionally a mound of earth, supposed to have been thrown up by them, has been discovered; but such relics are exceedingly rare, and of doubtful origin, no one being fully prepared to say: when, by whom, and for what particular purpose they were built, the general supposition, however, is, that they marked the site of some important event, or the burial place of a dead chieftain.

It should be borne in mind that the Indians had no fondness for physical labor, as such. Though they would endure the hardships and privations of a long march through a wild and desolate region, they were never known to injure their constitutions by what might

be termed actual labor. Hunting, fishing and fighting, constituted the routine of their daily duties, while the *work* fell to the lot of the uncomplaining squaw. Therefore it is not to be supposed, that, being constitutionally averse to manual labor, they would toil and sweat to rear lofty piles, even to commemorate their own skill and greatness, as architects, or to immortalize the name and fame of a departed hero. The principal "monuments" raised by the Indians to mark the resting place of the dead, were either mounds of earth or piles of stone thrown loosely together—just such structures as it is reasonable to suppose would have been made by decrepit old men or over-worked women. Hence the scarcity, or even the total absence, of such remains in certain localities, is no proof whatever that the Indians had not, at some time, lived and moved and held high carnival there.

Then again it should be remembered that in constructing their habitations the surface of the ground was scarcely disturbed. A certain spot may have been occupied by wigwams for generations; but a few years after their removal not a vestige would remain to mark the place. Furthermore, it was often the case, except in especial instances, that the remains of their dead were taken for interment a considerable distance from their favorite haunts.

The pioneers of Centre county, like those of other localities, encountered many hardships and endured many privations. Economy, in some cases the most rigid, had to be practiced; privileges, now so common in every day life in the country, were then unthought of; luxuries, such as now are enjoyed by the masses, were out of the question. In fact, the resources of the parents were often severely taxed to provide food and clothing for their children. It has been said, that the matrons of the Bald Eagle Valley, in early times, employed themselves during the winter in spinning flax and tow, and weaving it into cloth for summer use, while, in the summer, they spent their time in manufacturing woollen fabrics for winter wear.

Frontier life is about the same the world over. "First settlers," those who prepare the way—lay the foundation for a more advanced civilization—always have to endure toils, undergo trials and submit

to perplexing inconveniences from which their more favored successors would scornfully shrink; but, as has often been remarked, they are more social and "neighborly," more obliging to each other, than are the people of densely populated regions. Their interests and destinies are blended together and intermingled. They pass through the same hardships, encounter the same dangers, and share together the same privileges and enjoyments. Indeed, they help to bear each other's burdens, and mutually participate in the various pleasures of their humble lives. They weep together and console each other in hours of affliction, and rejoice in unison under the benign influences of a smiling Providence. Thus it was with the early inhabitants of Centre and adjoining counties. Their lives were by no means monotonous, as may be supposed; and there is no doubt whatever that, notwithstanding their unfavorable surroundings, they, as a general thing, took "solid comfort." Their work was toilsome, and their food exceedingly plain, but wholesome, as their vigorous constitutions attested. Their amusements were essentially limited, and consisted of hunting and fishing (which, by the way, were important means of obtaining subsistence), and occasionally a social gathering, or dancing frolic, when a party sufficiently large to form a set could be gotten together. It happened sometimes on such occasions, that, owing to the inability of the "ladies" to be present, the dance was conducted entirely by the men, who chose their partners from their own sex, and entered into the spirit of the affair with great zest and manifestations of supreme enjoyment.

Nature has been accused of partiality in the distribution of her favors. She is charged with scattering them with a lavish hand in some places, and parsimoniously withholding them in others.—Whether these charges are true or false, it is an indisputable fact that Centre county has received a full share of her richest bounties, and man has not been unmindful of this right to employ his skill and energy in appropriating her favors to his own use. The forest trees he has manufactured into lumber. The streams themselves he has converted into public highways. The minerals with which the region abounds, he has made to serve important purposes. The very rocks and stones he has utilized in making roads, and in building

various structures. He has bridged the streams and used their waters as moving power for machinery. He has built railroads, and opened public thoroughfares, leading in every direction. He has cleared and cultivated the soil, making it produce abundantly. He has reared fine buildings for religious and educational purposes. He has built towns and villages on every hand. In fact, where the Red Man once roamed in fearless freedom, and whooped in barbaric revelry, there has been planted a progressive and enduring civilization.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain when the first actual settlement was made in what is now Centre county. It is known, however, that it was previous to the Revolutionary war, for "in 1776," according to Linn, "Penn's Valley was pretty numerously settled;" and Sherman Day says, in alluding to the Fort Stanwix Treaty in 1768, "about that time, or as some say, a year or two previous, Andrew Boggs, father of the late distinguished Judge Boggs, erected his cabin on the left bank of Bald Eagle Creek, opposite to an old Indian village on the flats near where Milesburg is now situated. Daniel and Jonas Davis, Low Dutchmen, settled a few years after Mr. Boggs, a little further down the creek. There was a block-house at Davis' place, at which a garrison was stationed for a while in 1777. Not long after Mr. Boggs, Mr. William Lamb settled on Spring Creek, about a mile below Bellefonte, just above the gap in the mountains. Richard Malone was also an early settler in the valley. A Mr. Culbertson, who was killed by the Indians, appears also to have settled somewhere in the valley during the Revolution. Soon after the treaty of 1768, James Potter, afterward a Brigadier General under Washington, came up the West Branch and Bald Eagle Creek, to seek for choice lands. He crossed the Nittany mountain at Logan's Gap, and for the first time set his eyes upon lovely Penn's Valley, afterward his happy home.—After reconnoitering the valley he descended Penn's Creek in a canoe; but soon returned again, took up a large body of land, made a settlement there, and erected a stockade fort." Other pre-revolu-

tionary settlers of the valley were John Livingston, Maurice Davis and John Hall.

In common with many others, General Potter was driven from his home by the Indians at the opening of the Revolution. He entered the service of his country, and was with Washington at Valley Forge, Brandywine, Germantown and in New Jersey. It is evident, from letters, orders and other papers now in possession of his descendants, that he had the entire confidence of his superior officer. One letter in particular, giving instructions and explicit directions in regard to the details of a certain important expedition to be conducted by General Potter, is in the hands of Dr. Potter, of Bellefonte, great-grandson of the General.

At the close of the war, General Potter returned to his possession in Penn's Valley, and subsequently became deputy-surveyor for the Sixth district. He died in Franklin county, Pa., in the fall of 1789, from the effects of an injury received while assisting at some work upon his property. He had gone to Franklin county for the purpose of getting medical assistance, and soon died, at the residence of his daughter.

General Philip Benner was one of the early and prominent citizens of the county. In 1792 he located in Spring township, where he died in 1833. He was a native of Chester county. When quite young he took up arms against the British, under General Wayne, who was a relative. After the war, he became a successful manufacturer of iron, at Coventry forge in Chester county. About the year 1790, he purchased the property in Centre county known as "Rock Furnace," and soon after erected a forge, one of the first in the county, to which he subsequently added another forge, a furnace and a rolling mill. The rising importance of the West impressed him with the idea of opening communication with Pittsburgh, as a market for his iron and mail. He succeeded, and for many years enjoyed, without competition, the trade in what he called "Juniata iron," for the western country. He held the rank of Major-General of militia, and was twice a Presidential elector.

Andrew Gregg was another prominent citizen in the early days of

Centre County. He was born at Carlisle, Pa., on June 10th, 1755. He received a classical education, and was engaged for some years as tutor in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1783 he commenced the business of store keeper in Middletown, Dauphin county. Four years later he married a daughter of Gen. Potter, and in the following year moved to Penn's Valley, where he settled down in the woods and commenced the business of farming, about two miles from Potters' old fort. He remained on his farm until 1814, when he removed to Bellefonte for the purpose of educating his children, several of whom were still young. In 1790 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected several times, serving in all sixteen successive years, and during the session of 1806-7 was chosen a member of the United States Senate. In 1820 he was called to the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Hiester. "As a public man, as well as in private life, he was remarkable for a sound and discriminating mind, agreeable and dignified manners, and unbending and unyielding honesty."

Col. John Patton, who built the first furnace in the territory of Centre county, was a Major in Col. Samuel Miles' regiment, appointed March 13th, 1776. He participated in the battle of Long Island, was appointed Major of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, October 25, 1776, and after the organization of the Pennsylvania Line in 1777 commanded one of the additional regiments. He and his old friend, Col. Miles, became associated in the iron business in Centre County, and together owned vast tracts of land. He died in 1802.

Col. Samuel Miles, the founder of Milesburg, took a very active part in the Revolutionary war, was in active service a long time, and performed most important duties. While yet an Ensign in Col. Clapham's regiment, he participated in the building of Fort Augusta, (now Sunbury,) in 1756. In his journal he gives the following brief account of his experience at that time and for a year or two after: "We marched up the west side of the Susquehanna until we came opposite where the town of Sunbury now stands, where we crossed in bateaux, and I had the honor of being the first man who put his foot on shore at landing. In building the fort, Captain Levi Trump and myself had charge of the workmen; and after it was

finished, our battallion remained there in garrison till 1758. In the summer of 1757, I was nearly taken prisoner by the Indians. At about one-half mile distant from the fort stood a large tree that bore excellent plums, on an open piece of ground, near what is now called the Bloody Spring. Lieut. Samuel Atlee and myself took a walk to this tree to gather plums. While we were there a party of Indians lay a short distance from us, concealed in the thicket, and had nearly got between us and the fort, when a soldier belonging to the bullock guard, not far from us, came to the spring to drink. The Indians were thereby in danger of being discovered; and in consequence, fired at and killed the soldier, by which means we got off, and returned to the fort in much less time than we were in coming out."

After returning to civil life, Col. Miles engaged extensively in business pursuits, and became owner of valuable property. During the latter part of his life he was largely interested in the manufacture of iron, and built works for that purpose on Spring Creek, between Milesburg and Bellefonte. They are now owned by McCoy & Linn. He not only laid out Milesburg, but did more to advance its growth and prosperity, than any other individual. He died about the year 1805.

The Potter family seems to have been one of the most prominent in this section of the State. Two, at least, of the General's sons occupied positions before the public in various official capacities. One of them became General, and another, James, Jr., succeeded his father as deputy-surveyor. The following letter, written by him to Chief Justice McKean, requesting the appointment, may be somewhat interesting to the reader:

PENNS VALLEY, 10 December, 1789.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS MCKEAN, ESQ:

Sir:—Doubtless before you receive this you will have heard of the death of my father. The district, in the new purchase for which he was surveyor, will of course become vacant. I presume that, from my knowledge of that country and experience in the surveying business, if I was appointed to succeed him in the district, I could do the business as much to the satisfaction of the public as

any other man. My age and close confinement at home have prevented my being able to make many friends in Philadelphia, and my situation renders it impossible for me to go there at present. I must, therefore, sir, presume so far on your goodness as to solicit your interest in obtaining me this appointment. I flatter myself I shall merit your approbation and give general satisfaction in the discharge of the office. Your attention, sir, in this affair, will lay lasting obligations on your friend and most obed. s^rv't,

JAMES POTTER.

The following from Surveyor-General Brodhead to Thomas Mifflin, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, shows that Mr. Potter's request was not in vain:

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 20, 1790.

Sir:—I have appointed Mr. James Potter deputy-surveyor of District No. Six in the new purchase, become vacant by the death of his father, and submit his appointment for the approbation of the Supreme Executive Council.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obed^t s^rv't.,

DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G.

In addition to the pioneers already mentioned, Col. John Holt, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Bald Eagle valley in 1782, near where Curtin's iron works now stand. He was grandfather of J. H. and Wm. Holt, well known citizen of Centre county, and among the very first settlers of the north-western portion of the county. Holt's brother-in-law, John Harbison, settled about the same time near the site of Milesburg. McGee and Tipton, also his brothers-in-law, located near where the village of Howard is now situated. So did Capt. John Askey, another soldier of the Revolution.

The first settlers of the county were, as a general thing, persons of education and ability, some of them ranking as scholars; which accounts, to a great extent, for the intelligence now displayed among its people. Bellefonte, the county seat, has probably more well-informed men and women than any other town of its size in the State.

THE INDIANS.

Many instances have been related of the cruel treat-ment received by the early settlers of Bald Eagle and Penn's Valley at the hands of the Indians. Often they were surprised at night, their houses plundered, and their cattle and other live stock driven off. Their lives were frequently endangered, and in many instances taken. Captivity, with the most barbarous treatment, often fell to their lot.

For many years after the county was settled, the inhabitants lived in almost continual fear of their savage foes. At times the danger was so imminent that the people had to appeal to the general authorities for protection. The following extracts from letters written in 1778 will give the reader an idea of the condition of affairs, and of the consternation that must have prevailed at that time. In a letter dated Lancaster, May 16, 1778, and directed to the Board of War at Yorktown, by the Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, it is stated that "it appears that several persons have been killed by the Indians, very lately, on the Bald Eagle creek and in Penn's Valley, and the people on the frontier are in great distress for want of arms and ammunition." Col. Potter, in writing to Maj. Gen. Armstrong, from "Upper Fort, Penn's Valley, May 17, 1778," says: "Our savage enemies continue to murder and scalp and capture. We have two forts in this valley and are determined to stand as long as we are supported, but if we have not men sent to assist us we are too few to make a stand. The circumstances of this country are truly lamentable. I want for words to describe it to you. The people are very poor, and bread at such a high price; God knows what the consequences will be." Again on the 25th of July he writes: "Yesterday, two men of Captain Finley's company, Col. Brodhead's regiment, went out from this place in the plains a little below my fields, and met a party of Indians, five in number, whom they engaged. One of the soldiers, Thomas Van Doran, was shot dead; the other, Jacob Shedaere, ran about four hundred yards, and was pursued by one of the Indians. They attacked each other with their knives, and one excellent soldier killed his antagonist. His fate was hard, for another Indian

came up and shot him." It is said that many years after the occurrence, "a rusted hunting knife was found near the scene of the encounter."

"On the 8th of May, 1778, the Indians killed one man on the Bald Eagle settlement—Simon Vaugh, a private of Captain Bell's company. He was killed at the house of Jeras Davis, who lived a short distance below Andrew Boggs, opposite Milesburg. Robert Moore, the express rider, who took the news, stopped at the house of Jacob Standiford to feed his horse, where he found Standiford dead, who, with his wife and daughter, were killed and scalped, and his son, a lad ten or eleven years of age, missing. Standiford was killed on what was lately Ephraim Keller's farm, three miles west of Potter's Fort. Henry Dale, father of Christian Dale, who helped bury them, said that Standiford and four of his family were killed. They were buried in a corner of one of the fields on the place, where their graves may still be seen."—*Lin.*

Many other instances of Indian outrage might be related, but sufficient has been told to show what the pioneers of the county had to contend with, and endure.

LOGAN, THE MINGO CHIEF.

The name of Logan is inseparably connected with the early history of Centre and adjoining counties, and has been perpetuated in applying it to a spring in Mifflin county, to a township and a village in Clinton county, to a gap in Nittany mountain, through which he once had a path, and to a stream, a branch of Spring Creek, in Centre county.

Logan was a son of the celebrated chief, Shikellimy, who dwelt for many years at Shamokin, (now Sunbury,) and was there converted to the Christian religion by the Moravian missionaries. He had his son also baptised, giving him the name by which he was ever afterward known, in honor of James Logan, at that time Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood, Logan made his abode for a while in Kishacoquillas valley, in what is now Mifflin county. The place he selected for his wigwam is a

few miles above Lewistown, at what is still known as "Logan's Spring." The following account of the great chief was given in 1842, by William Brown, Esq., one of the first actual settlers of the Kishacoquillas valley, to Hon. R. P. McClay, then member of the State Senate:

"The first time I saw that spring," said the old gentleman, "my brother, James Reed and myself had wandered out of the valley in search of land, and finding it very good, we were looking about for springs. About a mile from this we started a bear, and separated to get a shot at him. I was traveling along, looking about on the rising ground for the bear, when I suddenly came upon the spring; and being dry, and more rejoiced to see so fine a spring than to have killed a dozen bears, I set my rifle against a bush, and rushed down the bank, and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down, I saw reflected in the water on the opposite side, the shadow of a tall Indian. I sprang to my rifle, when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war I was not just then sufficiently master of my faculties to determine; but upon seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we again met at the spring and shook hands. This was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red. He could speak a little English, and told me there was another white hunter a little way down the stream, and offered to guide me to his camp. There I first met your father. We remained together in the valley a week, looking for springs and selecting lands, and laid the foundation of a friendship which never has had the slightest interruption.

"We visited Logan at his camp at Logan's Spring, and he and your father shot at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan lost four or five rounds and acknowledged himself beaten. When we were about to leave him he went into his hut and brought out as many deerskins as he had lost dollars, and handed them to Mr. McClay, who refused to receive them, alleging that we had been his guests, and did not come to rob him; that the shooting had only been a trial of skill,

and the bet merely nominal. Logan drew himself up with great dignity and said: 'Me bet to make you shoot your best; me gentlemen, and me take your dollar if me beat.' So he was obliged to take the skins or affront our friend, whose nice sense of honor would not permit him to receive even a horn of powder in return.

"The next year," said the old gentleman, "I brought my wife and camped under a big walnut tree on the bank of Tea Creek, until I had built a cabin near where the mill now stands. Poor Logan (and the big tears coursed each other down his cheeks) soon after went into the Allegheny, and I never saw him again."

The above was confirmed by a daughter of Mr. Brown, and the following added:

"Logan supported his family by killing deer, dressing the skins, and selling them to the whites. He had sold quite a parcel to a tailor, who dealt extensively in buckskin breeches, receiving his pay in wheat. When this was taken to the mill it was found so worthless that the miller refused to grind it. Logan attempted in vain to obtain redress from the tailor. Failing in this he took the matter before his friend Brown, then a magistrate, who heard the case and awarded a decision in favor of the chief. A writ was given to Logan to hand to the constable, with the assurance that that would bring the money for the skins. But the untutored Indian could not comprehend by what magic the little paper would force the tailor, against his will, to pay the debt. The magistrate took down his own commission, with the arms of the king upon it, and explained to him the principles and operations of civil law. Logan listened attentively and exclaimed, 'Law good! Make rogues pay.'"

The following incidents in the life of Logan are gathered from various sources:

"When another and a younger daughter of Judge Brown (afterward Gen. Potter's wife) was just beginning to walk, her mother happened to express her regret that she could not get a pair of shoes to give more firmness to her little step. Logan stood by and said nothing. He soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go up and spend the day at his cabin. The heart of the mother

was alarmed at the proposition; but she knew the delicacy of an Indian's feelings,—and she knew Logan, too,—and with secret reluctance, but apparent cheerfulness, she complied with his request. The hours of the day wore very slowly away; it was nearly night, and her little one had not returned. But just as the sun was going down the trusty chief was seen coming down the path with his charge; and in a moment more the little one trotted into her mother's arms, proudly exhibiting a beautiful pair of moccasins on her little feet,—the product of Logan's skill.

“Logan left Kishacoquillas valley in 1771, because of the number of whites who had settled in it, and the consequent scarcity of game. He no longer could obtain subsistence for himself and family with his rifle, and determined to remove to a country where white settlers were few and game plenty. He located on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Yellow creek, about thirty miles above Wheeling, and was there joined by his relatives and some Cayugas from Fort Augusta, who recognized him as their chief, and over whom, and other Indians in the vicinity, he obtained a remarkable influence. A village was built by his followers, and here Heckewelder, the Indian missionary, met and conversed with him in 1772. The massacre of his family—an event which probably caused more discussion and comment than any other in the history of the Ohio Indians—occurred at the commencement of what is known as the Shawnee war in 1773. While Logan was absent with most of the men of his tribe, hunting, a party of armed scouts, without provocation, attacked the Indians in the village, murdered twelve of them, men, women and children, and wounded six or eight more. Logan returned to find the mangled bodies of the slain and wounded, and his cabins in smoking ruins. The heart of the man was broken, and if it called for revenge, can the call be wondered at? He buried his dead, cared for the wounded, and then, gathering around him the men of his tribe, joined the Shawnees in the war they were commencing on the whites. His revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no earthly record shows.”

The vigor with which the war was prosecuted by the whites,

under Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought the Indians to terms, and they made overtures of peace. To secure this, Lord Dunmore appointed a council, on the Sciota, in 1774, and invited all the hostile chiefs to be present, Logan among the number. He refused to attend the council, but sent by the messenger the following speech, preserved in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia":

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat? If ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man!' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, the last spring, who, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

In regard to the circumstances under which Logan's death occurred, there are various opinions; two of which are given below, both seeming to be well authenticated:

"Some time after this war (the Shawnees') Logan, who had married a Shawnee woman, removed to near Detroit. A habit of intemperance—that curse of the red man—grew upon him, and he became quarrelsome, frequently giving way to ungovernable fits of passion. He realized his degradation, and to a missionary spoke feelingly of the curse which had come upon him—declaring that he felt as if he was on the brink of eternal fire. In one of his frenzies he struck his wife down, in the presence of her tribe. Fearing he had killed her, and knowing the Indian law of retributive justice, he fled from the camp. While on his flight he met, according to

tradition, his wife's nephew and some other Indians, and thinking that this relative was about to avenge the murder, he prepared to defend himself, declaring he would kill all who opposed him. The nephew, in self-defense, shot him dead as he was dismounting from his horse."

It is recorded in Howe's "Ohio Collections," that "he was murdered between Detroit and his own home, in October, 1781. He was sitting at the time, with his blanket over his head, before a camp fire, his elbows resting upon his knees, when an Indian, who had taken some offense, stole behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains." He is described as a man who, though savage as he was, possessed some of the noblest traits of humanity, and who, unquestionably, was endowed with natural abilities of the highest order. He was several inches over six feet high; straight as an arrow; lithe, athletic and symmetrical in frame; firm, resolute and commanding in features. His Indian name, it is said, was Tah-gah-jute, signifying "short dress."

BALD EAGLE.

Concerning this chief, very little authentic information can be obtained. Much of his history that has been given to the world is disconnected and traditionary. The following, however, written by ex-Governor Packer a short time before his death, may be relied upon as being substantially correct:

"Previous to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the title to the Indian lands on the south and west side of the West Branch was extinguished, embracing Bald Eagle valley, a celebrated warrior of one of the tribes of the Six Nations, named 'Bald Eagle,' had his wigwam and his home on the banks of the stream of that name, near where Milesburg stands now, in Centre county, in the midst of an Indian village, which was called the 'Bald Eagle's Nest.' He was a noted chieftain, known over the whole country wherever the tribes of the Six Nations made their appearance, and took an active and bloody part in the Indian warfare against the white settlers along the valley of the West Branch during our Revolutionary

struggle. Bold and fearless as the noble bird whose name he assumed, he, with his band of savage followers, swooped down upon the defenseless inhabitants and spared neither age nor sex. He led the party of savages in 1778 that murdered James Brady, son of Captain John Brady, and younger brother of the brave Sam Brady of the Rangers, in a harvest field along with his fellow-laborers, a short distance below the present site of the city of Williamsport. Wounded with a spear, tomahawked and scalped, young Brady still lived long enough to describe the horrible scene with great minuteness. He said the Indians were of the Seneca tribe, and were led by Bald Eagle. 'Vengeance not loud, but deep,' says the historian, 'was breathed against Bald Eagle, but he laughed it to scorn till the fatal day at Brady's Bend on the Allegheny.' Hazzard, in his 'Register of Pennsylvania,' Vol. IX, page 237, gives the following account of the death of the celebrated chief: 'Several years after the death of James Brady, a large party of Senecas were marching along the Allegheny river, on their way to the Bald Eagle's Nest. Capt. Sam Brady recognized the Bald Eagle that day and fired at him. When the battle was over, he searched for his body and found it. The ball had pierced his heart, and the blood of the young Captain at Loyalsock was fatally avenged by the hands of his brother on the banks of the Allegheny.'"

There is nothing on record, and not even a tradition, to prove that Bald Eagle was ever anything but an enemy to the whites; yet they have honored him and perpetuated his name by conferring it upon an extensive valley, a beautiful stream and a grand range of mountains.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

The Act of Assembly approved February 13, 1800, erecting the county of Centre from parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties, defines the boundaries of the new county as follows: "Beginning opposite the mouth of Quinn's Run, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; thence a straight line to the

mouth of Fishing creek, where it empties into the Bald Eagle creek; thence to the north-east corner of Miles (late Haines) township, including Nittany valley; thence by the north-eastern boundaries of the said township to the summit of Tussey's mountain; thence by the summit of said mountain, by the lines of Haines township in Northumberland county, Potter township in Mifflin county and Franklin township in Huntingdon county, to a point three miles south-west of the line between Mifflin and Huntingdon counties; thence by a direct line, to the head of the south-west branch of the Bald Eagle creek; thence a direct line to the head waters of Moshannon; thence down the same to Susquehanna, and down the Susquehanna to the place of beginning."

Section 9th of said Act provides, "That Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy and Robert Boggs, of Bald Eagle, be, and they are hereby appointed, trustees for the county aforesaid, with full authority for them, or the survivors or survivor of them, to purchase or take and receive by grant, bargain or otherwise, as well all such assurances for the payment of money and grants of land, as hath been stipulated for by James Dunlop and James Harris, by their bond to the Governor of this Commonwealth, as also any monies, bonds or other property that may hereafter be offered to them, in trust to sell and convey, or otherwise dispose of the same to the best advantage; and to vest one moiety of the neat proceeds thereof in some productive fund for the support of an academy or public school in the said county; and with the other moiety of the neat proceeds of the land or lots aforesaid, and with other monies duly assessed, levied and collected, within the said Centre county for that purpose, which it is hereby declared shall be lawful for the commissioners thereof to do, or cause to be done, to build and erect a court house, prison and other buildings for the safe keeping of the public records of the county, on such part of the public square laid out in the said town of Bellefonte as to them shall appear most suitable."

In order to secure the location of the county seat at Bellefonte, the proprietors, Messrs. Dunlop and Harris, offered a liberal donation of land in, and adjoining the town. Their proposition being

accepted, the following conveyance was delivered to the trustees :

“ *This Indenture*, made the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, between James Dunlop, of the town of Bellefonte in Centre county and State of Pennsylvania, and Jane his wife, and James Harris, of the same place, and Nancy his wife, of the one part, and Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy and Robert Boggs, trustees appointed for the county of Centre aforesaid, of the other part. Whereas, by a patent bearing date the 7th day of February, 1794, and enrolled in the rolls office in Patent book No. 20, page 242, there was granted unto Wm. Lamb a certain tract of land called ‘Innocence,’ who with Susanna his wife, by a deed dated the third day of November, 1797, granted and confirmed the same *inter alia* unto John Dunlop, and John Dunlop by his deed dated the seventh day of November, 1797, and duly recorded in book ‘D,’ page 236, in the office for recording deeds in the county of Mifflin, granted and confirmed unto the abovenamed James Dunlop and James Harris, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, the following described piece or parcel of land, being a part of the aforementioned tract called ‘Innocence,’ viz: Beginning at a post on the bank of Spring creek, thence up the same south, forty-seven degrees east, thirty-six perches; south, eighteen degrees east, twenty-seven perches; south, eleven degrees west, twenty perches; and south, six perches to a spruce tree; thence by John Dunlop’s land, south, twenty-five degrees east, sixty-nine perches to a stone heap on the line of land late the property of Col. Hartley, by the same, north, seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and seventeen perches to a marked white oak, and north, three degrees east, ninety-eight perches to a white oak, corner of one Simpson’s land, by the same, north, twenty-two degrees and a half west, fifty-five perches to a stone heap; thence by James Dunlop’s land, south, five degrees west, one hundred and fifty-one perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches and the allowances of six per cent. for roads, &c., on part whereof has been laid out the town of Bellefonte. Now this indenture witnesseth that

the said James Dunlop and Jane his wife, and James Harris and Nancy his wife, for and in consideration of the site of justice being fixed at Bellefonte aforesaid, as well as for other good causes and considerations, have granted, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, release and confirm unto the said Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy and Robert Boggs, trustees for Centre county (for the use and purpose expressed in the ninth section of the Act entitled 'An Act for erecting parts of the counties of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon into a separte county) one full moiety or half part of so much of the aforescribed one hundred and twenty-five acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches as is not now laid out in the town lots of the aforesaid town of Bellefonte, and also one full moiety of the unsold lots of the said town, *as well as one full moiety of the purchase money of the lots already sold*, and all the public square laid out in said town, saving, reserving and excepting only the lots known by the numbers, eight, nine, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, forty-three and one hundred and four, in the general plan or plot of the said town of Bellefonte, to have and to hold the aforegranted premises to them, the aforementioned Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy and Robert Boggs, their successor or successors, or their assigns (for the use and trusts in the aforesaid Act) forever. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first aforewritten.

Sealed and delivered in presence of	}	JAMES DUNLOP.	[L. S.]
		JANE DUNLOP.	[L. S.]
THOMAS McCAMMON, HUGH GALLAGHER.	}	JAMES HARRIS.	[L. S.]
		NANCY HARRIS.	[L. S.]

At a meeting of the trustees held at Bellefonte on July 31st, 1800, "It was agreed that it would be injurious to the interests of the inhabitants to erect the prison in the public square, and that application should be made to the Legislature to vest the trustees with discretionary power to erect the prison in any other part of the town. On the first of September they met again, articled with

Colonel Dunlop and Mr. Harris for payment of one half of the proceeds of lots to be sold, and contracted with Hudson Williams to build the prison on such lot as should be designated. It was to be thirty feet long and twenty-five wide in the clear. Among other specifications: 'There shall be an apartment in the cellar for a dungeon; said dungeon shall be twelve feet by nine in the clear, covered above with hewed logs laid close together under the plank of the floor, and a proper trap door to let into the dungeon.' The contract price for the jail was one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

"The first court held in Bellefonte was the Quarter Sessions of November, 1800, before Associate Judges James Potter and John Barber, when, upon motion of Jonathan Walker, Esq., the following attorneys were qualified: Jonathan Walker, Charles Huston, Elias W. Hale, Jonathan Henderson, Robert Allison, Robert F. Stewart, William A. Patterson, John Miles, David Irvine, W. W. Laird and John W. Hunter."—*Linu.*

The first grand jurors were: William Swanzy, James Harris, Philip Benner, Richard Malone, John Ball, David Barr, William Kerr, Michael Bolinger, James Whitehill, William Irvine, John Irvin, William Eyerly, James Newall, Samuel Dunlop, Alexander Reed, John Patton, John M. Beuch, James Reynolds, Michael Weaver and Felix Chrisman.

The first President Judge of the district of which Centre formed a part was James Riddle. The first Associate Judges of the county were James Potter and John Barber. The first Deputy Attorney General was Thomas Burnside. The first Prothonotary was Richard Miles. The first Register and Recorder was Richard Miles. The first Sheriff was James Duncan. All were commissioned in October, 1800, except the President Judge and Deputy Attorney General.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS, &c.

The county is located in the geographical centre of the State—hence its name. It is bounded on the north by Clinton, on the east by Union and Mifflin, on the south by Huntingdon and Blair, and

on the west by Clearfield. It is about fifty-eight miles long and thirty-six wide, and has an area of one thousand three hundred and seventy square miles, making six hundred and seventy-eight thousand and four hundred acres of land. It was originally divided into the following eight townships: Upper Bald Eagle, Lower Bald Eagle, Centre, Haines, Miles, Patton, Potter and Warrior Mark. In January, 1801, the name of Upper Bald Eagle was changed to Spring township, and Ferguson created. In 1802 Warrior Mark was changed to Half Moon. In January, 1810, Howard and Walker townships were formed out of Centre township and the latter name abolished. Howard was called after Howard, the philanthropist, and Walker after Judge Walker. In April, 1814, Rush and Jenner were formed out of Half Moon, the former called after Dr. Benjamin Rush and the latter after Dr. Jenner. In August of the same year Spring township was divided into Allen and Covington, the former named in honor of Captain W. W. Allen, of the sloop Argus, and the latter in honor of Leonard Covington, who fell at Williamsburg. In January, 1815, the name Jenner was changed back to Half Moon, and in April of the same year Allen was changed to Boggs, after the late Robert Boggs, and Covington back to Spring. In August, 1817, Bald Eagle was divided and the part adjoining Walker called Lamar, after Major Lamar, who fell at Paoli. On the 27th of March, 1819, a portion of Bald Eagle township was annexed to Lycoming county. In April, same year, Logan appears among the list of townships, but no record of its formation can be found. On November 29, 1826, Gregg township was formed and named after Hon. Andrew Gregg. On April 27, 1835, Harris was formed out of Potter, Ferguson and Spring and called after the late James Harris. Huston was so called in honor of Judge Huston, and first appears as a township in the list, April, 1839. By the formation of Clinton county, in 1839, Centre was deprived of three townships, viz., Bald Eagle, Lamar and Logan. January 31, 1840, Snow Shoe was formed out of Boggs. In August, Marion out of Walker. In 1845 Penn first appears among the list of townships. The same year Liberty was

erected. Taylor was formed January 27, 1847, out of Half Moon, Worth January 27, 1848, out of Taylor, and Union November 25, 1850, out of Boggs. Benner seems to have been formed between 1850 and 1856, but no record can be found. Burnside was formed in April, 1857, and called after Judge Burnside, and Curtin November 25, 1857, and derived its name from the Curtin family. College township was formed in April, 1875, and so called because of the existence of the State College within its limits.

The county has now, in all, twenty-three townships, as follows: Boggs, Burnside, Benner, College, Curtin, Ferguson, Gregg, Harris, Haines, Howard, Half Moon, Huston, Liberty, Marion, Miles, Patton, Rush, Spring, Snow Shoe, Taylor, Union, Walker and Worth. There are five boroughs: Bellefonte, Howard, Milesburg, Philipsburg and Unionville.

The present county officers are: Levi W. Munson, Sheriff; Aaron Williams, Prothonotary; Wm. A. Tobias, Recorder; Wm. E. Burchfield, Register; Daniel A. Musser, Treasurer; Joseph Adams, Coroner; Jackson L. Spangler, District-Attorney; Henry A. Mingle, Andrew Gregg and J. N. Hall, Commissioners; Henry Meyer, Superintendent; Joseph Devling, Surveyor; John Rishel and Henry Keller, Jury Commissioners; and A. J. Griest, Wm. McFarlane and Joseph Gilliland, Auditors.

Members of Assembly are Wm. K. Alexander and James F. Weaver. President Judge of the district of which Centre is part, Charles A. Mayer; Additional Law Judge, J. H. Orvis; Associate Judges, John Divins and Samuel Frank.

The post-offices of the county are forty-three in number: Aaronsburg, Bellefonte, Blanchard, Boalsburg, Buffalo Run, Centre Hall, Centre Hill, Centre Mills, Fillmore, Fleming, Half Moon, Houserville, Howard, Hublersburg, Julian Furnace, Lemont, Linden Hall, Loveville, Madisonburg, Martha Furnace, Moshannon, Milesburg, Millheim, Mountain Eagle, Nittany, Penn Hall, Philipsburg, Pine Glen, Pine Grove Mills, Pleasant Gap, Port Matilda, Potter's Mills, Rebersburg, Rock Spring, Roland, Sandy Ridge, Snow Shoe, Spring Mills, State College, Walker, Wolf's Store, Woodward and Zion.

BELLEFONTE.

Bellefonte was laid out in 1795, by James Dunlop and James Harris, on what was known as the "Griffeth Gibbon tract." Very few lots were sold, however, till after the organization of the county and location of the public buildings within the limits of the town. Milesburg contended with Bellefonte for the county seat, but the enterprise and liberality of Messrs. Dunlop and Harris prevailed in favor of the latter. Among the first purchasers of lots were: Jonathan Walker, Thomas Hastings, Joseph Turner, William Petriken, Hudson Williams, Hugh Gallagher, William Kerr, (negro), R. T. Stewart, Elijah Moore, John Rhoads, Roland Curtin, Philip Benner, James Ferguson, William Riddle, Alex. Diyan, George McKee, Benjamin Patton, John Irvin, Charles Cadwallader, Jesse Cookson, Thomas Burnside, John Spencer, Wm. Alexander, Patrick Cambridge, Isaac Williams, James Johnston, Wm. Allison, Chas. Huston, John Wilson, William Lamb, John Hall and Francis Grimes. The prices paid, ranged from twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The beautiful spring whence the town derived its name (*belle*—beautiful, *fonte*—fountain) was the attraction that induced Dunlop and Harris to select that particular location as the site of a town; and in order to secure to the people the use of its water, Mr. Harris (who had previously purchased the property in his own name) executed the following deed to the town council:

"*Know* all men by these presents, that we, James Harris, of Spring township in Centre county and State of Pennsylvania, and Nancy his wife, for, and on account of, the good will they entertain toward the borough of Bellefonte and its inhabitants, have given, granted, enfeofed and confirmed, and by their presents do give, grant, enfeof and confirm unto the town council of Bellefonte, for the use of the inhabitants of said borough, the right and privilege of raising and conveying so much of the water of the "big spring" as can, by machinery placed at, or near the head of said spring, be made to pass through a pipe of three inches diameter, the bore not

to be used toward the working of any steam engine; subject, however, to the restrictions and reservations mentioned and contained in the deed of James Smith and Eliza his wife to this grantor, dated December first, 1807, and entered in the office for recording of deeds, in and for Centre county aforesaid, on the 12th day of December, 1807, in Book C, page sixty-six, &c. To have and to hold the right and privileges hereby granted, or meant or intended to be subject to the reservations and restrictions aforementioned, to them, the town council of Bellefonte and their successors in office, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof forever. In witness whereof the said grantors have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Scaled and delivered in presence of	{ BENJ. WILLIAMS, JAMES D. HARRIS.	{ JAMES HARRIS, (L. S) NANCY HARRIS. (L. S)
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The "restrictions and reservations" alluded to in the preceding deed are as follows: "James Smith aforesaid doth reserve to himself, that he, the said James Smith, his heirs and assigns, shall and may at any time, and at all times hereafter, draw and convey to his own lands and houses so much of the water of the 'big spring' aforesaid as will issue through a hole or pipe of two inches diameter, under a head of eighteen inches, which head he, the said James Smith, shall and have the right of effecting, by damming one-half the water of said spring at its source to such height, unless the said James Harris, his heirs and assigns, shall have erected such dams; then, and in that case, the said Smith, his heirs and assigns, shall and may draw the quantity of water aforesaid from such dam, by fixing therein a pipe of two inches diameter in the bore, at a distance not greater than eighteen inches below the surface of the water in said dam; and further, that the said James Smith shall and may at all times when to him it shall seem meet, erect and support a dam across the water issuing from the 'big spring' aforesaid, on his own land, for the purpose of drawing the

water thereof into his dam; provided he shall not thereby dam or raise the water to a greater height than it is at this time."

Though the growth of Bellefonte has been slow as compared with many other towns, its progress is based upon a substantial and permanent foundation. Its people have never been influenced by spasmodic impulses, to build beyond the requirements of a moderately increasing population. As a consequence, there are very few vacant houses in the place, while in neighboring towns "To Let" appears conspicuously on every street. Another most gratifying result of the careful and judicious business operations of its citizens, is the scarcity of failures, sheriff's sales being the rare exceptions, not the rule, as is the case with towns of a "mushroom" growth.

The town was incorporated as a borough in March, 1806, "to possess the same powers and privileges as the borough of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming." In March, 1814, another act of incorporation was passed, repealing the former one. It included more territory than the first. Its population in 1810 was two hundred and three; in 1820, four hundred and thirty-three; in 1830, six hundred and ninety-nine; in 1840, one thousand and thirty-two. On the last date it contained one hundred and thirty dwellings, four churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, United Brethren and Catholic—an academy, eight stores, one fulling mill, one woolen factory, two tanneries and one printing office.

Bellefonte of to-day numbers among its business houses many that would be a credit to a town of much greater pretensions, and in the substantial character and elegance of its buildings it will compare favorably with any town of its size in the State. It has several fine churches, a neat and tastefully constructed public school building, and many beautiful private residences. All things considered, the town is one of the most beautiful and attractive in the State. No description can do justice to its charms. It is situated on a western slope, the surface of which is varied by elevations and depressions, and it may be said of it as of ancient Rome, that it "stands upon seven hills." The picturesqueness of its

site and surroundings, its many beautiful public and private buildings, the neat and clean condition of its shaded streets, and its general healthfulness, all conspire to make it a most desirable place of residence, especially during the summer. No death-breeding cess-pools exist in its vicinity; no malarial damps infect its atmosphere.

But the pride and glory of Bellefonte is the beautiful fountain whence it derives its name. This spring discharges unceasingly several thousand gallons of water per minute. Of this vast quantity, five hundred gallons a minute during the day are forced by a steam pump to a height of over one hundred and ninety feet and discharged into a reservoir, from which the town draws its supply. At night the steam pump is not used, but the water is then forced into the reservoir by power derived from the spring itself. After supplying the town with water sufficient for all emergencies, there is enough waste to supply a town many times larger than Bellefonte. This water is remarkably clear and cold, but, as it issues from among limestone ledges, is of course somewhat impregnated with calcareous substance.

The latitude of Bellefonte is $40^{\circ}50'$ north, and the longitude $40'$ west of Washington. The rainfall averages forty inches per year. The elevation above tide is seven hundred and thirty-seven feet. Population in 1870 two thousand and fifty-five.

Bellefonte and vicinity has probably produced more distinguished men than any other section of the State of like area. In addition to those already mentioned, we have the names of Hon. Charles Huston, Judge of the Supreme Court; Judge Jonathan Walker and his son, Hon. Robert J. Walker; Judges Thomas and James Burnside, father and son—the former Judge of the Supreme Court, and William W. Potter, grandson of Gen. Potter; John Blanchard and Bond Valentine, prominent members of the bar; Roland Curtin, father of ex-Governor Curtin; Hon. James T. Hale, and still later, Judge Linn, Hon. H. N. McAllister, Hon. John Mitchell, ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, Gen. Irvin Gregg, of the regular army, a distinguished cavalry officer during the Rebellion;

Gen. James A. Beaver, Hon. J. H. Orvis, and others deserving of mention, but the limits of this sketch will not allow it. Governors Bigler and Packer had both been citizens of the county; the former learned the printing business with his brother at Bellefonte between the years 1830 and 1833. The latter was born in Howard township, April 2, 1807; he was also a printer and served in that capacity in the office of the *Patriot*.

There are still preserved among the descendants of the first settlers of the county a number of valuable Revolutionary relics; one of the most interesting is in the hands of W. W. Potter, Esq., of Bellefonte, great-grandson of Gen. Potter. It is a battle flag captured from the Royal Grenadiers on the field of Monmouth by the late Judge Wm. Wilson, of Northumberland county, who was grandfather (maternal) of Mr. Potter, its present possessor. This flag is of corded silk, of a rich yellow color. "The emblem at the upper right hand corner is composed of the cross of St. George, to denote England, and St. Andrew's cross in the form of X, to denote Scotland. The flag has the appearance of having been wrenched from the staff, and has a few blood stains on the device; otherwise, it looks as bright and new as if it had just come from the gentle fingers that made it, although a century has rolled away since its golden folds drooped in the sultry air of that June day battle."

The following are the names of persons engaged in mercantile and other business in Bellefonte at the present time: J. R. & C. T. Alexander, coal and lime; J. C. Brackbill, furniture; S. A. Brew & Son, groceries; Bockerhoff Bros., flour and feed; F. P. Blair, jewelry; A. J. Cruse, tobacco, cigars, &c.; Mrs. N. K. Dare, millinery; Joseph R. Lowe, furniture; F. P. Green, drugs; Isaac Guggenheimer, dry goods and ready made clothing; E. Graham & Son, boots and shoes; Harper Bros., general merchandise; Hoffer & Kline, general merchandise; H. O. Hoffer, tobacco, &c.; T. A. Hicks & Bro., hardware; James Harris & Co., hardware; Joseph Bros. & Co., dry goods, notions, &c.; A. Karth, bakery; John D. Leib, lumber and grain; Lyons & Co., dry goods; S. & A. Loeb, dry goods and groceries; Montgomery & Co., clothing; L. M.

McBride, millinery; J. Newman, Jr., ready made clothing; Otto & Co, tobacco and cigars; John Powers, boots and shoes; F. C. Richards, jewelry; L. B. Rankin, drugs; M. Runkle, groceries; Shortlidge & Co., lime, coal, grain, &c.; Seehler & Co., groceries; Abram Sussman, leather; C. Strickland, groceries; H. Y. Stitzer, books and stationery; S. T. Shugert, drugs; W. S. Twitnire, tinware and stoves; Valentines & Co., general merchandise; W. S. Wolf & Co., tinware and stoves; D. M. Wagner, dry goods and groceries; James Welch, books and stationery; Wilson & McFarlane, hardware; J. Zeller & Son, drugs.

There are five hotels in Bellefonte; the Bush House, F. D. McCollum proprietor; the Brockerhoff House, R. D. Cummings proprietor; the Butts House, E. Brown proprietor; the Cummings House, Isaac Miller proprietor; the Garman House, Daniel Garman proprietor. There are two carriage shops, S. A. McQuiston's and John Bartruff's; three blacksmith shops, John Mallory's, Benjamin Shrock's and Jacob Siebert's; four liverys, Spangler & Foster's, Isaac Lose's, D. Garman's and J. McCulloch's; two flouring mills, Duncan, Hale & Co.'s and T. R. Reynolds'; three banks, (mentioned elsewhere); two newspapers, the *Democratic Watchman*, P. Gray Meek editor and proprietor, and the *Bellefonte Republican*, Edward T. Tuten editor and proprietor; a paper mill, Wm. H. Guie proprietor; planing mill, McClellan & Speer's; two machine shops, McClellan & Speer's and Wm. Duncan & Co.'s; two foundries, George Bayard's and Duncan & Co.'s; three butchers, E. Tyson, Wm. Lyon and Joseph Steinkischner; two photographers, J. W. Moore and C. A. Glenn. A public market is held every Tuesday and Saturday morning.

The government of the borough of Bellefonte is vested in a Burgess and nine Councilmen, three from each of the three wards. The present Burgess is S. S. Lyon, Esq. The members of Council are: Wm. Shortlidge, Jonathan Harper, E. C. Humes, David Z. Kline, Daniel Garman, Wm. Montgomery, Daniel Rhoads, Henry Bartley and T. R. Reynolds. The borough policemen are: Richard Morgan, chief, Joshua Folk and J. R. Phillippi. There is also a

special night watchman employed by the business men.

A fitting conclusion to a sketch of Bellefonte is the following brief history of the Dunlop and Harris families—the descendants of the worthy founders of the town, prepared by James L. Sommerville, Esq.:

“Col. James Dunlop, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, married Jane Boggs, and had the following children: The sons were Andrew, John, James and Joseph; the daughters were Ann, Jane, Elizabeth, Deborah, Rebecca and Mary. He died in Bellefonte, in the year 1821, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Andrew married Sarah Bella Chambers, of Chambersburg, and had five children: Catharine, Josephine, Charlotte, Hadassah and James. (James was a celebrated lawyer, settled in Pittsburg and author of *Dunlop's Digest*.)

John settled in Bellefonte and was largely engaged in the iron business. He owned Logan furnace—now the property of Valentines & Co.—also Washington furnace, in Clinton county. He married Elizabeth Findley, of Franklin county, and had four children: Jane, Eliza, Catharine and Deborah. Jane married Wm. Stewart, and lived in Cincinnati. Eliza died young. Catharine is still living in Bellefonte. Deborah married Hon. S. T. Shugert, of Bellefonte. His death resulted from injuries received in an ore bank.

James studied law and went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in cotton raising.

Joseph died unmarried.

Ann married James Harris, of Bellefonte.

Jane married Rev. William Paxton, of Cumberland county. A grandson of their's is now living in New York city—Rev. William Paxton, D.D.

Elizabeth married James Smith, who built the first mill in Bellefonte. Married a second time to Michael L. Simpson, of whom one daughter is now living in Washington city.

Deborah married James Johnston, of Franklin county, who settled at the mouth of Wallace Run, in Bald Eagle valley. They

had five children, of whom there is but one living, a daughter, in Bellefonte.

Rebecca married Robert McClanahan of Franklin county, who also settled on Wallace Run. They had five children, of whom none are now living. Married a second time to Robert Steel, leaving one daughter, now living in Bellefonte.

Mary married Robert T. Stewart, lawyer of Bellefonte, also iron master, being connected with the firm afterwards known as Lyon, Shorb & Co. Left six children, of whom there are two daughters residing in Bellefonte.

James Harris, son of John Harris, (who had emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1752 and settled in Paxton township, Lancaster county, and afterwards laid out and resided in Mifflintown, Juniata county) was born on the Swatara, in Lancaster (now Dauphin county, in the year 1756. He married, June 15, 1790, Ann Dunlop, daughter of Col. James Dunlop, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county. They had nine children: Jane John, Eliza Grizzel, James Dunlop, William, Joseph, Anna, Andrew and Robert Boggs. Of these, Anna and Robert Boggs died in infancy.

Jane married Rev. James Linn, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte, and had six children: John, Anna, James H., Claudius B., Samuel and Jane Eliza.

Dr. John (the only one now living) was married twice and is now living in Venice, Italy, as U. S. Consul, with his wife, who was a Miss Orbison, of Huntingdon, Pa. No children.

Eliza Grizzel was married to Dr. Daniel Dobbins, of Bellefonte. They had ten children, one of whom is now living and practicing medicine in Bellefonte—Dr. James H. Dobbins.

James Dunlop married Mary Ann Miller. They had six children, four of whom are now living in Bellefonte. He was a civil engineer, and in the exercise of his profession held an important position in developing the resources of the State by the canal system. He died in the year 1842 in the prime of life.

William was also a civil engineer. He had charge of the Bald Eagle canal, and located the B. & S. S. R. R., continuing as their

engineer until his death in 1865. Children survive him and are now living in Bellefonte, viz., Jane, James and Dr. George F. Harris.

Joseph carried on the iron business at Howard furnace, married Jane Miller, and had six children, of whom four are now living—one son, John Harris, residing near Bellefonte.

Andrew married Ann Bella Johnston and had one son, Dr. Lucian Harris, of Harrisburg, now deceased.

INCIDENTS, &c.

There are many incidents and events connected with the early history of the county; but the limits of this sketch will allow the mention of but few of the most interesting, and such as best illustrate the times.

Seventy-five years ago such a thing as a carriage was unknown in the county, and wheeled vehicles of any kind were exceedingly scarce. Traveling was done entirely upon horseback or on foot. Long journeys in the saddle were then undertaken with as little hesitation as now characterizes the traveler by rail. About the same indifference prevailed then as now in regard to a trip to Philadelphia, though our ancestors consumed several days in accomplishing it while we can make it in a few hours. As showing how little was then thought of what would seem to us an extraordinary undertaking, it may be related that when they were married the parents of a man now living in Bellefonte made their wedding trip to Muncy, a distance of not less than sixty miles, on horse back; the party, numbering several couples, enjoying the ride as much, and perhaps more, than the modern wedding "tour" is enjoyed by those making it.

In the fall of 1819 the inhabitants of Lamar (now in Clinton county) and adjoining townships, having been very much annoyed by the depredations of wolves, determined to rally the entire fighting force of the community and exterminate their enemies. Accordingly a day was appointed for a general hunt. When the time arrived the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; every man for

miles around, who was able to bear arms (clubs and pitchforks), was promptly on hand with his weapon on his shoulder and vengeance in his heart. All the assembled bone and sinew, under efficient and determined leaders, were formed into a huge circle of several miles in diameter, with its centre at the farm of Samuel Brown, toward which, at a given signal, all steadily and bravely advanced, driving the game before them to certain destruction. As the centre or point of attack was neared every man in line prepared his weapon, whether a flint lock musket, or pitchfork, for the deadly onslaught. The game, frightened at the near approach of such an array of fearless warriors, crouched in abject fear, till Alexander Mahan, well known to the older citizens of Lock Haven, put an end to its fright and existence, with a charge of buckshot or a pitchfork thrust. On examination it proved to be a rabbit, the sole result of *that* "ring hunt," as it was called.

"NEGRO DAN."

"The first case of capital punishment in the county was that of Daniel Beyers, or 'Negro Dan' as he was called, who murdered James Barrows on the night of the 15th of October, 1802, in Spring township. The jury returned with their verdict a valuation of him; 'valued him at two hundred and fourteen dollars.' He was executed on the 13th of December, 1802, by James Duncan, Esq., then high sheriff. A large crowd, consisting of forge-men and other original characters, had assembled to witness the execution, and a company of horse, under the command of Captain James Potter, (Gen. Potter, 2d,) was drawn up near the scaffold. With the first swing the rope broke and negro Dan fell to the ground unhurt; with that the crowd shouted 'Dan is free,' and headed by Archy McSwords and McCannant they made a move to rescue him. Sheriff Duncan, who always carried a lead-loaded riding whip, drew it promptly, and struck McSwords a blow that might have felled an ox. McSwords scratched his head and said, 'Mr. Duncan, as you are a small man you may pass on.' With that Captain Potter's company made a charge, and William Irvin, of the troop, levelled

McCanant with a blow of his sword, cutting his cap-riin through. Meanwhile William Petriken stepped up to Dan and patted him on the shoulder, saying, 'Dan you have always been a good boy, go up now and be hung like a man,' which he did."—*Linn*.

JAMES MONKS.

The case of James Monks, who was hanged for the murder of Reuben Guild, created considerable excitement at the time. The circumstances are given as follows: Monks was a native of Potter township, Centre county. At the time he committed the deed he was about twenty-four years old, and lived with his wife and two children on Marsh creek, in Howard township. According to his confession, written while he was under sentence of death in the Centre county jail, he was on his way home from Clearfield county, on Sunday, the 16th day of November, 1817, and in a lonely place in the road, met a man on horseback, "and," to use his own language, "as he passed we bid each other 'good evening.' I passed him a few steps, and I know not what came over me. I thought that I must kill that man! There was no one with him. I then shot him! The ball entered his back on the right side, just at the upper edge of the waistband of his pantaloons, and went slopingly through his body and came out just by his breast. This wound brought him down from his horse, and as he fell he gave a loud shriek; I laid my gun down in the road and went up to him. He said, '*My friend you have killed me.*'

"The horse ran a few rods and stopped; I went after him to catch him, but he would not let me. I then went back to the man—he was not quite dead. I went to my gun and set it out of the road. I then went again to the horse, when he had begun to feed by the side of the road. I then caught him and took him back to where the man was lying. I tied him to a brush and went to the man; he was dead I believe; but fearing that he might not be dead I took my tomahawk and struck him twice on the head, for at that time I did not know how he was shot; if I had known

that the shot was so deadly, I do not think that I would have struck him on the head.

"I then dropped my tomahawk and caught him under the arms and dragged him into the woods; and just by chance I came on a place where a tree had been blown out of root; it was surely by chance that I came on that place, for I went backward and trailed him after me. I left him there, went back and looked for my tomahawk. I found it—then I went to the horse and untied him from the bush, intending to go to the man, but could not find him. I then tied the horse again and hunted the man; I found him and stripped off his clothes. I found a watch in his fob; I took it out. I also found one dollar and twelve and a half cents in silver in his pocket. I found his pocket-book in the side pocket of his strait coat; I took it out and put it in my own pocket—I did not open it till the next morning. I pulled off his shoes and stockings, and tried to put the shoes on but they were too small for me; I took out my knife and cut one of them down in the vamp, but still could not get it on. I laid my knife down and forgot it; I also laid the shoes down. I then laid the man on his face in the hole and covered him with leaves. Then I went and got the horse and led him to the place where the clothes lay, and took off the saddle-bags and put the leggings, waist coat, bloody shirt, and what things I had in my bundle into them. I suppose that when I opened my bundle my song-book fell out, and I did not discover it for I was very drunk, and it was dark. Then I spread my blanket over the saddle and laid the pantaloons and strait coat on it, and then doubled the blanket over them. I put on the great coat and went back to the road, got my gun, and got on the horse and started."

Monks rode for some distance that night, and then laid down on the ground and slept till daylight. On examining the pocket-book he had taken from the murdered man's pocket he found it to contain several dollars in money, some letters, &c. On the fly-leaf were written the words, "*Reuben Guild's Pocket Book, This Pocket Book is my property now, but I know I wout own it long.*" Monks was arrested on suspicion, and tried and convicted at November

term 1818. He was ably defended by Messrs. Norris, Burnside and Potter. The commonwealth attorneys were Messrs. Etting, Bradford and Blanchard. Nearly fifty witnesses were sworn on the part of the prosecution. On the first day of December he received the following sentence, pronounced by Hon. Charles Huston, then president judge: "James Monks, it is considered by the court that you be taken to the common jail of the county of Centre, there to remain until you are taken to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until dead." He was hanged on Saturday, January 23, 1819, by John Mitchel, high sheriff, on gallows located in the hollow south of the court house. On his way to execution under guard of a company of military, "Mary's Dream," a plaintive air, was played, at his request, by the fifer, William Armor, instead of the Dead March, usual on such occasions.

LEWIS AND CONNELLY.

Every newly settled country is more or less infested with lawless characters and desperadoes, and Centre and its neighboring counties were by no means exceptions. Horse thieves and cut-throats, in fleeing from justice or for the purpose of following their profession, often passed through the country, and occasionally stopped long enough for their characters and designs to become known. In many instances the inhabitants became unmistakably aware of their presence in their midst, by the loss of a horse or something else equally valuable. Then, as now, houses and stores were burglariously entered and plundered, and travelers were frequently robbed on the highway.

In those days the people were at the mercy of out-laws much more than now. The facilities for defense and capture were exceedingly limited, and the thinly settled condition of the country rendered the operations of bandits comparatively easy and safe. The boldness and daring with which they sometimes performed their exploits were truly astonishing. For weeks at a time they would remain in a certain district, daily committing robberies, in

utter defiance of the law and the people. Such was the case with Lewis and Connelly, who are well remembered by the older citizens of the county.

Lewis was a native of Centre county, it is said. Connelly was an Irishman, and a powerful man. Their deeds of daring lawlessness were numerous, and to such an extent had their robberies been carried on that the government offered a reward of six hundred dollars for their bodies, dead or alive. During one of their excursions down Bald Eagle Valley they robbed a wagon loaded with store goods, belonging to Hammond and Page of Bellefonte, and took the spoils down the creek in a canoe to a point just above Lock Haven, and finding that they had more than they could conveniently carry, or fearing that it might lead to their detection, they built a fire and burned a portion of it. Some of the citizens then living in Lock Haven, seeing the smoke, and knowing that Lewis and Connelly were in the neighborhood, surmised its origin, and made an effort to capture the robbers. The attempt was ineffectual, and thinking the locality a little too warm for them, the desperadoes left for new fields of operation and were soon heard from on the waters of the Sinnemahoning, whereupon twelve armed men started from Centre county, determined upon their capture. It was not long before they were discovered near the creek "shooting at a mark" close by the house of a settler, who, no doubt, had been in the habit of sharing their plunder. An attack was immediately made, which was desperately resisted by the robbers, who, however, were both wounded, Connelly through the bowels and Lewis in the arm, which was badly shattered. With much difficulty they were then secured and taken down the river in a canoe to Lock Haven, where Connelly soon after died. His remains were buried just outside the old cemetery. Lewis was taken to Bellefonte, where he also soon died from the effects of his wound. The skull of Connelly was afterwards taken up and used by a lecturer in illustrating phrenology.

SCENERY, &c.

There are many places in Centre county of special interest to the tourist and others, owing to natural attractions or historical associations; views of the different valleys in the county from favorable locations on the mountains by which they are surrounded, are beautiful in the extreme. This is the case with Penn's Valley as seen from Nittany Mountain on the road from Bellefonte to Centre Hall. But the grandest view in the county is to be had from the summit of the Bald Eagle range, on McCoy's farm, just south of the Milesburg Gap. Facing the northeast, the observer overlooks the long, undulating, tree-covered ridge of the Bald Eagle Mountain, which of itself is a fine sight and well worth the trip to see. On the right-hand, spread out like a map, is the beautiful Nittany Valley, checkered with farms and forests, and dotted here and there with buildings of various kinds. Ten or twelve miles away the State College appears to view, and, looking far beyond, other buildings are seen. Bordering this valley on the south, the dark proportions of the Nittany range loom up as a mighty barrier against a further stretch of vision. Notwithstanding the real beauty and attractiveness of this scenery, it is far excelled by the picturesque loveliness and magnificent grandeur of the view of Bald Eagle Valley and the mountains beyond. To the admirer of nature very few sights can be more pleasing than this. The beauty of this valley has long been known and praised, but the half has not been told, because perhaps not seen, and cannot be, except from the elevation on McCoy's farm, or some other equally eligible point. The Bald Eagle Valley is bounded on the one side by the mountain of the same name, and on the other by the wild Alleghenies; along the base of the former flows the Bald Eagle creek, the winding course of which may be followed by the eye for miles. Milesburg, Curtin's Iron works, Howard, both the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe railroads, hundreds of farms and farm houses, and other evidences of civilization and progress, may all be seen at a glance; but the grandest feature of this grand panorama is the range of

verdure-covered hills, extending as far as the eye can reach toward Lock Haven, and the loftier mountains in the northern distance. Taken as a whole the view from McCoy's farm is one of the most varied imaginable—mountains and meadows, hills and valleys, forests and streams, the wildness of nature and the improvements of art, all lying around, in enchanting array.

Within Penn's Valley is a very singular and interesting cave beneath the limestone formation that underlies its surface. The entrance to this cavern is by the way of what appears to be an ordinary sink-hole in the open field, such as are common in limestone regions. At the bottom of the depression, which is funnel-shaped, with one perpendicular rocky side, there is a considerable depth of water, upon which a boat may be launched and rowed directly into the mouth of the cave under the overhanging rocks. For several thousand feet the bottom of the cavern is covered with water to the depth of ten to fifteen feet. The roof or ceiling is beautifully ornamented with various shaped stalactites, which present a most magnificent appearance when reflecting the rays of a brilliant light. The cave is narrow throughout its entire length, not being over sixty feet wide in any place. This cave is the source of Penn's Creek, which flows through Union and Snyder counties and empties into the Susquehanna, near Selinsgrove. "Bald Eagle's Nest," which was the home at one time of the great chief "Bald Eagle," is a quiet nook near Milesburg. The Spring at Bellefonte is of itself a most beautiful sight, and no visitor to that place should fail to see it. There are other places of interest in various parts of the county, but of them let more pretentious writers speak.

Centre county has all the natural advantages to make it a great manufacturing region. Its water power is unlimited and inexhaustible; it has an abundance of coal, iron ore, and limestone; its highlands are covered with valuable timber; its fertile valleys are capable of supplying thousands with food, and its climate is healthful. Man has but to reach out and grasp what nature has placed

within his reach to make this county a centre of manufacture and trade, as it is the geographical centre of the State.

In developing its resources and advancing its material wealth its people have not neglected or slighted the educational interests of the county. Its public schools are of a high order, and flourishing academies and select schools are in operation in various places.

Of the many pleasant and prosperous villages in Centre county several deserve especial mention. Aaronsburg, laid out in 1786 by Aaron Levy; Milesburg, laid out in 1793 by Col. Samuel Miles; Philipsburg, started in 1797 by Henry and James Philips; and then Boalsburg, Pine Grove, Centre Hall, Rebersburg, Millheim, Madisonburg, Howard, Eagleville, Unionville, Penn Hall, Hublersburg, Zion, Jacksonville, Stormstown, Loxeyville, Port Matilda, and Snow Shoe. The population of the county in 1870 was 34,418; it is now estimated to be about 37,000.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

AMONG the first settlers of what is now Centre county were many persons of intelligence and culture, who fully appreciated the importance of education, and desired to establish some plan by which the youth of the vicinity—those of their own day and after generations—would be insured a liberal course of instruction.

None were more desirous to accomplish this end than James Dundop and James Harris, the owners at that time (1800) of the land on which Bellefonte is located. When Centre county was organized by Act of February 13, 1800, these gentlemen granted to Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy and Robert Boggs, as trustees of the new county, certain "lots and lands in and adjoining the town of Bellefonte," a portion of the proceeds of which was to be used for the support of an academy or public school in said county.

By the Act incorporating "Bellefonte Academy," approved January 8, 1805, the lands designed especially for educational purposes were transferred to the control of the board of trustees of that institution. The first and second sections of said act are as follow:

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that there shall be established, and hereby is established, in the town of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, an academy or public school, for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name, style and title of 'Bellefonte Academy.'

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, &c., that the first trustees of Bellefonte Academy shall consist of the following persons, viz: Henry R. Wilson, minister of the gospel; James Dunlop, Roland Curtin, William Petriken, Robert McClanahan and John Hall, of the town of Bellefonte; William Stewart, minister of the gospel; Andrew Gregg and James Potter, of Potter township; James Duncan, John Hall and Jacob Hosterman, of Haines township; John Krider, of Miles township; Jacob Taylor, of Halfmoon township; David Whitehill, of Patton township; Richard Miles, Rob't Boggs, Joseph Miles and John Dunlop, of Spring township; William McEwen and Thomas McCulmon, of Centre township; John Fearon, Matthew Allison and James Boyd, of Bald Eagle township; which said trustees, and their successors, to be elected as hereinafter mentioned, shall be and they are hereby declared to be one body, corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of the 'Trustees of Bellefonte Academy,' and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued," &c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of incorporation, the trustees held their first meeting at the house of Benjamin Patton, in Bellefonte, on the first Monday of May, 1805. By Act of January 9, 1806, two thousand dollars were granted to the Academy out of the State treasury for the erection of a building, one provision of said Act being that "a number of poor children, not exceeding six, were to be educated gratis, but no such child should be so taught longer than two years."

The first principal of the Academy was the Rev. Henry R. Wilson. He remained in charge till October, 1809, when he was transferred to the presbytery of Carlisle. He was succeeded as principal and also as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Bellefonte, by the Rev. James Linn, who was installed pastor at Bellefonte, April, 1810, and about the same time entered upon the duties of principal. Though Dr. Linn remained a comparatively brief period in charge of the Academy he continued his pastoral relations with the Bellefonte congregation till his death, which occurred February 23, 1868, in the eighty-fifth year of his age and

fifty-eight years after his ordination and installation as pastor of his congregation. During all these long years he exercised a watchful care over the school and labored continually to promote its interests. For many years he was president of the board of trustees. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Although Bellfonte Academy was designed as a classical institution, and was generally conducted as such, at times it seems there was difficulty in procuring suitable persons to manage the school, and instruct in the branches required to be taught. In such cases a person well qualified in English was secured to take charge, and teach the ordinary branches till such time as arrangements could be made to obtain a classical scholar as principal. It occasionally happened that, for want of an acceptable principal, or for some other reason, the board of trustees temporarily closed the Academy, when the use of the rooms would be granted to some teacher for a select or private school.

After Dr. Linn, as a regular principal, came Chamberlain, who is spoken of, by one who knew him well, as a fine scholar, and an estimable man. After him came Robert Baird, who taught from the summer of 1818 to the fall of 1819, then entered Princeton Theological Seminary. It is said of him that he was exceedingly modest and retiring, while conducting the school, but highly accomplished as a scholar and generally beloved. He afterwards became eminent as a traveller and author, visited Europe nine times, and wrote a number of valuable works, among them the following: "History of Temperance Societies in the United States;" "The Union of Church and State in New England;" "Visit to Northern Europe;" "Religion in America;" "Protestantism in Italy," &c.

Another of the early principals was the Rev. J. B. McCarrel. He was a member of the Associate Reformed Church. Most of the teachers of the Academy were of the Presbyterian faith, though the institution was not, as some suppose, under the especial control of that denomination. It always was, and still is, free from so called sectarianism, and open to all religions. The reason assigned for the Presbyterian *complexion* of the institution is, that the leading and

most active educational spirits of the early times in Centre County were of that belief.

The title of the land on which the Academy is situated was not vested in the trustees till June 12, 1823, when, by deed of James Harris and Nancy his wife, the property was conveyed to them and their successors forever, to be used as originally intended—for educational purposes. The granting clause of said deed is as follows: "The said James Harris and Nancy his wife, for and on account of their desire and wish to encourage and promote literature, and in consideration of *one silver dollar* to them in hand paid by the trustees of Bellefonte Academy, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted," &c.

In October, 1824, Professor Alfred Armstrong, a graduate of Dickinson College, became principal. At the time he assumed control there were but twelve pupils in attendance. Their names were: James Burnside, son of Judge Thomas Burnside, and himself afterwards a judge; Jas. Miles, William Miles, Edward C. Humes, now president of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, and a well known and much respected citizen; Edward Lowrey, Charles Welch, who, upon completing his course at the Academy, read medicine, and received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army, soon after dying while in the discharge of his duty at Fort Gibson; John Norris, who afterward became captain and died at Milton, Pa., in 1874; Horatio Norris and Brown Norris, the latter dying in Washington, D. C., where he held an honorable position under the United States government; Robert McClelland, William Miles, Charles Huston, only son of Judge Huston, and William M. Lyon. The above named are all now dead except Edward C. Humes and William M. Lyon, member of the well-known firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., of Pittsburgh.

The trustees at the beginning of Prof. Armstrong's principalship were Rev. James Linn, John Lowrey, Andrew Gregg, Sr., Thomas Burnside, Charles Huston, Hamilton Humes, John Norris, William Potter, John Blanchard and Franklin Smith, none of whom are now living. The next in order as principal seems to have been

William E. Hamilton, but, as was the case with a number of Prof. Armstrong's successors, he occupied the position but a short time. Mr. John Livingston, perhaps, taught longer than any other. Like two at least of his predecessors he was a graduate of Dickinson College. He entered upon his duties as principal in 1837, and continued to faithfully discharge them till 1845, when, owing to ill health he was compelled to sever his connection with the institution, and not long after died. His health had been poor during his entire term of service as principal, a result, it is said, of too close application to study while attending college. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, a good disciplinarian, modest, unassuming and conscientious.

On September 28, 1846, John Philips was employed as principal. He was probably also a graduate of Dickinson College, as he was recommended to the board of trustees by Professor William H. Allen of that institution. Philips resigned September 4, 1847, when an invitation was extended to the former principal, Professor Alfred Armstrong, to again take charge of the Academy, which he did, continuing several years.

During the early history of the Academy it appears to have been attended only by boys—there being no female department, and the co-education of the sexes seems not to have been adopted. There were times, however, during a temporary suspension of the Academy proper, when classes of young ladies were taught in the building by various teachers, among them Dr. Linn. About 1840 or '45 an additional building was erected adjoining the original structure, and occupied for a number of years as a "Female Seminary," under control of a distinct and separate board of trustees.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Academy, held in 1852, Samuel Linn, James T. Hale and James Armor were appointed a committee "to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of uniting the two boards of the Academy and Female Seminary, and of using the building as a High School in connection with the public schools of this borough, and that they be instructed to correspond with such persons as they may choose in Carlisle and Philadelphia for

the purpose of becoming acquainted with the High School system adopted in those places." At a subsequent meeting, this committee reported as follows: "That they have conferred with the board of trustees of the Female Seminary and they express a willingness to surrender their rights, on condition that the Academy board pay the outstanding indebtedness of the Seminary; and thereupon, resolved, that the said committee be authorized and instructed to accept the proposition made by the Seminary board, provided the said indebtedness be specified by the trustees of the Female Seminary, and does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars." It seems that the above terms proved to be satisfactory, for in a short time the Academy trustees had possession of the Seminary building, and for a time, in connection with the board of borough directors, conducted a High School within its walls.

For a number of years after 1854 the Academy, as a classical institution, was not in operation, the buildings being used for public and select school purposes. In 1868 the trustees of the Academy again took possession of the buildings, and at a meeting held March 23d of that year elected the Rev. J. P. Hughes principal.

Beside the principals already mentioned as having had charge of the Academy at different times, there were quite a number of others who served in that capacity but short periods, or merely conducted English schools when the Academy was not in operation. Of such the following names are remembered by some of the oldest citizens of Bellefonte: J. B. Shugert, father of S. T. Shugert, Esq., Robert McBride, Carter, Paine, Brotherton, Joseph Mahan, Moses Williamson, a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, New York; Yeomans and T. R. Pratt, Johnson, Thor Nohr, Williams, Thompson, Torbert and Henry Cross, said to have been cross by name and cross by nature. Of the many pupils who have attended the Academy since its incorporation, the following names are presented, as showing *something* of the results of the educational training of the institution: Judge James Burnside, Col. Andrew Gregg, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of Treasury under Buchanan; Judge Samuel Linn, Edward C. Humes (previously mentioned), J. P.

Gray, President of the Utica New York Insane Asylum; W. W. Montgomery, merchant, Bellefonte; J. H. Rankin, attorney, Bellefonte; Andrew G. Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and ex-Minister to Russia—resides in Bellefonte; E. W. Hale, Jacob V. Thomas, W. P. Wilson, attorney, Bellefonte; S. T. Shugert, represented Centre county three times in the State Legislature; Maj. P. B. Wilson, Patton Lyon, S. S. Lyon, the present burgess of Bellefonte; Dr. George H. Harris, physician, Bellefonte; Joe. W. Furey, one of the editors of *Bellefonte Watchman*; Austin Curtin, John Irwin, Jr., W. P. Humes, J. P. Harris, cashier First National Bank, Bellefonte; J. G. Hall, ex-member of the Legislature—resides at Ridgway, Elk county, Pa.; J. D. Shugert, cashier of Centre County Bank, Bellefonte; J. F. Shugert, clerk in Washington, D.C.; F. G. Smith, of the class of '51, now an officer in the regular army; the Messrs. Blanchard, attorneys, of Bellefonte; the Messrs. Valentine, and many others, whom it is not necessary to mention. As will be seen, the above names include representatives of a variety of professions and public positions, making a list most creditable to the institution.

On the 10th of November, 1864, a re-union of the pupils of the Academy was held in Bellefonte, it being the fiftieth anniversary of Professor Armstrong's connection with the institution. In an address delivered by the Professor on that occasion, he gave the following description of the school room as it was when he took charge of it in 1824: "A room of moderate dimensions, with four windows, two facing the town on the east and two on the west toward the spring. The furniture—a few pine benches and two heavy oaken tables, sufficiently large for eight or ten boys to sit around each. These old-fashioned school desks bore the marks of the *sharp knives* if not the *sharp wits* of preceding generations of youth. They were fearfully hacked from end to end, but the hardness of the material and thickness of the planks resisted the desolations of the knives and the ravages of years. There they stood through my time and perhaps long after. * * * A heavy old six-plated stove standing in the middle of the room, and a hickory

broom in the corner, completed the accommodations of this classic apartment." In regard to the branches taught at that time, Mr. Armstrong said: "For three years or more, nothing was taught in the Academy, save sometimes a little mathematics, but the classic authors. It was Latin in the morning, and Latin and Greek in the afternoon. It was Latin and Greek on Monday, and Greek and Latin on Tuesday. Wednesday brought the same studies, and Thursday the same. And Friday, what a blessed 'repetition day,' as it was called—a review of the whole week's previous study."

The present principal, Rev. J. P. Hughes, is a native of Cape May county, N. J. He graduated at Princeton College in 1850, and was educated for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was called from the seminary to take charge of the mathematical department of the "Luzerne Presbyterial Institute," Luzerne county, Pa. After remaining there three years he was called to assist in the Edge Hill School, Princeton, N. J., which was then under charge of Prof. William C. Cattell. During the first year of Mr. Hughes's connection with that school Dr. Cattell was called to the presidency of Lafayette College, and Mr. Hughes became one of the principals, remaining nine years. He was then elected principal of Logansport Presbyterian Academy, Logansport, Ind. After remaining there three years he received an invitation to take charge of Bellefonte Academy, which he did in August, 1860. He opened school in the lower room of the north wing with *fifteen* pupils. At the time, or soon after Mr. Hughes took charge of the school, the buildings were repaired and thoroughly put in order, one thousand dollars of the original fund being used with individual subscriptions to defray the expense of improvements. In 1872 an addition of 40 x 60 feet was built to accommodate the increased attendance of pupils. This building is of brick, substantially built, and contains a main school room, 40 x 40 feet, and two recitation rooms of convenient size, and a large basement. The second story is divided into dormitories for boarding pupils. The cost of this building was four thousand dollars, the remaining one thousand dollars of the

two thousand dollar endowment being used, and the balance made up by contributions of the citizens of Bellefonte.

The buildings, rooms and furniture of Bellefonte Academy of to-day, as compared with the small building, single room and "accommodations" of fifty years ago, present a most striking and pleasing contrast. As Latin and Greek constituted the principal studies of Professor Armstrong's pupils, so they are yet, under Mr. Hughes, daily pursued, together with the Friday's reviews, to which have been added other branches, both useful and ornamental. Until September, 1876, the sexes were educated together under Mr. Hughes; at that time they were placed in separate apartments with a lady principal in charge of the female department.

During Mr. Hughes's principalship the school has grown from the small class of fifteen, with no one but himself, assisted by his wife, as teacher, to ninety scholars, about equally divided between the sexes, and a corps of four assistants. Many of the pupils prepared by Mr. Hughes are taking high rank in some of the leading colleges of the country.

The location of the Academy is a most beautiful one, and the wisdom of those who placed it there cannot be too highly commended. Affording, as it does, a fine view of the entire town, and a large scope of the surrounding country, it is essentially attractive and desirable. The view to be had from the Academy is beautifully varied—the town lying below and encircling the eminence on which it is built, verdure-covered mountains in the distance, hills and valleys, cleared fields and blocks of woodland, winding streams, snow white cottages, all spread in panoramic loveliness before the eye. Such a scene, combined with the healthfulness of the climate, the morality and intelligence of the community in which it is located, the course of training, both intellectual and moral, pursued at Bellefonte Academy, render it a most desirable place for the education of youth.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

 BY E. C. HUMES, Esq.

THE CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

UNDER the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act regulating banks," passed March 21, 1813, during the administration of Governor Simon Snyder, the State was divided into twenty-seven districts for banking purposes, and the counties of Centre, Clearfield, McKean, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga, were formed into a district, with authority to establish one bank, to be called "The Centre Bank of Pennsylvania."

The *American Patriot*, a newspaper published at Bellefonte in 1813, by Alexander Hamilton, contained the following notice issued by the commissioners named in the bill, inviting subscriptions to the capital stock :

"Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

"Public notice is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the 21st of March, 1814, entitled 'An Act regulating banks,' books will be opened to receive subscriptions for capital stock of the *'Centre Bank of Pennsylvania,'* on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of April next, at the following places, from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the evening of each day, to wit :

"At the house of Elizabeth Merrill in the town of Pennsboro—
at the house of Jacob Heivley in the borough of Williamsport, and
at the house of Leonard Pfoutz at Jersey Shore, for the county of

Lycoming—at the house of Alpheus Cheney; for the counties of Tioga and Potter—at the house of Evan Miles in the borough of Bellefonte—at the house of Duncan & Forster in the town of Aaronsburg—at the house of John Kerr in Penn's Valley—at the house of John Kurtz in Mill Hall, for the county of Centre; and at the house of Robert Collins in the town of Clearfield, for the counties of Clearfield and McKean.

“At which time and place one or more of the commissioners appointed by the said Act of Assembly will attend; and to whom five dollars on each and every share of stock must be paid at the time of subscribing.

ANDREW GREGG,	JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES HARRIS,	ROLAND CURTIN,
JOHN G. LOWREY,	JOHN HAYS,
SAMUEL STEWART,	JOHN TURK,
GEORGE WEBB,	<i>Commissioners.”</i>

In pursuance of the above mentioned act the “Centre Bank of Pennsylvania” was established as a State bank of issue, discount and deposit, in the early part of that year, at Bellefonte, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars,—the stock being taken and held mainly by citizens of the county, quite a number of whom were men of means for that day, and who, under ordinary circumstances, would have given character to a monied institution.

In consequence, however, of the insufficiency of capital for the development of the country and the requirements of the business community, as well as the fact that the bulk of the loans were invested in real estate, which has invariably proved disastrous to the prosperity of banks, this one being unable to recall her loans became embarrassed, and although the enterprise did not prove a profitable one in the end to the stockholders, yet, it is believed, depositors were fully re-imbursed.

The first board of directors consisted of eighteen stockholders, composed of the leading men of the town and county, and, as has been ascertained by reference to the minutes of their election, were as follows: Andrew Gregg, Roland Curtin, James Duncan, James Potter, Jr., Hamilton Humes, John Iryin, James Harris, Joseph Miles, Charles Huston, Thomas Burnside, Elisha Moore, John

Dunlop, Philip Benner, John G. Lowrey, Isaac McKinney, Lyon Mussina, John Rankin, and William Brown, Jr. Andrew Gregg, Sr., was the president, John Norris cashier, and Joseph Miles teller and book-keeper. The bank was located in the corner room of the stone dwelling house owned by the estate of the late Roland Curtin, Jr., now occupied by his widow, on the corner of Allegheny and Howard streets. The interior and exterior arrangement for the safe keeping of the funds were of a very simple and primitive construction, and differed materially from those of subsequent times. Resting upon the floor, a vault (so-called) was placed, which, in some respects, resembled a modern closet, and which, if standing to-day, would perhaps be objected to as being rather contracted and too insecure as a depository for the china and cutlery of our tables, not to say silver ware which is to be found in almost every household. It was, however, securely fastened at the closing of the bank each day by a lock manufactured by a mechanic of the town, who, by the way, was a clever blacksmith, and of *course* qualified for making bank locks. The main security, however, consisted in the fact that a watchman, who nightly occupied a watch-house which stood at the edge of the pavement, was always on duty, and it is said, never "bobbed an eye." The capacity of the receptacle was very limited, being barely sufficient to contain the person of the watchman, and this in an upright, or at most, a leaning position, for which purpose an inclining board, some six feet in length, was placed against the side at an angle of forty-five degrees, which served as a resting place for the occupant when there was no disturbance without. In form it was octagonal and resembled an old-fashioned tin lantern, the diameter being three feet and six inches precisely, and the height from the floor to ceiling five feet eight inches, or thereabouts, the latter not particularly remembered. It was his usual custom to cry the hours of the night, and some now living may, and doubtless do, recollect the punctuality with which Eli Cadwallader, who was a cooper by trade, performed this duty under the supervision of the Centre Bank officials: "H-a-l-f p-a-s-t t-w-e-l-v-e o'-c-l-o-c-k a-n-d a-l-l i-s w-e-l-l." Cadwallader was

succeeded by Nathan Longhead, who held the position several years. It might be well for the watchmen of the present day to observe the same practice in the performance of their duties.

The notes of the bank were not engraved in the highest style of the art of the present day, but simply stated upon their face a promise to pay the bearer the amount designated, without any superfluities, as is now the case, the promise being sufficiently burdensome, and occasionally more than was complied with, either in theory or practice.

The following is the form of one of the notes issued by the bank :

The President and Directors & Co. of the *Centre Bank of Pennsylvania* promise to pay R. Allison, or bearer, on demand, five dollars.

Bellefonte, 1st June, 1815.

JNO. NORRIS, *Cashier*.

ANDREW GREGG, *Pres.*

An instance of the facility with which these notes could be imitated was disclosed by a member of the bar, an expert writer, who, with his pen, prepared an imitation of the genuine issue, which he presented to the cashier at the counter, and received in exchange other money, without any suspicion on the part of that official that it was a counterfeit. But counterfeits then were exceedingly hard to detect—*very*.

Tradition further reveals a somewhat curious incident connected with the payment of the stock instalments as they were called in, which would be considered rather a novel plan for this day. It is said that stockholders who were short of funds, (and this state of things frequently occurred then as now,) were allowed to give their notes for instalments instead of the payment of cash, by which mode the stock was always promptly paid up, with the additional advantage of the immediate investment of the proceeds of the discount. It was not considered important that a very large reserve should be kept within the vault, and hence the actual coin was contained in a box of very moderate dimensions. For ordinary purposes this was found quite sufficient. On one occasion, however, it is said, it came near proving disastrous, and did not work well.

A gentleman from a distant county had accumulated an amount of notes much larger than the coin usually held for redemption. On a certain day, without previous notice to the officers or directors, he drove into town in a carriage drawn by four horses—an event unprecedented in the history of the place—and in due time presented the notes of the Centre Bank for redemption, in gold and silver, without any special preference for either, the latter not having been “demonetized” at that date. Of course this event was not to be trifled with, and had to be met and surmounted with as little delay as possible. A meeting of the board was called, at which all the members were present with the exception of two, who resided at a distance and who could not be informed of the occurrence in time for the meeting. This impromptu meeting having convened, and the object having been made known to the members, it was resolved, after mature deliberation, that a supper should be given to the stranger at the hotel at the northwest corner of High and Allegheny streets, with the usual accompaniment of the best liquors that could be obtained—the latter to be on no account omitted, and the quantity to be abundant. The result was that Mr. Boyd politely accepted the invitation and drank freely of the beverage, and was persuaded to leave on the following morning, bearing with him the identical notes he had brought. After his departure it was determined to continue the supper on the following evening with this difference, that the last named article should be more liberally provided, and that meats and vegetables should be excluded as being unwholesome for gentlemen who usually kept good hours. It is unnecessary to say that full justice was done to this second entertainment. All the directors partook liberally and much good humor was manifested. On a review of the plan adopted in this instance, for the redemption of the demand notes of the institution, it was pronounced entirely satisfactory, while some *slight* alterations in the mode were proposed by the two absent members, at the next regular meeting of the board.

On another occasion an incident occurred which afforded some amusement for the bank officials, if it did not for the other party

concerned. In the year 1817, the bank being in some trouble, was compelled to suspend specie payment, when an issue of shin-plasters was made and signed, as directed by the board, by the then teller, Joseph Miles. Previous to the suspension a farmer, residing in Halfmoon township, who had in his possession some two or three thousand dollars of the notes of the bank, and who had heard a rumor of its weakness, came to the conclusion that perhaps the wiser and safer plan might be to have them exchanged for something "stronger." Accordingly he presented them at the counter with a demand for redemption in specie, alleging that his fears of the stability of the bank had not been aroused, but that he required the coin for some special purpose. Richard Miles, who had recently become the teller, and continued as such till the suspension of the bank in 1822, called Mr. Norris in the emergency. This official, a high-toned gentleman, of great presence and dignity of person, endeavored to satisfy the note-holder that his fears were groundless, but failed to make a favorable impression, although he pressed his views with much earnestness. Nothing would answer short of an exchange—and that instant. At this time a large proportion of the silver circulation consisted of five franc pieces, a foreign money, which, being the fractional part of a dollar, were somewhat difficult to count, and especially so to the unpracticed. Mr. Norris directed the teller to pay over the francs in exchange for the notes, which he proceeded to do with as little delay as possible, but with becoming deliberation. As may be imagined that amount of silver made a considerable pile, which required no little ingenuity to dispose of, being rather more than a man could conveniently carry; but what gave the farmer the greatest uneasiness was his utter inability to compute the funds before him with the slightest degree of satisfaction to himself. Of one thing he was convinced, and that was that the bank had the ability to redeem his notes, and as this was the main difficulty, he began to ponder as to what plan he could adopt by which he might have things remain in *statu quo*, without seeming to disturb the equanimity of the cashier, who had already evinced some slight symptoms of temper. After some parleying it was

agreed that the funds should remain on deposit till wanted—a result entirely satisfactory to both parties, and particularly to the officials of the bank. It is presumed that deposit became a permanent one, as the bank shortly after suspended.

An Act of Assembly was passed April 1, 1822, providing for the election, on the 18th of the following November, of five trustees to close the affairs of the bank. After the election of such trustees James P. Gregg was employed for the purpose of finally closing the business. Mr. Gregg was engaged for several years—till shortly before his death—in the discharge of his duty, which he performed with great energy and perseverance.

HUMES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.

After the suspension of the "Centre Bank of Pennsylvania" the county was without banking facilities of any kind for a period of forty years; and while a large and varied amount of business, arising from the manufacturing, agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests, was carried on in the meantime, it was done principally on the cash and credit system, the latter vastly preponderating. As a consequence of this mode of procedure, there was little or no punctuality in meeting obligations at maturity—a serious drawback upon all business operations, and such as would not be tolerated at this day in any well regulated community.

In the year 1856, when State banks had become numerous and many private banking houses had been established in various localities of the country, at the earnest solicitation of a number of the prominent men of Bellefonte and vicinity, a private banking house was established by four individuals, namely: A. G. Curtin, H. N. McAllister, J. T. Hale and E. C. Humes, under the style and title of "Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co." The three first named were at this time leading members of the bar, and active practitioners in the line of their profession, while the latter was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Having had little or no experience in banking it was thought best by these gentlemen to secure the

services of a man with a thorough knowledge of the business to conduct the affairs of the institution. Such a person was found in Mr. W. M. Murray, a gentleman residing in Pittsburg, who had previously been employed in one of the banks of that city, and was a brother of James B. Murray, cashier of the Exchange Bank. Mr. Murray was selected as cashier, which position he held for about two years, when he returned to Pittsburg. E. C. Humes was then elected president, and J. P. Harris, who had been employed in the bank as a clerk, was appointed cashier. Under the supervision of these officers, in connection with the other members of the firm, the business was conducted until the year 1864, when the institution was merged into the "First National Bank of Bellefonte."

Owing mainly to the fact that the firm of Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., had considerable prominence abroad, with the reputation of being men of means and character in the community in which they lived, the house at once took, and ever after maintained, a very high grade of credit among the banking institutions of the country. Having made arrangements with three State banks of issue for the use of their notes to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, in addition to the deposits, a capital was secured sufficient for the requirements of business at that period. The enterprise proved a successful one, and, it is said, a highly remunerative one to the parties interested, as subsequent events have clearly and manifestly shown.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE.

The First National Bank of Bellefonte, number four hundred and fifty-nine, was organized under the United States National Bank Act, on the 8th day of June, 1864, with a paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars, the whole of which stock was held by the four several members of the late firm of Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., in equal proportion, together with General J. A. Beaver and Adam Hoy, who each became owners of several shares. On the 9th of

January, 1865, the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, in order, rather, that a larger amount of circulation might be obtained from the department, than for any other purpose, the stock being taken by the same parties in the proportion in which they severally held it previously. None of the stock has ever been sold nor offered in the market, because of the success of the business from the commencement; and while investments in this direction are now considered precarious by many, it is believed this stock, if for sale, would command a very handsome premium upon the par value. It has ever been the aim and purpose of the officers and board of directors to accommodate the community to the full extent of their power, in the exercise of a sound discretion, and thus promote the general welfare so far as they could consistently with their duty to the stockholders. As a consequence of this course the bank has increased in popularity until it has become one of the fixed institutions of Centre county, and has long since obtained the entire confidence of the citizens.

Under the new organization, in 1864, the board of directors was constituted by the election of all the stockholders as members, with the exception of Gov. Curtin, who was then in office and necessarily absent, to wit: E. C. Humes, H. N. McAllister, J. T. Hale, J. A. Beaver and A. Hoy—the number being the least allowed by the Act relating to banks. On the decease of Judge Hale, and before the return of Gov. Curtin, W. P. Humes was elected a member of the board in his stead. At the death of H. N. McAllister, which occurred in 1873, Gov. Curtin—having returned to Bellefonte—was elected, making the required five members, who have all been annually re-elected and constitute the present board of directors, namely: E. C. Humes, A. G. Curtin, J. A. Beaver, A. Hoy and W. P. Humes. E. C. Humes became president and J. P. Harris cashier at the commencement of the operations of the institution as a National Bank, and have so continued to the present time. Moses Montgomery and W. P. Humes, both of whom had been employed by Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co.,—the one as book-keeper and the other as teller—have also continued to act in the

same capacities, with the entire approbation of the board and a high appreciation of their services. Several other young men have occasionally been employed as assistants who are now in other or like occupations, among whom may be mentioned as worthy of notice, Moran Hibler and E. C. Humes, Jr., the former now holding an important position in the Exchange Bank at Parker's Landing, and the latter in this bank. The list of employees of this institution would not be complete without a mention of William Jones, the messenger and janitor, who has so faithfully performed the duties pertaining to his position for so many years, and who is so well known to the business men of Bellefonte as a prompt and efficient collector.

The building owned and at present occupied by the bank, was erected during the year 1872, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and has been pronounced, by competent judges, superior to most bank buildings and inferior to none outside of the larger cities, in every thing requisite for a modern banking house. It is constructed of Ohio white sandstone, trimmed with Pennsylvania brown, with every thing else to correspond, and being located on the "diamond," at the corner of High and Allegheny streets, is highly ornamental to that part of the town. While the structure presents a fine appearance, that which is perhaps more essential has not been overlooked and neglected. A vault, the dimensions of which are ten by twelve feet in the interior, is placed in the centre of the building, and has been constructed after the most approved manner without regard to expense. The stone foundation and side walls are interlaced with wrought iron bars, connected by bolts, and the inside lined with extra heavy boiler plate iron, making it completely fire proof in the event of the destruction of the building by fire. Within the vault is placed a burglar proof safe, manufactured by Hall & Co., of Cincinnati, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. To this safe is attached a "Yale time clock," the price of which was four hundred dollars, and which, on being closed in the evening, can be opened only in the morning of the following day, and that by its own working, with the accuracy of the best

time pieces, so that no access can by any means be had to the interior of the safe until the hour for opening has arrived. In fact, advantage has been taken of all the appliances of modern times, to make it as safe a depository as the ingenuity of man could devise.

THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK.

The Centre County Banking Company was formed in 1868, under articles of agreement setting forth the object, by fourteen individuals, who became stockholders to the amount of their several subscriptions, apportioned as follows: McAllister and Beaver fourteen thousand dollars; A. G. Curtin, James Milliken and E. C. Humes nine thousand each; H. Brockerhoff five thousand; J. P. Harris four thousand five hundred; P. B. Wilson and J. T. Heover four thousand each; Adam Hoy three thousand five hundred; C. Curtin three thousand; W. P. Wilson two thousand five hundred; J. D. Shugert two thousand; F. S. Wilson one thousand five hundred—making a total of seventy-one thousand dollars.

One of the conditions of the co-partnership was, that no stockholder should have the privilege of disposing of his stock to any other individual without the consent of all, nor of pledging the same for any purpose whatever.

At a meeting of the stockholders a board of directors was elected, consisting of H. Brockerhoff, J. A. Beaver, A. Hoy, J. P. Harris and P. B. Wilson, who have annually been re-elected, and with C. Curtin, who was subsequently added, constitute the present board. H. Brockerhoff was appointed president, J. D. Shugert cashier, John Kurtz teller, and Charles Cook book-keeper. On the retirement of Mr. Brockerhoff, Gen. J. A. Beaver was elected president.

In 1859, two years after Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co. commenced operations, a banking house was established in Bellefonte by W. F. Reynolds and Geo. W. Jackson, under the style and title of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co. This house and also the Centre County Bank, from their inception to the present day, have always been regarded at home and abroad as entitled to the highest grade of

credit. And as a consequence their financial operations have been on an extensive scale, and all their transactions have been conducted on the strictest banking principles—with capital entirely sufficient for all their legitimate purposes. In amount of business they compare favorably with that of any other houses in the interior of the State, and in point of reliability are in every way worthy of the confidence of the entire community—each being represented by individuals possessed of means greatly beyond their requirements, and being individually responsible for the liabilities of their institutions, make them perfectly trustworthy.

OTHER BANKS.

The foregoing comprise all the banking institutions, incorporated and unincorporated, which have been in operation in Bellefonte; a number, however, have existed within the limits of the county, all of which are deserving of notice in this review.

Two houses were formed in the borough of Philipsburg. The first organized by a party of gentlemen under the name of "Foster, Perks, Wright & Co.,"—afterward changed to that of "McGirk & Perks," and finally closed in 1876. The "Philipsburg Banking Company" has been doing business for several years past, and is now conducted by O. P. Jones, cashier, a banker of experience, with great satisfaction to the community in which it is located. The president is Jonathan Boynton.

Moses Thompson, with his two sons, and Rob't McFarlane, under the title of Thompson, McFarlane & Co., opened a banking house at Lemont in 1868, which they continued until the retirement of Mr. McFarlane, after which the name was changed to J. L. Thompson & Co., and the business continued till 1877, when they declined receiving further deposits, preferring to engage in other pursuits.

The banking house of J. C. Motz & Co., located at Millheim, in the eastern part of the county, was established in 1872, with J. C. Motz president, and A. Walter cashier, and it is believed is well entitled to the high reputation it has ever enjoyed.

The only remaining institution established in Centre county for banking purposes, is the "Penn's Valley Banking Company," at Centre Hall, of which Wm. Wolf is president, and W. B. Mingle cashier. The stockholders comprising the firm are, in addition to the officers named, James A. Beaver, John P. Harris and Daniel Hess, who are all substantial, responsible men, giving great strength to the house in which they are interested. From a moderate beginning some years ago, under prudent and judicious management, this institution has prospered beyond expectations, and to-day ranks among the most successful business houses of the county. The company have about completed the erection of a building, corresponding with their increased business, which is highly creditable to the place, and such as will give additional facilities for the transaction of their affairs, as well as promote the welfare and security of depositors.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

By ROBERT VALENTINE, Esq.

EARLY OPERATIONS, &c.

As early as the year 1769, the desire for new and choice lands had led a band of hardy pioneers and land hunters to push up the Bald Eagle creek into what was then an almost unexplored wilderness, inhabited by Indians, wolves, panthers and rattlesnakes; which is now the rich, fertile and beautiful county of Centre. These early explorers made their way through the gaps of the Muncy and Nittany mountains into Penn's valley, where they erected a rude stockade fort, as a defense against the Indians, and named it Potter's Fort, after Gen. James Potter, the leader of the expedition. These early settlers, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, were driven from their settlements by incursions of hostile savages. Little progress was made in the settlement of the country until after the war was over. When peace was restored renewed activity was manifested, and by the aid of capital, obtained in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, nearly all the land in what is now Centre county was surveyed, and purchased from the State. This was accomplished between the years 1780 and 1796. Here and there, where a huge forest tree had been blown down and the ground torn up to the depth of a few feet, or where in some early clearing the plough had pierced the soil, the sharp eyes of these

early explorers discerned the croppings of dark red ores of iron, which were, in time to come, to prove a source of wealth to generations then unborn.

About the year 1792, Col. John Patton, an officer of the Revolutionary war, erected on Spring creek, about eight miles from Bellefonte, the first blast furnace in Centre county. It was called Centre furnace. The year after, General Philip Benner put into operation Rock forge, on the same stream, and afterward built a furnace and a slitting mill near the forge. In 1796, Miles, Dunlop & Co. started Harmony forge. The next furnace was Logan, built by Boggs & Royer on Logan's branch of Spring creek, in 1800. This furnace was afterward carried on by John Dunlop, who also connected with it a forge on the same stream, about one-fourth of a mile from Bellefonte. Roland Curtin, who was the third sheriff of Centre county, erected, about 1807, a forge on Bald Eagle creek. Ten years later, he built a blast furnace, and finally, in 1828, added a rolling mill, which was the second one built in the county. These pioneer establishments were soon followed by others. Hardman Philips, a wealthy Englishman, whose ideas were far in advance of his age, built a forge and a screw factory at Philipsburg, beyond the Allegheny mountains. In 1836, there were in operation, in Centre county, Hannah furnace, owned by Geo. McCulloch and Lyon, Shorb & Co.; Martha furnace, owned by R. Curtin; Julian furnace, owned by John Adams; Centre furnace, Milesburg forges and rolling mill, owned by Gen. James Irvin; Eagle furnace, forge and rolling mill, owned by Roland Curtin; Logan furnace, forges, rolling mill and nail factory, owned by Valentines & Thomas; Rock furnace and forge, owned by heirs of General Benner; Hecla and Mill Hall furnaces, owned by John Mitchell & Co.; Howard furnaces, owned by Jos. Harris & Co.; and Washington furnace, owned by A. Henderson. The last named works are now in Clinton county. The aggregate annual production of these works was, at the period referred to, about twelve thousand tons of pig metal, forty-five hundred tons of blooms and twenty-five hundred tons of bar and rod iron and nails.

In these, our days of railways and telegraphs, it is hard to realize the obstacles which the early makers of iron were obliged to overcome. Coming into an almost unbroken wilderness, with the nearest settlements far down the Susquehanna, or over steep and rugged mountains on the Juniata river, where roads were yet unthought of, everything they required had to be transported either on flat-boats pushed up the Bald Eagle creek, or in wagons, and at first on pack horses over blind mountain paths. Roads had to be cut through the forests, dams must be built upon the streams, and water-wheels and blowing machinery for the furnaces and forges must somehow be constructed and put in motion before even a beginning could be made. Then came the mining and hauling of the ore, wood must be chopped through the winter, and all through the summer time converted into charcoal, of which a stock sufficient to last until the ensuing spring must be transported to the furnace. At last, when all this had been accomplished, and the molten metal gushed from the furnace hearth, and was converted in the forges into wrought iron and drawn under the hammers into bars ready for the smith, then came the question of finding a market and the transportation of the iron.

While the rich limestone valleys of Centre county were being slowly occupied by a sparse and scanty population, Pittsburg was growing into a city; and the region west of the Allegheny mountains was producing a surplus of grain, beef and pork, but as yet no iron had been manufactured in that section of the country. For this most indispensable of the metals, therefore, the population were dependent upon the furnaces and forges of Centre and Huntingdon counties, or, as it was then called, the Juniata region. At that time the only road over the mountains was that which had been made by General Braddock for his disastrous expedition against the French and Indians at Fort DuQuesne. Under these conditions the only resource of the Centre county iron men was transportation on pack horses over the Indian paths. Tradition relates that General Philip Benner used this method for several years in carrying his iron bars from the Rock Iron Works to the

western markets. Later, after the great turnpike road was made, the iron was hauled on sleds and wagons to the head waters of the Conemaugh, and thence floated on arks or flat boats far down the Ohio river, till it met a profitable market at Louisville, Kentucky. Within the recollection of the writer, most of the iron made in this county was floated in rude arks down the Bald Eagle creek, and so by the West Branch of the Susquehanna to Port Deposit, where, reloaded upon sloop or steamer, it reached at last the warehouses of Philadelphia and Baltimore. This mode of transportation, as may well be imagined, was neither safe nor certain, and many an ark load of iron went to the bottom of the rocky river; sometimes to be recovered at low water, and sometimes a total loss. Then came the slow, but sure, canal, by which a cargo of iron could be carried to Philadelphia in about twice as many days as would now be required to deliver it on the wharves of Liverpool, England. But now, in this day of progress and steam, the iron product is loaded on cars at the doors of the mills and in a few days may be in the hands of the consumer a thousand miles away.

QUALITY OF ORE AND IRON.

The ores from which the Centre county iron is manufactured are principally hematites; chemically, hydrated sesqui oxides of iron, yielding on an average from fifty-six to sixty per cent. of metallic iron, by analysis, and practically, in the blast furnace, about one ton of pig metal to a fraction over two tons of clean ore. The only impurities contained are a slight percentage of silica and phosphorus, and in some a trace of manganese. The larger proportion of these ores are found in "pockets" rather than in regular veins, and are often so mixed with the limestone clays as to necessitate their separation from them before they are ready for the furnace. In former years the method generally pursued for this separation was that of dry screening. The ore, mined principally in open cuts, was taken out mixed with the earth and spread upon levels or floors, over which, when dry, heavy cast iron breakers were dragged

by horse-power, thus breaking up and pulverizing the lumps of clay ; it was then shaken by hand in screens suspended between upright posts, thus separating the dust from the ores.

This plan, however, was very slow and tedious, and could only be pursued in favorable weather. About thirty-five years since a washing machine was introduced, which consisted of a shaft upon which were fastened cast iron flat teeth, placed at intervals, and acting as a screw when the machine was in operation. This shaft is made to revolve horizontally in a trough or fore-bay, kept constantly full of water, so that the ore to be cleaned, being thrown in at one end of the trough, is kept constantly stirred through the water by the teeth of the machine, and at the same time made to move gradually toward the opposite end of the trough, where it is finally discharged clean and ready for use. This machine was first put in operation at the works of Valentines & Thomas, (being the invention of a member of the firm.) Owing to the fact that in the limestone valleys, whence the ores are principally obtained, no springs or running streams of water are to be found, the washing machines were generally placed at the iron works, whither the unwashed ores had to be hauled, thus entailing upon the manufacturer a heavy cost for transportation of useless clay. This difficulty was obviated to some extent by the erection, at the mines, of machines propelled by horse-power, and dependent for a supply of water upon the rains filling up ponds and old excavations. This method was, however, uncertain ; the supplies of water so obtained being scanty and soon exhausted. Many places where ore was formerly mined in large quantities, and which were still rich in iron, were abandoned on account of the difficulty in cleaning the ore, and it began to appear doubtful whether a sufficient supply of ore could be procured to keep all the furnaces in operation. At this time the great oil discoveries in Western Pennsylvania, suggested the idea of the artesian well. This was soon acted upon ; water was obtained in abundance wherever it was needed, and now, all over Nittany Valley, tall derricks may be seen, where powerful steam washing machines are turning out thousands of tons of clean ore of

the finest quality, from mines long since abandoned by the predecessors of the present operators. Whilst in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions the manufacture of iron with mineral coal has grown so vast as to rival the world's production, Centre county, seeking rather to excel in the quality than in quantity of iron produced, has gone on in the old track, working her ores with charcoal throughout; and though Pittsburg, once dependent upon this district for most of her iron, has now become a grand centre of iron manufacture, the old Juniata iron of Centre still crosses the mountains as of yore, and finds almost as ready a sale, for special purposes, as it used to seventy years ago.

The charcoal blast furnaces of Centre county are, in comparison with the great anthracite and coke furnaces, very small affairs. They are generally built from thirty-two to forty feet in height, and from eight to nine feet wide at the boshes. They produce from fifty to seventy tons of pig metal per week, and consume on an average from two to two and a half tons of ore, and from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifty bushels of charcoal to the ton of pig metal. In the early days of iron manufacture, when nearly the whole country was covered with the virgin forest, it was an easy matter to procure charcoal for all the iron establishments; but as time went on, and the forest fell before the axe, it had to be brought from greater and greater distances, until at the present day some of the furnaces are supplied from timber regions twenty to thirty miles away. Fortunately, the close proximity of the mountainous country, where much of the land is good for little but the growth of wood, and its accessibility by rail promise the iron-master of Centre county an ample supply of fuel for at least another generation. Though the process of manufacturing iron with charcoal, as pursued in this county, is older than history, yet down to the present time no other method has been devised that will produce an article possessing the special qualities which distinguish this kind of iron from that made by other and cheaper processes. For boiler plate, fine wire, horse shoe nails, scythes, shovels, hoes, edge tools, and numerous other purposes, the best Centre county iron is admir-

ably adapted and has no competitor in the market, except the high priced and excellent article, manufactured in Sweden and Norway, from the rich, pure ores for which those countries have a world-wide reputation. Hence, for nearly eighty years, through all the vicissitudes of business—now cast down by old time free trade experiments and foreign competition, and again uplifted by protection—our manufacture has steadily held its own, and is to-day one of the leading interests of the county, giving employment to many hundreds of her people, and affording an unfailing and profitable market for the produce of her farms.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

We would here briefly describe the process of manufacture, showing the changes that take place and the results that follow; and with some references to our prominent iron manufacturers of the past and present time the space allotted to this article will be filled. The smelting process, or conversion of the ore into what is known as cast iron or pig metal, is as follows: The blast furnace being filled from the hearth to the top, or tunnel head, with alternate layers of charcoal and ore, the charcoal is ignited and a powerful blast applied. The combustion of the charcoal produces carbonic oxide gas, being a combination of carbon and oxygen in equal proportions. This gas is forced by the blast up through the mass of charcoal and ore, till, coming in contact with air at the top of the furnace, it takes fire and passes off in a continuous flame. The carbon of this gas, acting upon the ore, (which in the upper part of the furnace has become heated to a temperature at which it is most readily decomposed), combines with the oxygen contained in the ore, thus reducing it to the condition of impure wrought or bar iron. Nearly at the same time, the iron in this condition takes up, and combines with, a certain proportion of carbon, which replaces the oxygen it had lost, and is converted into what is called, in the language of chemistry, a carbonate of iron, and technically known as cast iron or pig metal. In this state it is easily fused, and passing downward till it meets

the blast at the tuyeres, it melts and falls down as a fluid, to the bottom of the hearth, or crucible, of the furnace, where it continually accumulates. When this crucible becomes filled with fluid metal, an opening called the notch, which is kept stopped up with fire-clay while the hearth is filling, is pierced with a sharp iron bar, and the molten metal flows out into moulds or channels, made in a bed of sand or ore dust prepared for its reception. Meanwhile, the furnace is kept filled, or charged, with ore and coal thrown in at the tunnel head, and so the operation goes on, day and night, for years.

The next step in the manufacture is to convert the carbonate of iron into what is generally called wrought or bar iron, which is iron that, separated from carbon and some other impurities, can no longer be readily reduced to a fluid condition, but when heated to a red or white heat, may be hammered, rolled or welded, and so wrought into any shape desired. This conversion from pig metal into wrought iron is effected in a quadrangular hearth or fire formed of cast iron plates, and operated by one or two tuyeres or blow pipes. The tuyere plates of this hearth are slightly inclined inward, and the back plate outward, while the front is vertical. The bottom of this hearth being covered with charcoal, above it is piled a charge of pig metal varying in weight from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty pounds. When the charcoal has been fired, a blast, at a pressure of about one and a half pounds to the square inch, is applied, producing a heat sufficient to melt the charge of metal, which flows down through the charcoal to the bottom of the fire. As the melted metal flows past the blast it is partially oxidized, and the oxide thus formed, together with the melted slag or oxide remaining from previous operations, assists in decarbonizing the metal. The workman now raises the partially refined iron from the bottom, bringing it repeatedly in contact with the blast at the tuyeres, until the oxygen of the air, combining with the carbon of the pig metal, carries it off as carbonic oxide, at the same time leaving in the slag or cinder, which, at a certain stage of the process, is tapped and drawn off from the hearth, most of the silica, phosphorus and other impurities that are generally combined

with the iron. By this operation, the "charge," or quantity under treatment, is brought to a tough, malleable mass of wrought, or, as it is called by the workmen, "natured" iron. Finally, this mass of natured iron is a second time raised and brought repeatedly in contact with the blast. The oxygen then begins to combine with, or, in other words, burn up a portion of this mass of iron, producing more oxide or slag, and in so combining gives out a heat so great as to bring the iron into a semi-fluid condition, in which it drops down somewhat like melted sealing wax, cementing into a lump or mass in the bottom of the fire. This is the last operation, and this cemented mass, or "loap," as it is called, is taken to the hammer and reduced to a shape suitable for being rolled in the rolling mill, into bars, rods, plates, or whatever shape may be desired. During this cementation, or "sinking process," (as it is commonly called), the iron has recombined with a minute portion of carbon, and has undergone certain molecular changes from a fibrous to a crystalline structure, having in fact become essentially a low steel. In this particular it differs materially from iron made by the puddling process with mineral coals, which, though well adapted for general use, is unfit for many special purposes which require iron made with charcoal by the process described.

EARLY OPERATORS.

Recalling some of the names most prominent in the early establishment and development of the iron interests of Centre county, General Samuel Miles of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, appears among the earliest pioneers. After doing good service to his country in the revolutionary war, he emigrated to what was then a part of Northumberland, now Centre county. Becoming the owner of large bodies of ore and timber lands, he joined with Colonel John Patton in building old Centre Furnace, on Spring creek, the first iron establishment in the county. He was also the founder of Milesburg and of the Milesburg Iron Works, which are now owned by the firm of Linn & McCoy, and are still in successful operation.

An anecdote is related of the General, showing that his interest in military matters was stronger than his interest in iron. It seems that he had organized a military company called "the Rangers," and when on some special occasion he was drilling his company a messenger arrived with the news that a terrible forest fire was raging near his "coalings," and was likely to destroy his whole stock of wood. His cool reply to the excited messengers was, "Go back, boys, and do the best you can, I *won't* leave the rangers." The iron works established by General Miles were, for some time after his death, carried on by his sons, afterward by Irvin & Huston, then by General Irvin and Moses Thompson, and finally passed into the hands of Messrs. McCoy & Linn, the present owners. Jno. Mitchell, another of the early pioneers, a great surveyor, and a mighty hunter of the panther, was a man of great natural ability and considerable culture. He represented his district in Congress for a number of years, and was the builder of Hecla and Mill Hall furnaces. Gen. Philip Benner, of Chester county, who had been with General Wayne at the battle of Paoli, a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, came to the county in 1794, and built the Rock iron works, about five miles from Bellefonte. These works were carried on successfully by General Benner until the time of his death, and many years afterward by his heirs, but the property finally passed into other hands and the iron works were abandoned. Mr. Jno. Dunlop, the founder of the present Bellefonte Iron Works, was among the most active and energetic of the early iron-masters of Centre county. As early as 1806-7 he was carrying on Logan Furnace, Bellefonte Forge, Harmony Forge and Washington Furnace. In 1815, while yet in the prime of life and actively engaged in the business, he was unfortunately killed by the caving in of a bank of earth at one of his ore mines. Roland Curtin, an Irish gentleman of superior education, and who narrowly escaped with his life from Paris, while at college there, during the reign of terror, settled in Centre county about the year 1797. In 1807 he built a forge on Bald Eagle creek, and afterward several furnaces, finally another forge, furnace and rolling mill, now called the Eagle Iron

Works. He was actively engaged in the iron business for many years, and his works are still owned and successfully operated by the third generation of his descendants. The Valentine Brothers and William A. Thomas, who had previously been engaged in the iron business in New Jersey and Maryland, settled in Centre county in 1815. They first leased and afterward purchased the Logan Furnace and Bellefonte Forge properties, which, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Dunlop, were sold by his administrators to Valentines and Thomas, who soon after built additional forges, and in 1824 built the first rolling mill in Centre county. In 1842 the original Logan furnace was abandoned as being too far away from the charcoal, and a new blast furnace was erected on the Forge property, just outside of the borough of Bellefonte. Abram S. Valentine, of this firm, was the inventor of the ore washing machine now in general use, the adoption of which has effected a revolution in the ore mining of this region.

The firm of Valentines & Thomas was dissolved in 1850 by the retirement of the original members from business, and a new firm was formed by the sons of the original members of the old firm, who associated with them M. T. Milliken, who had learned the business with the old firm of Valentines & Thomas. Mr. Milliken was actively engaged in and favorably known in connection with the iron business from boyhood until his death in 1871. In 1850 the Bellefonte Iron Works were producing about twelve to fourteen hundred tons of pig metal and about eight or nine hundred tons of finished iron annually. Their present yearly product, under the firm of Valentine & Co., [this is composed of Jacob, Robert, Abram and George Valentine, sons of the old proprietors,] is three thousand tons of pig metal and two thousand tons of finished iron.

The name of General James Irvin, though appearing later in the history of Centre county iron, is not the less deserving of a prominent place. Engaged in early life in the business of merchandising and milling, he afterwards sought a wider field for his abilities, and buying an interest in Centre furnace, Milesburg forges and rolling mill, and Hecla furnace, he became one of the most extensive

manufacturers of iron in the county. In these various enterprises he was fairly successful, and during the disastrous period of depression, which, beginning in 1837, continued for more than five years, he took an active part in politics, which at that day meant a protective tariff, and becoming the standard bearer of the tariff Whig party, he was sent in 1840 and 1841 to represent his district in the National Congress. Displaying, in his new sphere, the same energy that had caused his success in the iron business, he took an active part in what was then the all important question of a revision and alteration of the free trade system, which was ruining the iron business of Pennsylvania. Devoting his best efforts to this subject he was largely instrumental in procuring the passage of the tariff bill of 1842, which gave new life to the drooping industries of his native State. After rendering this good service on the floor of Congress, he returned to active business at home, and, some years later, associating with himself his brother-in-law, Moses Thompson, with other partners, took part in still wider operations, becoming owner of Martha, Julian, Mill creek and other furnaces in Centre and Huntingdon counties. He died in 1860, leaving the Milesburg Iron Works to pass into the hands of Messrs. Thompson, Linn & McCoy, with whom he had been associated in business for a number of years before his death.

Reviewing the field of iron operations for a period of twenty years we find a number of valuable improvements by which the production of the iron works have been largely increased. The adaptation of the artesian well for obtaining water for washing the ore in the springless region of Nittany Valley, which was first introduced by the present Messrs. Valentines some ten years ago, has more than quadrupled the amount of ore that could be obtained before its introduction, and has given new life to the iron interests of the county. In fact, at some of the furnaces the production at the present time (1877) is more than double that of twenty years since, with a fair prospect of much greater development when the general business of the country shall have recovered from the depression of the last four years. Quite recently the same firm has

adopted the manufacture of charcoal in kilns, instead of pits or hearths, as was formerly done. By locating these kilns along the streams that flow through the great forests of the Alleghany mountains, and at points near to the railroads, they are enabled, by floating the wood down these streams to the kilns, to obtain access to an almost unlimited amount of timber for charcoal purposes, thus dispensing with the heavy wagons and teams, which have heretofore been among the most costly items in general outlay necessary for operating charcoal iron works.

The iron works now in operation in Centre county are as follows : Milesburg furnace, forges, rolling mill and wire factory ; Eagle furnace, forges and rolling mill ; Howard furnace and rolling mill ; Bellefonte Iron Works—furnace, forges and rolling mill, and producing annually about eight thousand tons of pig metal and about six thousand tons of bar, rod, plate iron and wire, bringing every year into the county half a million of dollars in payment, which being mostly expended at home, remains among the people, and is added to the permanent wealth of the county.

At some future period, we hope not very far distant, when the bituminous coal of Centre county shall be used in smelting the large bodies of ore now known, as well as those yet to be discovered, we may look hopefully forward to the time when Centre county shall rival in the quantity of her iron, as she now does in the quality of it, any district in our great State of Pennsylvania.

SKETCH OF NEWSPAPERS.

By JOHN T. JOHNSTON, Esq.

PAPERS OF BELLEFONTE.

IN giving a history of the different newspapers published in Centre county, from its foundation up to the present time, we have found great difficulty in obtaining names of papers and publishers, as well as the time of their being established.

The first paper published in the county was about the year 1810, but we have not been able to ascertain either the name of the paper or that of the publisher.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.—This is the first paper we could get any record of, and from the first number of which we make the following note: Vol. 1, No. 1, Saturday, 5th February, 1814—published at Bellefonte, Pa., by Alexander Hamilton, “*next door south of the Bank.*” The old Centre Bank was located in the house now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Curtin, corner of Allegheny and Howard streets.

THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.—Vol. 1, No. 1, Monday, 7th May, 1818—published by William Brindle. Vol. 4, No. 1, Saturday, 12th May, 1821—published by Henry Petriken. Vol. 7, No. 1, Wednesday, 3d December, 1823—published by Thos. L. Petriken. This paper was again published by Henry Petriken about the year 1828, and on until about the year 1832, when Mr. Petriken was

chosen State Senator. H. Maxwell and P. G. Butler were at one time connected with this paper as publishers, but the exact date could not be ascertained. In the year 1835 we find it published by J. F. McCracken.

THE BELLEFONTE FREE PRESS.—This paper was published sometime between the years 1830 and 1840, but we have not been able to obtain the publisher's name.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.—The *Democrat* was established sometime prior to the year 1827, by Gen. Philip Benner, and from that time up to the year 1834 it was successively published by Thomas Simpson, William Piatt and John Bigler (since Governor of California). In 1834 Hon. S. T. Shugert purchased the *Democrat*, and continued its publication until 1844, when it again changed hands, Gen. William H. Blair becoming the publisher and proprietor. In 1852 Col. James F. Weaver purchased the paper and published it until the winter or spring of 1855, then selling to M. P. Crosthwaite and W. W. Brown. These gentlemen continued its publication until the fall of 1861, when it went out of existence. The *Democrat* was the organ of the Democratic party of Centre county until it came into the possession of Crosthwaite & Brown, when it espoused the cause of the American or Know-Nothing party.

THE DEMOCRATIC WING.—The publication of this paper was commenced, in Bellefonte, about the year 1840, by John K. Shoemaker as editor and publisher, and continued under his management until the summer of 1851. During a portion of this time I. B. Gara, now a resident of Erie, Pa., was connected with the *Whig* as associate editor. In the year 1851 Mr. Shoemaker entered into partnership with John T. Johnston, by which firm the paper was published for two years. In 1853 Mr. Johnston retired, and Mr. Shoemaker continued the publication himself until the spring of 1855, at which time Mr. Johnston took sole charge of the paper and continued its publication until May, 1858. It was then published a few months by J. Newton Boyle and Levi Reed, and afterwards sold to John G. Kurtz and merged into the *Central Press*, a paper then just being started by him. The *Whig* advocated

the principles of the old Whig party—afterwards the Free-Soil and Republican parties.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.—This paper was established January 1, 1855, by Hon. S. T. Shugert, with Henry Hays and Wien Forney as publishers. After being published by them a few years, it passed to the control of John T. Hoover, who, in a few months, disposed of his interest to S. S. Seeley and B. F. Hall. Mr. Hall's connection with the paper was short, and was followed by J. S. Barnhart, who, in connection with Mr. Seeley, published it until January, 1861. Mr. Seeley then withdrew and Mr. Barnhart continued the publication alone until the following March, when the establishment was purchased by S. T. Shugert, Jno. T. Hoover, Dr. Samuel Strohecker, John Hoffer and C. T. Alexander, who leased it in May of the same year to C. T. Alexander and P. G. Meek. A difference of opinion as to the policy of the paper on the war question arising, Mr. Meek withdrew from it the following August, and was succeeded by Joe W. Furey, who, in connection with Mr. Alexander, continued the publication until April 1, 1862, at which time the half interest owned by Mr. Strohecker and Messrs. Hoffer and Alexander was purchased by P. Gray Meek, who took Mr. Alexander's place in the firm. The paper continued under the control of Messrs. Meek & Furey until October, 1862, when Mr. Furey withdrew, and Mr. Meek purchased the interest of Messrs. Shugert and Hoover, and became sole proprietor. From that until the present time the *Watchman* has been edited and published by Mr. Meek. The associate editors, from February 1, 1866, until the present time, were successively as follows: Joe W. Furey, John P. Mitchell, Alf. S. Kierolf, Joe W. Furey, Jack L. Spangler, and at present Joe W. Furey. The *Watchman* is Democratic in politics.

THE CENTRAL PRESS.—The publication of the *Press* was commenced in Bellefonte sometime during the summer of 1858, with John G. Kurtz as editor and proprietor, and Gen. W. Stover as associate editor. The paper was published under this management until about the year 1867, when it was sold to a number of gentlemen in Bellefonte, and the name changed to that of the

Bellefonte National. The *Press* advocated the principles of the Republican party.

THE BELLEFONTE NATIONAL.—The *National* was taken charge of by C. B. Gould, of Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., as editor and publisher, who continued its publication until some time in the winter of 1869 or 1870, when he was succeeded by R. A. Kinsloe, who published it a few months, after which it was sold to Captain R. B. Barger, and merged into the *Bellefonte Republican*. The *National* was Republican in politics.

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.—This paper was established January 6, 1869, by W. W. Brown and A. B. Hutchison under the firm name of A. B. Hutchison & Co. On the 8th of June, 1870, R. B. Barger purchased the *Bellefonte National* and consolidated it with the *Republican*, Mr. Hutchison retiring, and the publication of the paper continued under the management of R. B. Barger & Co., still retaining the old name. Some short time after this the paper was enlarged from a four page to a quarto sheet. In November, 1872, the establishment was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by James A. Beaver, William P. Wilson, John P. Harris, A. S. Valentine, Edmund Blanchard, Daniel Rhoads and William Shortlidge. After this sale the publication of the paper was suspended until January 8, 1873, when it again appeared under the firm name of E. T. & R. P. Tuten—Edward T. Tuten as editor, and Robert P. Tuten as publisher. This management continued until March 1, 1875, when Robert P. Tuten disposed of his interest in the paper to Edward T. Tuten, who still continues editor and proprietor. In politics it is as its name indicates, Republican in principle, and the only paper of that persuasion now published in the county.

BROWN'S BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.—The publication of this paper was commenced on the 6th of February, 1873, by Col. W. W. Brown, who continued its editor and publisher until July, 1874, when the paper went out of existence. A portion of the time Mr. Levi A. Miller was connected with the paper, as assistant or local editor. It was independent republican in politics.

THE INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE.—The first number of the *Advocate*

was issued June 8, 1875, and was edited and published by W. W. Brown. It was in existence only five months, the last number being published November 3, 1875. The paper was published in the interest of the Junior Sons of '76, a political party in existence in this county at that time.

BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.—Some time during the year 1871 Rev. W. T. Wylie, James A. Beaver, Jas. Sommerville and others, established a printing office and book bindery, and carried on business under the name above given. The company erected a large two-story building near the Car Works, and attached thereto a water power, by which the presses of the office were run. There were five monthly papers published by this company, as follows: In 1871 the *Christian Union Work*, edited by Rev. W. T. Wylie, and managed by R. A. Kinsloe. From 1872 to January, 1876, the *Union Work*, edited by Mr. Wylie and managed by W. D. Bailey. At this time the name was changed to that of the *Christian Giver*, which was also edited by Mr. Wylie and managed by Alfred Nichols. This company also printed a paper called the *Christian Temperance Alliance*, from October, 1875, to October, 1876, which was edited by Rev. D. C. Babcock. The *Safe-Guard*, edited by Rev. R. Crittenden, was the name of another paper printed by this company during the years 1873 and 1874. The establishment was closed in November, 1876.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of all the newspapers published in Bellefonte up to the present time, as prepared by Mr. Johnston. The following sketches of those published elsewhere are furnished by other persons:

THE CENTRE REPORTER.—This newspaper, published at Centre Hall, was established in April, 1868, by Frederick Kurtz, its present editor and proprietor, as a seven column weekly. After an existence of eighteen months its success warranted an enlargement and it was changed to a nine column paper. The editor, Mr. Kurtz, was born in York, Pa., December 28, 1833. When eight years old he was put to the case and learned type setting, and continued at the "art preservative" almost constantly until twenty-five years of

age, having, during that period, filled every station in a country printing office from "devil" to editor; and afterward, for several months, edited, set the type and did the press work on the *Centre Bericht*, at Aaronsburg, upon which paper he was engaged from the fall of 1847 to the spring of 1868, when he went to Centre Hall to establish the *Reporter*; having been obliged to abandon the *Bericht* owing to the meagre support left it by the dying off of the German reading population. With its circulation reduced to a very small list, its main support was the county printing, which was insufficient to justify its continuation.

Mr. Kurtz can well lay claim to being the oldest printer and publisher in the county, having served from 1847 to 1877, a period of thirty-five years, added to his few years printing office service in York when a boy. The last eighteen years of his experience has been as editor and proprietor.

In 1866 he was elected to the State legislature, and re-elected the following year by an increased majority, running ahead of most of the candidates on the ticket (democratic), a recognition of which he may justly feel proud.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL.—The *Millheim Journal* was established at Aaronsburg, Centre county, January, 1827, by Adam Gentzel, who continued its publication about fifteen years, after which it passed into the hands of John Finkel, and was sold by him in a few years, to Mr. Gentzel, the founder, remaining in his hands till 1847, when the office was purchased by Mr. Ludwig Kurtz of York county. Mr. Kurtz published the paper under the name of *Demokratischer Bericht* until 1857, when Fred. Kurtz, Esq., the present publisher of the *Centre Reporter*, took charge of and conducted it till 1868, when he was succeeded by Thomas J. Kister. Mr. Kister was soon followed by John M. Miller, and he by Philip D. Stover, who removed the office to Millheim in 1870 or 1871, and sold out to George W. Foote in April, 1873. In May, 1876, Mr. Foote sold the office, material and good-will, to Messrs. Walter and Deininger, the present publishers.

This paper has had an eventful history, sometimes prosperous,

but oftener the reverse. Under the management of the Kurtzes it obtained, perhaps, the largest circulation, and the greatest influence it ever had. Originally the paper was published entirely in German, an English department being first introduced by the Messrs. Kurtz—first a column, then more, until, under a later publisher, it became half English and half German. After Mr. Fred. Kurtz quit its publication the paper rapidly decreased in circulation. At times it seemed on the point of expiring, but was never entirely suspended. When the present publishers took charge of the office they did so with the unflinching determination to succeed. They accepted a more modern and local title—*Miltheim Journal*, instead of the old and obsolete name of *Centre-Beichter*.

PHILIPSBURG JOURNAL.—The *Philipsburg Journal* was established in 1868 by Ellsworth & Dutcher. The latter, however, remained connected with the paper but a year or so. On the 1st of May, 1876, Ellsworth retired and was succeeded by David Murphy, who conducted the establishment for something over a year, during which time the office was burnt out—a large portion of the material being destroyed. In July, 1877, the present firm of Bender & Beck took possession of the establishment.

In connection with the history of the newspapers of Centre county the following item, taken from the records of the Commissioners' office, might be considered a curiosity at this time:

“ COM. OFFICE, 10th Jan., 1828.

“ Accepted of P. Bemmer proposal for county printing (including “ all necessary printing) for the sum of *five* dollars.”

Quite a contrast with what the county printing now costs.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

*[Prepared by Members of the present Faculty under the supervision of
President CALDER.]*

THIS institution had its origin in the efforts of a few thoughtful farmers who earnestly desired to elevate their class by making them wiser, more intelligent, and therefore, more influential, and also to make them better farmers, that "two blades of grass might grow where but one grew before." They believed that, in a school for the industrial classes manual labor must be combined with study in order to maintain habits of bodily exertion, give practical knowledge, secure regular exercise, and thus, without diminishing ability to study, avoid the physical evils arising from sedentary habits and the mental disease of despising those who labor with their hands. It was also essential, in their view, that such a school should, unlike Yale and Harvard, place thorough scientific instruction at rates so low as to be within the reach of the masses.

The earliest organized action in this behalf was that of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which, at its second annual meeting January 18, 1853, approved a committee report in favor of such an institution, and called a State convention with a view to its establishment. This convention met March 8, 1853, and "with an unparalleled unanimity recommended the establishment of a "Farmers' High School," appointing a committee to secure a char-

ter and have it carried into effect. The charter granted proved wholly inoperative as it provided for a board of trustees, "composed of the presidents of the county agricultural societies and the president and vice presidents of the State Agricultural Society," and of the unwieldy body so constituted no quorum ever met. A second charter, however, was obtained, approved February 22, 1855, creating a board of thirteen members, four of which were *ex-officio*, namely: the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and the principal of the Institution, and nine were elective, the electors being the members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, together with three representatives duly chosen by each county agricultural society of the Commonwealth.

RELATION TO OUR INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, TO THE STATE AND THE NATION.

The school was, by the act of incorporation, entrusted to the County and State agricultural societies. To the latter it is indebted not only for its fostering care but also for a gift of \$10,000—the first funds actually received for the purposes of the institution. The State also became a contributor to its building fund, supplementing the donations of other friends by the gift of an equal sum; and, at a later date, it transferred to the College the income arising from the National land grant of July 2, 1862. By the amended charter of November, 1875, the mechanical, manufacturing and mining associations of the State are granted equal rights with the agricultural societies in the election of trustees.

From this brief recital of facts, some of which are presented at large elsewhere in this sketch, it is plain that the school, the child of the State and of the Nation, was, in its earlier years, under the sole guardianship of our farmers, but, in recent years, this control is shared by associations representing all the various industrial interests of the State. The board of trustees, a majority of whose members are elected by delegates from these societies, is required by

the organic law so to administer its affairs as to attain the ends proposed by the charter, and at the same time comply with the conditions imposed on all national schools of science endowed in whole or in part by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the further conditions imposed by the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved February 19, 1867. The history of the Institution will show that its trustees have served it laboriously, in a self-sacrificing spirit, and with constant reference to the various interests which it was intended to subserve. Some of the experiments tried have not proved successful, but the members of the present board, like their predecessors, are desirous to respond to every claim which can be fairly made of them. Restricted, as they are by the provisions of the law, they can at present do no more in most of the manual arts than give instruction in the principles underlying them. Should some wealthy and liberal friend furnish the means, they will rejoice to establish shops where the practical applications of mechanics will be exhibited, as those of agriculture now are on the farm. Until some such provision shall have been made, from resources not now available, the College must continue to teach mechanics and mining through their principles alone, and such applications as may be exhibited in the class-room and the laboratory.

LOCATION.

An address to the people of the State was published in July, 1854, setting forth the character of the proposed school, and calling on the citizens of different sections to offer inducements for its location in their midst. In response to this call proposals to donate farms for a site were received from persons in Erie, Centre, Blair and Franklin counties. Two of these offers, those from Centre and Blair counties, were accompanied by pledges of \$10,000 in aid of the school. The sites thus offered as donations, and also several others which various persons offered to sell to the board, were visited and examined by a committee consisting of H. N. McAllister, Gov. Jas. Pollock, Dr. A. L. Elwyn and Hon. Frederick Watts. After

full discussion at its successive meetings, the board, September 12, selected the site in Centre county, thus securing the farm of two hundred acres given by Gen. James Irvin, with the pre-emption for five years of two hundred acres adjoining, and a donation of \$10,000 pledged by H. N. McAllister, James Irvin and A. G. Curtin, in behalf of Centre and Huntingdon counties.

For beauty of location, healthful climatic advantages and unsurpassed natural adaptedness of the lands for the purposes intended, the present selection must ever attest the wisdom of the choice.

COLLEGE LAND.

The College property in this county consists of a tract of four hundred acres, of which one hundred acres have been set off as a model and experimental farm, and worked separate from the main College farm of three hundred acres, though under the supervision of the Professor of Agriculture. The tract is in College township about twelve miles south of Bellefonte, and nearly equidistant from the opposite extremes of the State. It is near the middle from north to south of the broad rolling valley formed by the junction of Penn's and Nittany valleys, which unite at the end of Nittany mountain, about three miles east of the College, with Tussey mountain on the south, and Muncy mountain on the north. The landscape is broad, varied and beautiful, and the climate healthful.

The College farm is worked in five divisions or fields, of from thirty to forty acres each, so as to ensure a regular succession of crops; the remainder of the tract being occupied by the College grounds, garden, orchard and two pieces of woodland. The surface is moderately rolling, without any broken land or swamps; the soil is limestone, with a large admixture of flint, and admirably adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and the various kinds of grasses. It responds freely to the use of lime, of which large dressings are now applied, and of plaster of Paris, and the various artificial fertilizers.

The implements used in the cultivation of the soil are of the latest

and most improved construction, and the system of agriculture practised is thoroughly progressive. Those persons who may have viewed the College farm during the earlier years of the institution, must be impressed with the great changes and the vast improvements visible throughout the length and breadth thereof. The unsightly and unprofitable hedge rows and stone fences have disappeared and in their stead the eye sweeps over an unbroken surface of cultivated fields. Fields which, a few years ago, were so thickly strewn with stone as scarcely to admit the plough, are now found in the very best condition for the use of the reaper or mower.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

After the College came into free control and enjoyment of the provisions of the Agricultural College Endowment Act, there was evinced a wide-spread desire on the part of agriculturalists throughout the State, and especially from the eastern and western counties of the State, for the establishment of an Experimental and Model Farm at some easily accessible point in the eastern and a like farm in the western portion of the State.

In compliance with this desire the board of trustees, by appropriate legislation, were empowered to purchase three farms for use as Experimental and Model Farms, and a portion of the Land Scrip Endowment Fund was directed to be set aside for this use.

The Eastern Experimental Farm is located in Chester county, on the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, at West Grove Station, consists of about one hundred acres of land, under the superintendency of Mr. John I. Carter.

The Western Experimental Farm is situated in White township, Indiana county, adjoining the town of Indiana, and contains one hundred and twenty-one acres, under the superintendency of Mr. T. A. Hood.

The Central Experimental Farm consists of one hundred acres of the eastern portion of the original College farm, under the superintendency of Mr. William C. Huey.

These several farms are conducted as Model Farms, equipped with the most convenient kind of buildings and apparatus, and farmed in the best manner by hired labor, to serve as examples in successful practical agriculture; and also, as Experimental Farms, to test by experiments in sufficient series, and to decide by results, those numerous doubtful questions, as to modes of culture, relative value of manures, kinds of seed, succession of crops, qualities of live stock, &c., which perplex the farmer, and to make known these results, when sufficiently verified, to the public.

The greater portion of each tract is devoted to the general Model Farm, and the remainder to the trial of experiments.

The superintendents of the several Model and Experimental Farms act in the capacity of assistants to the Professor of Agriculture at the College, under whose immediate supervision and control a carefully devised system of experiments, covering a term of years, is pursued simultaneously upon each farm.

Thus, the most casual visitor may, by reference to the assistants' book, always open to inspection in the assistants' office, or by reference to the farm ledger, always open to examination in the professors' office, acquaint himself fully with the operations upon the three several Experimental Farms. He will there find recorded *what has been tried, the manner in which it has been tried, and the result.* He will there find *what is being tried,* and, with the programme in hand, can, *himself,* and *without a guide,* visit any plot and there examine *what is growing thereon,* and the programme will fully inform him *what has preceded* and *what is to succeed* the growing crop, and he will there see also *what is yet to be done* and the *manner in which it is to be done;* and, to the full extent of the programme prescribed, a knowledge of *one farm* is a knowledge of *all.* It is thus that the Professor of Agriculture, at the College near the central farm, is enabled intelligently to direct and control the operations of all. The design of the Legislature in the establishment of *three farms* instead of *one,* was to secure the application of *similar tests* under *diversity of soil and climate;* and to effect this, *uniformity* is indispensable.

When the Board prescribe the *essentials of what is to be done*, and the Professor of Agriculture directs *how it is to be done*, the Superintendent has only *to see that it is done in the manner directed*.

The plan of operations pursued in the conduct of the Model and Experimental Farms ensures uniformity, and it must be obvious to every one that strict uniformity in the operations and reports of the experimental portions of all the farms be rigidly enforced. If experiments are to lead to any reliable results, they must not only be tried in the same manner and under as great a variety of circumstances as possible, but they must be continued sufficiently long to command confidence by a repetition of similar effects. Single instances, no matter how carefully managed or fully reported, are entitled to little weight. It is only "the like effect always following the like cause," that constitutes or proves such a law of nature as may be safely accepted as a guide.

The College Building.—This is a plain substantial structure of limestone, seated on a pleasant rise of ground, and is two hundred and forty feet in length, eighty feet in average breadth, and five full stories in height, exclusive of the basement, with ample lodging rooms, chapel, library, society halls, laboratories, cabinets and armory. A large campus for exercise and drill, and extensive pleasure grounds, adjoin the building.

The Chapel is large enough to seat about four hundred persons, and is comfortably furnished. Here, at noon, the students meet for religious exercises, conducted by the members of the Faculty. At 9 A. M., every Sunday, the students and professors meet as a Bible class; at 3 P. M., there are regular services by clergymen of the vicinity, or of the Faculty acting as chaplains, and in the evening there is a prayer meeting. The Chapel is also used for general lectures and rhetorical exercises.

The Library belonging to the College contains about nineteen hundred volumes, embracing scientific and technical works, memoirs, scientific essays, agricultural and educational works, &c., in English, French and German, forming the nucleus of a fine scientific library. Certain scientific periodicals, purchased by the

College for the use of the different departments of instruction, are also added to the library from time to time as they accumulate.

The Geological Collection made by Professor Rogers, during the geological survey of the State, is in possession of the College, and will afford a rare opportunity of becoming acquainted with the geology of Pennsylvania. In addition to this the College has a collection of typical European rocks.

The Labor Rule, at present, requires an average of six hours' labor each week by each student in the preparatory, freshman and sophomore classes, which is rendered in details of three hours, either in the forenoon or afternoon, except Saturdays, when both labor and recitations are suspended. The work is on the farm or in the garden, laboratories, barn, workshop or building, as the case may be, under proper superintendence. Students in the junior and senior classes do an amount of work equal to the above, by practice in the laboratories, surveying, &c.

Chemistry.—The importance of chemistry, in its applications to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and its value as an element of liberal education, claim for it a prominent place in the courses of study. The arrangements of the building were made in view of this, and the ample laboratories will compare favorably with those of older and more liberally endowed institutions. When the additions and improvements, which are contemplated in this department, are completed, this College will offer to students in either theoretical or practical chemistry, facilities unexcelled in this country.

Mineralogy.—The institution has a mineralogical cabinet and a collection of crystal models, and ample facilities are offered the students for thorough practical instruction in blow-pipe analysis and determinative mineralogy.

Physics.—A collection of apparatus for experimental illustration of the principles of the important science of physics, embracing the subjects of forces, general properties of matter, light, heat, sound, electricity, &c., is in possession of the College.

One of the adjuncts of the department is a complete suit of Tiltson's best telegraphic apparatus.

Students' Societies.—There are two literary societies, named respectively, the Cresson and the Washington. Each has a commodious hall, handsomely fitted up, a library of standard and miscellaneous works, and a reading room. Besides these there is a Young Men's Christian Association. No secret fraternities are permitted in the institution.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The courses of study pursued in the institution are as follows:

Preparatory Department—First Year.—Orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Latin lessons, Latin grammar, elementary algebra.

Second Year.—Mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, English grammar, Cæsar and Latin grammar, Greek grammar and lessons, elocution, higher arithmetic, United States history, art of composition, Cicero's orations, Xenophon's anabasis, elementary algebra (through quadratics).

Students preparing to enter upon either the agricultural or scientific course are not required to study Latin and Greek.

Agricultural Course—Freshman.—Agriculture, general agriculture, higher algebra, physical geography, physiology, elementary botany.

Sophomore.—Horticulture, general chemistry, geometry, German, botanical and chemical laboratory practice, plant culture, chemical laboratory practice, soils, agricultural chemistry and lectures, trigonometry.

Junior.—Farm machinery, rural law, surveying, with field practice and plotting, zoology, German, rhetoric, chemical analysis, fertilizers, physics, general geometry, National economy, domestic animals, constitutions of the United States and of Pennsylvania.

Classical Course—Freshman.—Ovid—the metamorphoses, Latin composition, Greek selections, higher algebra, agriculture, Virgil, Greek composition.

Sophomore.—Sallust, Herodotus, geometry, general chemistry, infantry tactics, (elective,) Latin composition, (elective,) Horace—the Odes & Epodes, Homer—the Iliad, Cicero de Senectute, Plato—the Apology, trigonometry, history.

Junior.—Livy, Thucydides, evidences of christianity, rhetoric, surveying, with field practice and plotting, (elective,) physiology, zoology, Horace—the satires and epistles, Sophocles—Oedipus Rex, National economy, physics, Tacitus—The Germania and Agricola, Demosthenes de Corona, constitutions of the United States and of Pennsylvania, botany.

Senior.—Cicero de Officiis, Prometheus Vincetus, moral philosophy, English literature, physics, (elective,) geology, history of Greek and Roman literature, logic, history, civil engineering, (elective,) international law, astronomy, mental philosophy.

Scientific Course—Freshman.—Higher algebra, physical geography, agriculture, German, physiology, elementary botany.

Sophomore.—Geometry, general chemistry, German, infantry tactics, French, botany, (laboratory practice,) chemistry, (laboratory practice,) trigonometry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry lectures, history.

Junior.—Surveying, with field practice and plotting, zoology, German, evidences of christianity, rhetoric, artillery tactics, blow-pipe analysis, French, (elective,) determinative mineralogy (elective), general geometry, National economy, physics, qualitative analysis, calculus, constitutions of the United States and of Pennsylvania (elective).

Senior.—Calculus, physics, with laboratory practice, German, moral philosophy, qualitative analysis, crystallography, lectures, geology, mechanics (elective), English literature (elective), history (elective), French (elective), civil engineering (elective), logic, mineralogy (elective), astronomy, mental philosophy, cavalry tactics, international law (elective).

During all sessions of the College year, composition and declamation are required of students in all the courses of study.

Special Studies are offered, from time to time, and when required,

to the students. These comprise the Spanish and Italian languages, phonography, telegraphy, book-keeping, &c.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is organized as thoroughly as is possible in an institution not purely military.

The military instruction given is in accordance with the systems of tactics adopted by the War Department for the instruction of the army and militia of the United States.

The male students are organized as military companies, commanded by cadet officers. There are daily inspections of quarters, inspections of arms and accoutrements, frequent reviews and dress parades, and a daily drill.

Through these means the College not only complies with the law of Congress requiring the instruction in military tactics in the institutions receiving the benefit of the United States Land Grant, but offers to the militia of the State of Pennsylvania a valuable training school for company and field officers.

No exemptions from military duty are granted, except for reasons satisfactory to the president. Students exempted are placed on the labor detail for a time equivalent to that occupied by cadets in military duties.

FACULTY.

The following persons compose the Faculty at the present time: *President*, James Calder, D. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Science; *Vice-President*, James Y. McKee, A. M., Professor of English Literature and the Greek Language; William A. Buckhout, S. M., Professor Geology, Zoology, and Botany; John Hamilton, M. A. S., Professor of Agriculture; John F. Downey, S. M., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Rev. John S. W. Dean, A. M., Professor of Latin; Arthur Grabowskii, M. A. S., Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages; Walter Howe, First Lieu-

tenant 4th Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics; C. Alfred Smith, S. M., Professor of Chemistry and Physics; James F. Sloan, B. S., Assistant Professor in Chemistry; Louisa Holden Dent, Lady Principal and Professor of Music; Frederick C. Esmond, A. B., Principal of the Preparatory Department; John W. Heston, Assistant in the Preparatory Department.

FOUNDERS.

The Pennsylvania State College owes its origin to a casual conversation held between two gentleman well known throughout the State on account of their legal ability, and as well, if not better known, for their success in the practice of the art of cultivating the soil.

To the Hon. Frederick Watts of Carlisle, and the late H. N. McAllister, Esq., of Bellefonte, this College owes its inception. These gentlemen, first in a casual conversation and afterwards in a more serious one, discussed the idea of establishing a school in this State for the education of the sons of farmers. They had observed that farmers' sons seemed to be unfitted by the literary colleges of the land for the occupation of their fathers, and they hoped and believed that a system of special education in agricultural science and practice would correct this evil and meet a very urgent want of the agricultural interests of the State. They accordingly drew up a charter establishing the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and succeeded in having it passed by the Legislature and was signed by the Governor in April, 1854.

No sooner had steps been taken by these gentlemen in the direction of the education of the sons of farmers, than numerous friends of the project hastened to offer their aid in its support. Great interest was manifested in the cause, not only by citizens of the country districts, but also by eminent gentlemen of the cities and towns; and everywhere men were enthusiastic in its behalf. Among the many who rendered valuable aid to this enterprise, in its earlier days, were the Hon. James T. Hale, the Hon. Andrew Gregg, Gen.

James Irvin, James Miles, Gov. Pollock, Elliot Cresson and Hon. A. G. Curtin.

PRESIDENT PUGH.

Evan Pugh, Ph. D., F. C. S., first president of the Pennsylvania State College, was born in Chester county, Pa., in the year 1828. As a boy his opportunities for acquiring knowledge were not numerous, but such facilities as offered were eagerly embraced, and as he ripened from boyhood to manhood, whether upon the farm, in the blacksmith shop, or in charge of the district school, his mind eagerly sought a new store of knowledge.

Evan Pugh, from early manhood was possessed, in an eminent degree, of the qualities which go to make a master mind; he was full of originality of thought; he could not accept as true a proposition which he was unable to demonstrate by reasoning; and his mind was ever active, ever intent upon plans for the improvement and advancement of his fellow man.

As he drove the plough, his mind dwelt upon plans for elevating labor and enhancing the character of agricultural pursuits.

As he wielded the sledge upon the anvil, his mind was busy with the chemistry of combustion and flame, of oxidation and carbonization, and upon various plans for the development of the mechanic arts.

As he carried the pupils forward in the various elementary branches of the District school, his mind broadened and expanded with views and plans for the advancement of the cause of industrial education.

His absorbing desire for advancing knowledge and better appliances for study, caused him to seek these opportunities abroad, and with this view he labored and struggled to accumulate means requisite for a prolonged residence in Europe. He went to Germany in the fall of 1853, spending about one and a half years under such instructors as Naumann, Weber and Stern at Leipsic. Leaving Leipsic on the 2d of April, 1855, he went to Goettingen, where

he graduated under Erdman and Wehler in March, 1856, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, (Ph. D.) From Goettingen in April, 1856, Dr. Pugh went to Heidelberg, where he remained about six months.

It was while engaged in special investigation in the laboratories of Heidelberg that Dr. Pugh became interested in the much disputed question as to whether plants assimilate free or uncombined nitrogen—M. George Ville, of Paris, asserting the affirmative and citing an elaborate series of experiments to support his views, M. Boussengault as fully denying the position as taken by Ville.

Early in the year 1857 Dr. Pugh entered upon a series of investigations in the laboratories of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamsted, England, covering a period of more than two years, and involving an expenditure of more than ten thousand dollars, during which he proved satisfactorily the falsity of the reasoning, and the inaccuracy of the experiments, of M. G. Ville, confirmed the researches of M. Boussengault, and set at rest forever a question of much importance and value to agriculturists. This series of investigation made for Dr. Pugh an enduring reputation throughout England, Germany and France as an investigator of high rank.

During the year 1858 and while engaged on the nitrogen investigations, he prepared and delivered before the chemical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Leeds, a thesis "on a new method for the quantitative estimation of nitric acid"; and during the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society of England.

In the fall of 1859 Dr. Pugh returned to America and to his native State of Pennsylvania to enter upon his duties as president of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to which position he had been elected.

The history of the financial struggles and trials of the institution (the name of which was, in the winter of 1860, changed to that of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania) need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say, that the entire period of Dr. Pugh's administration was one incessant struggle against difficulties and embar-

rassments. When he entered upon his career, only one-third of the College building had been completed, and the College treasury was bankrupt. In the winter of 1860 the Legislature appropriated funds to enable work to be resumed on the College buildings, and the work went forward in the years of 1861 and '62 under the immediate supervision of the president. In the winter of 1862 the Agricultural College endowment act passed Congress and became a law. The State of Pennsylvania accepted of the provisions of the act, the passage of which was mainly owing to the efforts of the friends of this institution in its behalf; and then began that war between the various colleges and schools of the State, each seeking to deprive this College of the benefits of the act and to secure those benefits to themselves. Throughout the struggle, Dr. Pugh's labors were unremitting. In personal effort at Harrisburg and throughout the State, on the platform and through the medium of the press, he never ceased to vindicate the charges brought by enemies against the College, and to advocate the claims of this College to the benefits of the endowment act.

Throughout all this labor the claims upon him as president of the College were not neglected. With but slight assistance he carried on the work of his department, lecturing upon pure and agricultural chemistry, crystallography and mineralogy, carrying large classes through a course of laboratory practice, including advanced work in quantitative analysis, and at the same time devoting attention to special investigation. His life was one unending round of labor; he knew no such word as fail. And one by one he saw the obstructions in the pathway of progress and success vanish, and the vista of untroubled prosperity opening before him.

In the summer of 1863 he began the erection on the College ground of a dwelling for the president. On the 4th of February, 1864, he was married to Rebecca Valentine of Bellefonte, and looked forward to an early occupation of the president's house, which was rapidly approaching completion. But the struggle in the Legislature in the spring of 1864, over the endowment fund, seemed more bitter than ever, and the president's burdens seemed to

increase day by day. During this time the writer was his constant companion, and, while laboring to assist and relieve him, marveled at his untiring energy. Night after night the Doctor would leave his office long past midnight, and yet would appear in his place at breakfast at 5.45 o'clock. But the limit of human endurance was at last reached. During the summer of 1863 Dr. Pugh, while returning from a business trip by night, was thrown over an embankment near Bellefonte, and received injuries from which he never fully recovered, and during the month of April, 1864, his face bore evident traces of the strain upon his system. On the 22d of April, while engaged before the senior class, with a lecture upon chemistry, he was seized with a violent chill, but after a few minutes resumed his lecture, and then endeavored to complete the manuscript of an argument which he was preparing to lay before the Legislature. The hand of death was even then upon him—his pen rested in the midst of an unfinished sentence, and was laid aside never to be resumed. It was left for others to carry forward to completion the work which he had sacrificed his life to accomplish. A person of uncommon muscular development and power, he yet seemed to melt away under the ravages of disease. The brain became almost immediately the chief seat of disease, and on the 29th of April, without a struggle he passed peacefully away.

News of the death of Dr. Pugh fell like the pall of midnight darkness upon the friends of the institution, and in his death the cause of industrial education received a blow from which it could not soon recover. Dr. Evan Pugh did not live and labor in vain. His giant intellect has left in the world an impress which will yet work out some of his undeveloped plans, and the Pennsylvania State College will vindicate, in its future development, the wisdom of the broad views and liberal ideas of its first president.

PRESIDENT ALLEN.

In the fall of 1864, soon after the death of Dr. Pugh, the trustees called to the presidency of the College Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., who had, until recently, been president of Girard College, Philadelphia. He entered upon his duties in February, 1865, and, notwithstanding the difficulties that surrounded the institution—such as financial embarrassment, the effects of the war then in progress, the demoralization of the College, resulting from its having been for almost a year without a president—the College year opened with a very fair attendance of students.

President Allen was well fitted for the position that he was called by the trustees to fill. In him the College enjoyed the advantage of having for her chief officer a Christian gentleman possessed of a superior education, having had much experience in the government of young men and in the management of important educational and financial interests, and was well known and highly esteemed throughout the State.

The College, at the time of his assuming control, was seriously involved in debt. Obligations to the amount of \$80,000 were held by individuals through the State. These debts had been contracted in the erection of the College building, and the claimants were urgent in demanding their money. The payment of interest upon this large sum was very burdensome, and to meet these demands, to pay the faculty, keep up repairs, make needed improvements and furnish board, fuel, rooms and furniture to students, there was but the income derived from the College farms and from the students. The latter amounted to but two hundred dollars each per year, less sufficient to furnish board and fuel.

It did not take long to discover the fact that the exercise of the president's powers was limited to the meagre income of the College, and there was no immediate prospect of its increase; besides there were customs and ideas that hampered the efforts of the president in the direction of the educational development of the College, and these customs and ideas seemed to be supported by the trustees as

the fixed policy of the College and therefore unchangeable. In a report to the board, dated September 5, 1866, President Allen called attention to a number of these difficulties that to him seemed to be in the way of the future prosperity of the College, and he at the same time tendered his resignation, to take effect not later than the close of that term.

The resignation was, with much regret, accepted, and in December of 1867 Dr. Allen removed to Philadelphia, having served the College faithfully for two full years. Soon after this he was elected to his former position of president of Girard College, and in the performance of the duties of this office he has ever since been engaged.

PRESIDENT FRAZER.

The connection of General John Frazer, A. M., with the institution began in 1865, when he was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy, and lecturer on tactics. He continued to fill this chair until the resignation of the president, Dr. Allen, in 1866. The General was then elected to the presidency, and began his duties in that office in January, 1867. He had previously matured a plan for the management of the institution in which some radical changes were introduced. The compulsory labor rule of the College was abandoned and a daily drill and exercise in military tactics substituted. A scheme of instruction was devised which included three full and separate courses of study. The standard of admission was materially raised, and a charge of fifty dollars per term was made for tuition.

During this year he succeeded in securing for the institution the full and undivided land grant of Congress to the State of Pennsylvania. The legislative contest over the disposition of this grant was a very animated one, and representatives from several of the colleges of the State sought strenuously to secure a portion of it, but without success. Though given partly because of the promised establishment of experimental farms, yet it is generally admitted

that to General Frazer's able advocacy of the interests of the College the bill was passed. It was then intended to open a course in civil and mechanical engineering, and one in metallurgy, mineralogy and mining. Notices to this effect were published in the circulars of that year. He frequently gave addresses in different portions of the State, and endeavored thereby to secure the interest and patronage of the people. His instruction was given principally by lectures, and this was the case even with such studies as algebra and trigonometry. His manner of presenting any topic was exceedingly clear, concise and comprehensive; and to any student who was prepared for the work, and was disposed to pay proper attention to his work, General Frazer's methods were well adapted and uniformly successful. He resigned his position early in 1868, and left the College in June of that year. His own public statement explained that "he was led to do so because of irreconcilable differences between himself and the board of trustees." He has since been president of the University of Kansas, and also State Superintendent of Public Instruction for that State.

PRESIDENT BURROWES.

At the close of president Frazer's term several other professors also resigned, and but one of the chairs thus vacated was filled by the board. The College was, consequently left, for the ensuing session, in charge of a greatly reduced faculty and a vice-president, all of whom were comparatively new men in the school and almost unknown to its patrons. The institution was, at the same time, attacked through the press by a former teacher, who had been dismissed by the board.

Under such circumstances it is not strange that the attendance for this session ran down to twenty-two, the smallest number of students known in the history of the College. Under such discouragements the board, in December, 1868, called to the presidency Thos. H. Burrowes, LL. D., the organizer of the Common School

System of the State, or, perhaps, better known as the founder and long the editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*.

Trained in the best schools of his native country, Ireland, having large experience as a public officer and as a writer for the educational press, and well versed in the workings of our common schools, he was yet without any experience as a professor, or a college president. But, notwithstanding his advanced years, he entered on his duties with characteristic vigor, and his name, favorably known throughout the State, helped to bring the College again before the public. He re-established the labor system and himself took part in the toils of the field. The course of collegiate instruction which he introduced suffered the disadvantage of not having been dictated by experience, and it was, doubtless, in many points, imperfect, but, as it was not fully elaborated at the time of his death, and most of its peculiar features were dropped immediately after that event, it is needless to discuss it at greater length.

Pressed upon by many other duties, Dr. Burrowes spent but little time in the class-room and was scarcely known to the students as a professor; but his earnestness, his extended knowledge of men and things, and the social qualities he possessed in common with many of his countrymen, gave him an influence which he could not otherwise have gained. In this he was helped, also, by his readiness to enter into boyish sports; indeed, his last illness was, apparently, the result of exposure during a trip, in November, 1870, into the heart of the Seven Mountains, where he camped for three days in company with the students.

His brief term of active service as president—scarcely two years—did not furnish opportunity for making a deep impression on the character of his students, such as is sometimes made by a man like Dr. Nott, on many successive generations of graduates, yet many of his “boys” might truthfully testify to his molding influence on them.

PRESIDENT CALDER.

Dr. Burrowes having died early in the session, the board, profiting by their previous experience, did not permit a long vacation and the following session to intervene before the election of his successor. Dr. Calder, then president of Hillsdale College, Mich., was chosen in March, 1871, and entered upon his duties before the close of the session. The result of this prompt action was that there was no decrease in the number of the students, but the following session showed an increase. Indeed, there was no falling off in this respect, from the beginning of Dr. Burrowes' presidency until after the panic of 1873, each successive half year, under both presidents, showing a larger roll than that which went before. A marked change in the educational system was introduced soon after Dr. Calder's accession, in the admission of ladies to all the privileges of the institution.

One of the important events of this period is the re-investment of the trust funds held by the State, and the consequent increase of income; another is the re-organization of the financial system, a change of which there had been great need for some years. The increased attendance in the College and these improvements in the condition of its money affairs, have enabled and encouraged the board to respond, from time to time, to president Calder's demand for an increase in the teaching force, until now the number of professors is greater than at any previous time. In general, it may justly be claimed that, with a yearly attendance as large as ever before, the College now possesses a stronger faculty and increased facilities for instruction in every department—in the class-room, on the farm and the parade-ground, and in the laboratory.

TRUSTEES.

The following gentlemen have been trustees of the College, by election :

Beaver, Gen. Jas. A.,	Centre county,	from 1873 to ——— ;
Biddle, Craig,	Philadelphia county,	“ 1859 to 1867 ;
Blight, George,	“ “	“ 1867 to 1869 ;
Browne, Geo. B.,	“ “	“ 1858 to 1859 ;
Calder, William, Sr.,	Dauphin	“ 1877 to ——— ;
Campbell, Gen. J. M.,	Cambria	“ 1877 to ——— ;
Chadwick, Samuel,	Allegheny	“ 1864 to 1866 ;
Chess, Moses,	“	“ 1860 to 1864 ;
Darlington, J. Lacey,	Chester	“ 1875 to 1876 ;
Darlington, H. T.,	Bucks	“ 1876 to ——— ;
DuBois, John,	Lycoming	“ 1876 to 1877 ;
Ellis, B. Morris,	“	“ 1865 to 1871 ;
Elwyn, A. L.	Philadelphia	“ 1855 to 1858 ;
Eyre, Joshua P.,	Delaware	“ 1857 to 1860 ;
Gordon, Cyrus,	Clearfield	“ 1876 to ——— ;
Hale, James T.,	Centre	“ 1858 to 1865 ;
Hamilton, Hays,	Huntingdon	“ 1867 to 1869 ;
Hamilton, A. Boyd,	Dauphin	“ 1869 to 1872 ;
Harvey, H. T.,	Clinton	“ 1876 to ——— ;
Hiester, A. O.,	Dauphin	“ 1855 to 1874 ;
Hiester, Ch. E.,	Delaware	“ 1860 to 1863 ;
Hildrup, William T.,	Dauphin	“ 1874 to ——— ;
Holstein, W. H.,	Montgomery	“ 1874 to 1876 ;
Jessup, William,	Susquehanna	“ 1855 to 1858 ;
Jordan, Hon. F.,	Dauphin	“ 1873 to ——— ;
Kaine, Hon. D.,	Fayette	“ 1863 to ——— ;
Kelly, James,	Allegheny	“ 1866 to ——— ;
McAllister, H. N.,	Centre	“ 1855 to 1873 ;
McAllister, Arch.,	Blair	“ 1858 to 1867 ;
Miles, James,	Erie	“ 1855 to 1868 ;
Miles, James,	Erie	“ 1876 to ——— ;
Orvis, Hon. J. H.,	Centre	“ 1875 to ——— ;
Parrish, Charles,	Luzerne	“ 1876 to 1877 ;
Roberts, A. S.,	Philadelphia	“ 1855 to 1857 ;
Roberts, W. B.,	Montgomery	“ 1871 to 1874 ;
Scott, Col. T. A.,	Philadelphia	“ 1876 to 1877 ;
Smith, Dr. A.,	Berks	“ 1876 to ——— ;

Snodgrass, J. McK.,	Allegheny county,	from 1856 to 1862;
Strehm, John,	Lancaster	" " 1855 to 1858;
Starkweather, S. W.,	Lycoming	" " 1877 to —;
Taylor, Hon. A. W.,	Indiana	" " 1872 to —;
Turner, Jos. C.,	Chester	" " 1869 to 1875;
Walker, R. C.,	Allegheny	" " 1855 to 1856;
Watts, Hon. Fred'k,	Cumberland	" " 1855 to 1875;
White, Hon. H.,	Indiana	" " 1868 to 1872.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Allen, W. H. LL. D., Pres't, <i>Political Economy</i> ,	-	1864 to '66.
Allen, J. W., M. E., <i>Prin. Preparatory Department</i> ,	-	1874 to '76;
Albison, R. C., A. M., <i>English Literature</i> ,	-	1859 to '60;
Baird, S., <i>Mathematics</i> ,	- - - - -	1859;
Baker, T. R., B. S., <i>Mathematics</i> ,	- - - - -	1861 to '66;
Barriek, D. H., B. S., (tutor,) <i>Natural Philosophy</i> ,	-	1867;
Boardman, T. H., B. S., (tutor,) <i>Botany</i> ,	- - -	1867;
Boardman, W. T., B. S., (tutor,) - - - -	- - - -	1870;
Breneman, A. A., B. S., <i>Chemistry</i> ,	- - - -	1868 to '72;
Buckhout, W. A., M. S., <i>Botany and Zoology</i> ,	- - -	1871 to —;
Burgan, E. T., M. E., <i>Prin. Preparatory Department</i> ,	-	1869 to '74;
Burrowes, T. H., LL. D., Pres't, <i>Agriculture</i> ,	- - -	1859 to '71;
Butterfield, Mary E., Preceptress,	- - - -	1871;
Calder, Jas., D. D., Pres't, <i>Mental, Moral & Pol. Science</i> ,	-	1871 to —;
Caldwell, G. C., Ph. D., <i>Chemistry</i> ,	- - - -	1863 to '68;
Clark, H. Jas., A. M., B. S., <i>Zoology and Geology</i> ,	-	1867 to '69;
Clough, Nellie E., (instructor,) <i>Music</i> ,	- - -	1874 to '75;
Collier, Hiram, A. M., <i>Chemistry and Physics</i> ,	- - -	1873 to '75;
Crook, Frank, B. S. A., (Ass't Prof.) <i>Chemistry</i> ,	-	1866;
Dale, J. Y., M. D., (lecturer,) <i>Hygiene</i> ,	- - - -	1867 to '71;
Dan, Rev. J. S. W., A. M., <i>Latin</i> ,	- - -	1874 to —;
Dent, Mrs. L. H., Preceptress, <i>Music</i> ,	- - -	1877 to —;
Downey, J. F., S. M., C. E., <i>Mathematics</i> ,	- - -	1874 to —;
Dresher, O. L., (instructor,) <i>Modern Languages</i> ,	-	1867 to '68;
Esmond, F. C., A. B., <i>Prin. Preparatory Department</i> ,	-	1877 to —;
Fleming, J. H., (instructor,) <i>Preparatory Department</i> ,	-	1865;
Focht, Rev. J. B., A. B., <i>Prin. Preparatory Department</i> ,	-	1876 to '77;
Fowler, Fr. A., A. M., <i>English Literature</i> ,	- - -	1867 to '68;
Fraser, Gen. Jno., A. M., (Pres't in 1867-'8,) <i>Mathematics</i> ,	-	1865 to '68;
Gordon, Cyrus, B. S., (tutor,) <i>Geology</i> ,	- - -	1867;
Grabowski, Col. A., Ph. D., <i>Modern Languages</i> ,	-	1875 to —;

Hamilton, John, M. A. S., <i>Agriculture</i> , - - -	1871 to —;
Haughawout, L. L., (Instructor,) <i>Prep. Department</i> ,	1865;
Hoffman, E. H., <i>Principal Preparatory Department</i> , -	1866 to '68;
Holahan, W. C., (Instructor,) <i>Tactics</i> , - - -	1867;
Hood, John, A. B., <i>English Literature</i> , - - -	1865 to '66;
Howe, Lieut. Walter, U. S. A., <i>Military Science</i> , -	1877 to —;
Hoyt, Jane W., A. M., Preceptress, <i>Modern Languages</i> ,	1872 to '73;
Jennings, R. S., V. S., (Lecturer,) <i>Veterinary</i> , - -	1861 to '68;
Kencagay, Samuel, M. D., <i>Hygiene</i> , - - -	1869;
Linn, Hon. S., (Lecturer,) <i>Agricultural Law</i> , - -	1867;
Linn, J. M., (Instructor, <i>Preparatory Department</i> , -	1864;
Leas, J. H., A. M., <i>English Literature</i> , - - -	1864;
Lovewell, J. T., A. M., Ph. D., <i>Chemistry and Physics</i> ,	1875 to '77;
McKee, John L., (Instructor,) <i>Book-Keeping</i> , - -	1865;
McKee, James Y., A. M., <i>Greek</i> , - - -	1867 to —;
Phin, John, C. E., Ph. B., <i>Agriculture</i> , - - -	1867 to '68;
Pugh, Evan, Ph. D., F. C. S., Pres't, <i>Chem. & Agriculture</i> ,	1860 to '63;
Robinson, Rev. Fr. A., A. M., Ph. D., <i>Mathematics</i> , -	1871 to '74;
Robinson, Nellie S., (Instructor,) <i>Music</i> , - - -	1872 to '74;
Rothrock, J. T., B. S., <i>Botany</i> , - - -	1867 to '71;
Scanlan, Theo., (Instructor,) <i>Preparatory Department</i> ,	1863;
Sloan, J. F., B. S., (Ass't Prof.,) <i>Chemistry</i> , - -	1876 to —;
Smith, C. A., M. A. S., <i>Chemistry and Physics</i> , -	1877 to —;
Smith, Lizzie J., Preceptress, <i>Music</i> , - - -	1875 to '77;
Thomas, I. M., C. E., <i>Mathematics</i> , - - -	1868 to '71;
Tuttle, A. H., B. S., <i>Geology</i> , - - -	1872;
Vosburg, J. H., (Lecturer,) - - -	1875 to '76;
Waring, W. G., <i>Horticulture</i> , - - -	1859 to '61;
Whitman, J. S., A. M., <i>Botany</i> , - - -	1859 to '66;
Wilson, David, A. M., <i>Moral Philosophy</i> , - -	1859 to '64.

GRADUATES.

This College is not the oldest agricultural college in the United States, but it has been the longest in continuous active existence, and was the first to send forth a class of graduates. The classes, fifteen in number, have, however, all been small, giving but a meagre aggregate. Still, though the list is a brief one, it gives a large proportion of successful farmers, druggists, chemists, civil engineers, physicians, manufacturers and even lawyers, who, in their several

professions, are making daily use of their college training. Especially, is it noticeable, considering the youth of the College, that a very unusual number are professors, and that not only are four of those graduates serving the College in its faculty, but others are performing similar service in the faculties of Cornell University and the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College; and yet another, after gaining experience as a collegiate instructor, has been doing efficient work as geologist in connection with the national exploring expeditions in the Northwest.

The whole number of students who have attended the College is one thousand and seventy-two. Of these, eighty-seven have completed some one of the courses of study and are graduates of the College. The number of students in attendance this year has been one hundred and fifty, of whom twenty-five are females.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

On the 17th of April, 1855, there was held, in Harrisburg, a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. At this meeting, a communication was received from Gen. James Irvin, proposing to donate two hundred acres of land, in Centre county, for the purpose of an Agricultural School. The secretary was directed to lay this proposition, together with that from Judge Miles, of Erie, with any others that might be received, before the trustees of the Farmers' High School, at their meeting in June following with a hope of exciting emulation, and inducing citizens from other parts of the State to make similar offers. This order to the secretary was published in the leading newspapers of the State.

Gen. James Irvin had offered any one of three farms of two hundred acres of good limestone land, with the pre-emption right to two hundred additional acres, adjoining any one of them, within five years.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, convened in Harrisburg, July 17, 1855, on motion of H. N. McAllister, it was

Resolved, That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated by the State Agricultural Society to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

In regard to the site in Centre county, H. N. McAllister, on September 12, 1855, presented a paper in which he, James Irvin and A. G. Curtin, pledged themselves, in behalf of Centre and Huntingdon counties, to donate the sum of \$10,000 for the purposes implied in the act of incorporation of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, provided the said site be accepted. After due consideration of all these offers, the Hon. Fred. Watts, of Cumberland, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the adoption of the proposition of Gen. James Irvin for the location of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania will best promote the interests of the institution, and that the same is hereby adopted.

The question being on the adoption, Mr. James Gowen moved to strike out the name of General Irvin and insert that of Elias Baker—not agreed to. Dr. Elwyn moved to strike out the name of General Irvin and insert that of H. Easton—not agreed to. Fred. Watts then moved that the question be postponed, and that James Gowen, A. O. Hiester and John Strohm be appointed a committee of three to examine the propositions and determine which should be accepted—not agreed to. Robt. C. Walker then moved to strike from the resolution the name of General James Irvin and insert that of Geo. A. Bayard—not agreed to. The question then recurring upon the original resolution, was decided in the affirmative. The board also agreed to take two hundred additional acres of land from Gen. James Irvin, making a farm of four hundred acres.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, held January 4, 1856, H. N. McAllister, A. O. Hiester and Robert C. Walker were appointed a committee to solicit an appropriation (of \$50,000) from the Legislature then in session, for the furtherance of the object of the act of incorporation of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

On the 12th of May, 1856, the building committee articleed with Messrs. Turner & Natcher to construct the College buildings for the

sum of \$55,000, and the work upon the building was at once commenced.

On the 6th of the following October, the board met for the first time at the site of the College. The occasion was that of the first annual meeting of delegates for the election of trustees. The contract of Turner & Natcher was approved by the board. Measures were taken to secure a sum of nearly \$5,000, left by the will of the late Elliot Cresson to the Farmers' High School, and Messrs. F. Watts, H. N. McAllister and J. Strohm were appointed a committee to lay the affairs of the institution before the next Legislature.

Accordingly, at the next session, a bill to appropriate \$50,000 to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania was placed in the hands of Colonel Gregg, at that time Senator from this district. The committee also found an earnest, influential advocate in the Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre county.

Colonel Gregg at once espoused the cause of the bill with all the earnestness of an advocate; and, in conjunction with Judge Hale and the committee, canvassed it thoroughly before the Legislature, and finally brought it to the test of a vote by which it became a law, approved May 29, 1857.

The act in question appropriated \$25,000 at once to the Farmers' High School, in view of \$25,000 already obtained; and appropriated an additional \$25,000, provided a like sum be raised by subscription. It further provided that the annual meeting of delegates for the election of members to the board of trustees be held on the first Wednesday of September.

At the seventh meeting of the board, held at Harrisburg the 18th of March, 1858, H. N. McAllister, of the committee appointed for that purpose, made a report upon the progress of the buildings under the contract, and of the state of the farm.

The passage of the act of May, 1859, infused new confidence into the movement. It placed \$25,000 in the hands of the trustees at once, in addition to the \$25,000 already collected by subscription, and there was little doubt felt that the other \$25,000 could easily be raised, thus redeeming the additional \$25,000 from the Legislature,

and making a total of \$100,000 at the disposal of the trustees. With the main College building contracted for \$55,000, there seemed to be an additional surplus quite sufficient for erecting out-buildings and putting the farm into proper order for opening the College. At a meeting of the board, July 2, 1857, E. C. Humes was authorized to draw upon the State treasury for \$25,000, in accordance with the act of May 20.

The annual meeting of delegates for the election of trustees assembled September 2, 1857. Judge Watts, in the course of an address delivered at that time, made the following statements, showing the financial condition of the College:

"I must only detain you with a brief detail of our financial strength. We have received from our State society \$10,000, from citizens of Centre county \$10,000, from the State \$25,000. From the estate of the late Elliot Cresson \$5,000, making in all \$50,000. To complete the buildings and open the institution we must have \$50,000, and this is provided for, if one half of the amount be raised by individuals. We shall then have \$100,000 with which we can then start this institution into active and useful operation at a rate of charge to each student of not over \$100 per annum. All the influence and industry *we* can exercise will go into the account, and if our judgment and management be approved, we shall not be allowed in this great Commonwealth to fail of such an object. The community understanding our aims, will not *let* us fail. We must obtain the \$25,000 by individual contribution, and I say for myself only because I am urged to say it, that I will be one of ten to give \$1,000 each towards making up that amount."

The speaker took his seat amidst the approbation of his auditors, and Gen. James Irvin offered to be one of ten to subscribe \$1,000.

Hon. James Miles pledged \$1,000 for Erie and Crawford counties. Hon. James Burnside thought Clinton county would be good enough for \$1,000, and Cambria for \$500. Hon. George Boal pledged Centre county for \$1,000 in addition to the \$10,000 already subscribed. Gen. Snodgrass pledged Allegheny county for \$1,000. H. N. McAllister offered to be one of twenty to give \$500 each.

Judge Hale arose and said:

"Centre county has raised \$10,000, and one of her distinguished citizens has given an equal value in land, and has just pledged

another \$1,000, followed by other conditional pledges from other of her citizens for yet another \$1,500.

"The president of this meeting, who has given so freely of his valuable time and abilities to all the details of the enterprise at the greatest sacrifice, has offered yet a sum of \$1,000; now cannot we raise the balance of the sum wanted on the spot? I will pledge myself to raise \$500 more, if we can thus accomplish this. Let us hear from all the counties represented. As to the location of the school, it must necessarily be located somewhere. It has been located here, and we are sensible of the advantages it brings to us, and have contributed very nearly one-fourth of the entire estimate of \$100,000. Yet all other counties will have an equal right with us to send pupils, and we feel that we have a right to ask other counties to aid in the consummation of this great work of the State."

Dr. J. R. Eshelman then pledged Chester county for \$500; John Strohm pledged \$500 for Lancaster. Several other pledges were given for all that could be done in other counties.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Unfortunately for the funds of the school many of the above pledges were not redeemed, and the general depression of business which followed the financial panic of 1857, together with the failure of crops in some of the counties, almost put a stop to raising subscriptions. In the meantime, the work on the college buildings was progressing, and the constant drafts on the treasury warned the business committee that some effort must be made to obtain subscriptions.

At two successive meetings of the board at this time, December, 1857, and March, 1858, there was not a quorum of members present, and the business committee were, to a certain extent, left to their own resources in order to supply the constant demands upon the treasury.

It now became more and more apparent that the contractors would be unable to comply with the conditions of their contract, as it was evident that they had taken it at a price that would do little

more than meet half the expense involved in complying with the contract, and being without means beyond those afforded by the trustees, and the latter having an empty treasury to draw upon, the prospects of the school were anything but flattering.

At this time there is no doubt the work would have been suspended, and the Pennsylvania Agricultural College would soon, like a great many others in the United States, have been known only by the half finished works that marked the spot where it was intended to stand, had it not been for the indomitable perseverance and unremitting labor of the business committee, and more especially of H. N. McAllister, the local trustee, in looking after its affairs.

In addition to the \$10,000 that the latter gentleman guaranteed for Centre county, in case the College were located upon the farm of Gen. James Irvin, he received nearly \$6,000 by subscription from others in the county, to which he added \$500 from his own pocket. He also visited a number of other counties, called meetings, and raised collections himself, or secured the services of others in doing so.

During all this time the general control of the work on the college buildings devolved upon him, and to meet the demand of the contractor he was obliged to advance several thousand dollars from his own pocket, trusting to raise it by subscriptions. The time to perform all this labor for the school was taken from a professional life already over-crowded with professional duties. It was done gratuitously, and all the expenses involved in travelling to collect money, hold meetings, or do other labor for the school, were paid from his own pocket. It has been remarked that if for no other purpose, it were sufficient to locate the College in Centre county to secure the aid of a laborer so efficient and self-sacrificing in its behalf as the present local trustee. The thirteenth meeting of the board of trustees convened at the Farm School on the 16th of June, 1858. There were present Messrs. McAllister, Eyre, Hiester, Miles, Elwyn, and Watts, president. The president, as chairman of the business committee, reported that they had contracted with Gen. Irvin for the additional two hundred acres of land adjoining the

two hundred he had donated. The committee further reported upon the progress of the building, stating the impossibility of the contractors being able to finish it. Whereupon they were vested, by the board, with power to act as the emergency might demand in order to secure the erection of the building.

H. N. McAllister, having been appointed by the president to solicit donations, reported that Centre county had subscribed \$5,769.64, but that a part of this was required to make up the \$10,000 which he, with Messrs. Curtin and Hale, had paid over as the subscription of Centre county in order to secure the location of the College; he, however, expressed his willingness to allow this balance on the \$10,000 to remain unpaid, that the entire sum just collected, might be made available for securing an equal amount from the State, in accordance with the act of appropriation of 1857, *provided* that the amount yet due them from the Centre county subscription, be paid from other subscriptions, that might be obtained after all the money available from the State was obtained. This proviso was approved by the board. The financial affairs of the institution now presented the most serious problem for the solution of the board.

The funds were exhausted, the contractors were about to fail, and the work of the basement walls not yet completed, while the country was prostrated, under the influence of the financial crisis of the preceding year. It was resolved to present an address to the people of the State, setting forth the financial difficulties of the board, and to appoint suitable persons to solicit donations from the people; and to meet the emergencies of the present, it was resolved to raise \$5,000 upon the individual note of some of the members of the board. Under such circumstances many corporations would have at once broken up in despair, but the trustees of the Farm School, determined not to yield to these difficulties, made arrangements for the admission of pupils on the assumption that the building *must be prepared* for them. The conditions of admission and course of instruction were settled upon, and it is not a little remarkable, that at that time, and under these difficulties, and

relying wholly upon their judgment of what the College should be, but without any experience as to how it would meet the wants of the agricultural community, they laid down the general plan of operation for it, which has since been followed out, and is now proving successful. It was decided to carry up about one-third of the building, and complete it for the admission of about one hundred students, leaving the other two-thirds with only the basement walls up.

At this period, such seemed to be the hopelessness of completing the building that those who did not appreciate the importance of doing so, nor understand the devotion of the trustees, and more especially of the building committee, to the cause they had espoused, did not think it ever could be completed; and their policy of commencing a building sufficiently large to organize an Agricultural College was severely condemned, while a small school with an elementary course of instruction was pointed out as what could and should have been founded. To add to the discouragement of the members of the board, who were determined that the work should not stop, one of the most prominent members who had labored hard for the cause from the beginning resigned, but his place was supplied at the next annual meeting of the delegates, September 1, 1858.

At the fifteenth meeting of the board, December 8, 1858, it was resolved that the school be opened for students on the 16th of February, 1859, and measures were taken to apprise the people of the Commonwealth of the fact, as also of the terms and form of admission. As already remarked, it had become evident that Turner & Natcher would be unable to comply with the conditions of the contract. The work of preparing the building had therefore passed into the hands of the building committee, and they were urging it on with all possible speed to have the building ready for pupils at the appointed time; and to meet the expense involved in going on with the work, five of the trustees subscribed \$500 from their own pockets, which enabled them to draw a corresponding amount from the State, and they further authorized the president of the board to secure by loan an amount sufficient to finish and furnish the part to be prepared for the pupils.

The nineteenth meeting of the board of trustees was held at the College, December 7, 1859. In view of the financial affairs of the board and the unfinished state of the building, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt was appointed to solicit donations for the College. Mr. Hunt entered upon his duties with characteristic earnestness, but it was soon found that the country had not yet sufficiently recovered from the financial crisis of 1857, to make it possible to raise money in this way, and the project was soon abandoned.

The session of 1859 closed about the middle of December, and the trustees then thought that the success which had attended the effort under the difficulties, met in making it, would induce the Legislature to afford means to complete the buildings. Accordingly, a bill asking money for this purpose was placed in the hands of one of the members, to be brought before the House of Representatives. The bill, however, never reached its second reading, and the College, incumbered with debt, and its building unfinished, left to struggle through another year, dependent, in part, for its existence upon the energy and enterprise and liberality of those who had already sacrificed so much to bring it thus far.

The session of 1860 was inaugurated with a full school, while several who applied from other States, could not be admitted. The increased experience of the faculty in managing it, and the greater experience of the students in performing their duties, gave additional hope of the ultimate success of the College, if its buildings only could be completed; on the other hand it became equally evident that if they were not completed, the school must stop, and all the property accumulated be sacrificed to meet its debts.

Successive appeals to private individuals had failed to secure the funds required. Being a State institution, and not a denominational school, it had not the advantage of being able to interest any *special sect* in its favor. But, on the other hand, being an agricultural school, devoted to the agricultural interests of an agricultural State, and having originated in an effort of the State Agricultural Society, and having been aided in its origin by State appropriations, it became most appropriately an object for State patronage; therefore,

at a meeting of the board of trustees, held at the College, December 5, 1860, it was

Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 was necessary to finish the College buildings, and that an application be made to the Legislature at its approaching session to make an appropriation of that sum for this purpose.

Measures were at once taken to secure the passage of an act making this appropriation. In the Senate the interests of the school would be ably represented by Colonel Gregg, who had labored so efficiently for the passage of the first appropriation, and in the House, where the greatest difficulty was anticipated, the College was fortunate in having the aid of the local member, Wm. C. Duncan, whose intelligent appreciation of the necessities of agricultural practice, and the financial difficulties of the institution, made him an able advocate in its favor.

A few days after the close of the session of 1860, the bill to appropriate \$50,000 was read in place by Wm. C. Duncan, in the House of Representatives, and referred to the committee of ways and means. The trustees of the College appeared before that committee, and stated the aims, object, financial difficulties, and necessities of the school. After the usual delays and hinderances common to legislation, the committee rendered a unanimous report in favor of the bill, and it only remained to bring it up for a second reading, to test the feeling of the House upon its merits.

In the meantime, Mr. Duncan had espoused the cause of the bill with an earnestness and efficiency of action, and honesty of purpose which satisfied all its friends, that they were very fortunate in being able to intrust it to his hands. His honesty and uprightness of character, and personal acquaintance with all the leading friends of the school, and his knowledge of its necessity were sufficient guarantees to his fellow members, that the money asked for was needed for the purpose stated, and not for aggrandizement of individual or local interests.

Several of the county agricultural societies sent in letters and resolutions to the representatives, urging the passage of the bill,

while prominent friends of agricultural reform, from all parts of the State, either by letters to members in the Legislature, or by visiting Harrisburg and by talking with them themselves, advocated the passage of the bill, and the political press, without regard to party, with singular unanimity, united with the agricultural press in urging the claims of the bill upon the Representatives of the people of our great agricultural State. The bill was finally brought to its second reading, when it passed with an overwhelming majority. A vote to suspend the rules which forbid the reading of the same bill twice in the same day, was carried, and the bill was read the third time, and thus passed the House.

Col. Gregg had always assured the trustees that if the bill passed the lower House he would have no difficulty in securing its passage through the Senate—therefore, a few days after it passed the House, it passed the Senate and received the signature of the Governor, and became a law.

Thus a great agricultural State was saved the disgrace of allowing an Agricultural College, it had attempted to found, to break up in the act of being founded, and \$150,000 worth of property that was collected for this purpose, was saved from being sacrificed, and, on the other hand, our old Commonwealth has succeeded in bringing the first agricultural school in the United States into successful operation.

Amongst those not members of the House who contributed to this result, the name of Hon. James T. Hale deserves especial mention as having, by his great influence as a public man, and a member of the board of trustees, done much for the passage of the bill; as also did all the members of the board, and most particularly the business committee, who were prepared at all times to leave their own pressing duties as professional men at home, to attend to the advocacy of the bill while before the Legislature.

The bill passed the Senate on the 10th of April, 1861. Fort Sumpter was bombarded about this time, and the country was in the midst of the excitement consequent thereon.

The board met at the school, May 1st, 1861, and, notwithstand-

ing the disturbed state of the country, caused by the rebellion, determined to proceed at once to the

COMPLETION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

To this end, Messrs. Watts, McAllister and Pugh were appointed a committee to examine the plans for the building, and to make such modifications of them as might seem advisable, and to take measures to have the walls up and the building roofed by the first of the following November. The committee at once advertised for sealed proposals to do the whole, or any part of the work, of putting up the building.

On opening the proposals thus obtained, that of George W. Tate of Bellefonte, was considered the most reasonable, and the committee at once contracted with him to complete the entire building, excepting some items specified, for the sum of \$41,500—the building to be under roof by the first of November, 1861, and to be entirely completed by the first of December, 1862. The work of erecting the building was at once commenced, and was finally completed in December, 1863.

ENDOWMENT.

In its earlier years the College was without endowment, and therefore wholly dependent on the receipts from its students. As the entire charge for tuition, boarding, washing, lights, fuel, and the use of text-books, was only \$100 per year of forty weeks, the result, even in the cheap times preceding the rebellion, was a loss rather than a gain. Although the charges were afterwards increased so as to cover the actual expense of boarding and lodging, yet during the two years after the College was bound by the provisions of the Land Grant act, but before there was any income from the proceeds of that grant, a floating debt of considerable amount was incurred for purposes of instruction.

The Congressional Land Grant of July, 1862, was accepted by

the State of Pennsylvania, in 1863, and the scrip, for a small part of the 780,000 acres thus granted, was sold during the next four years. By the Legislature of 1867, the State board of commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Grant, consisting of the governor, the surveyor general and the auditor general, was instructed to sell the remainder of the scrip, invest nine-tenths of the whole proceeds, as required by the act of Congress, in bonds of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania—the interest of which should be paid to the College—and hand over the remaining one-tenth to the trustees of the College, to be used in the purchase of experimental farms.

The conditions upon which this fund was thus appropriated to the College were as follows: "That the trustees shall establish, conduct and maintain, in connection with the College, three experimental farms, one near it, under the immediate supervision of the professor of agriculture in the institution; another east, and the other west, upon lands of diversified quality, under the immediate supervision, respectively, of an assistant professor of agriculture."

As a large amount of agricultural college land scrip had already been sold by other States, much of it at very low figures, and could be bought of speculators as low as sixty cents per acre, the entire proceeds of the grant to the State of Pennsylvania were only \$439,186.80. Of this amount, \$395,300.30 was invested in bonds, and \$43,886.50 was held for the purchase of experimental farms. As only \$18,000 of this fund had been invested previous to 1867, the College realized but little income from this source, until after the investment of August, 1867—the first instalment of interest from which became due February, 1868. The annual interest received by the State board was about \$23,000; but as a portion of this was paid in gold, (which in 1868 brought a high premium,) the net income of the College from the endowment fund was, for several years more than \$24,000 per annum.

As the premium for gold diminished and the U. S. 5-20 bonds were liable to be called in for redemption at any time, in which case the premium paid for these bonds would be lost by the State, Hon.

J. M. Campbell, surveyor general—one of the commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund—recommended, in his official report for 1871, that these commissioners should be authorized to dispose of all the bonds belonging to this fund—which bonds, at current rates, would sell for nearly \$407,000—and invest the whole amount of proceeds in a bond of the State running for a long period. He also suggested that, in view of the fact that only the want of efficient legislation prevented the sale of the land scrip at a much earlier date, when the market was not overstocked and the scrip commanded a much higher price, it would be “highly proper and creditable to the State to add a sufficient sum to this fund to make it amount to \$500,000.”

This suggestion was made a law by the act of April 3, 1872, and there was issued a registered bond of the Commonwealth for \$500,000, payable to the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund after fifty years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually to the College. Since the passage of this act the College has been in receipt of an annual income of \$30,000 from its endowment fund.

As already stated, the College had, before coming into possession of this income, incurred a considerable debt by endeavoring to bring its educational standard fully up to the requirements of the acts of Congress and of the Legislature. The interest of this debt and the annual grant of \$6,000 to the Experimental Farms were a heavy drain on the College income. These outlays now having been reduced somewhat, and a sinking fund of \$6,000 per annum created for the extinguishment of the College debt, the financial outlook is more hopeful. It is, nevertheless, true that the other income of the College, derived from the farm, &c., must be managed very economically in order to pay expenses not chargeable to the educational department and to make necessary repairs, as the law of Congress expressly prohibits the application of any portion of the fund, or the interest thereon, “directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.”

DONATIONS.

Donations of amounts of \$500 and over :

Gen. Jas. Irvin,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
Gen. Jas. Irvin, 200 acres of land,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
Frederick Watts,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Agricultural Society of Camberland county,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Jas. Miles,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
A. O. Hiester,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
H. N. McAllister,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
J. S. Haldeman,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Simon Cameron,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Wm. M. Lyon,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
W. Bageley,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
R. F. Ross,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Moses Thompson,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Jas. T. Hale,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
F. Watts, note of \$500,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Jas. Kelly,	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
McAllister & Beaver,	-	-	-	-	-	1,300 00
Elliot Cresson,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
State of Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	99,900 00
State Agricultural Society,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
Allegheny Agricultural Society,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Evan Pugh,	-	-	-	-	-	1,273 46

MODIFICATIONS OF PLANS AND METHODS.

The Pennsylvania State College was originally organized under the name of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and was familiarly known in the vicinity as the Farm School. The intention of the first board of trustees was to found a school as strictly agricultural in its scheme of education as possible; and, moreover, it was to be for the direct benefit of the agricultural classes. For these reasons it was located at a distance from any town or city, and was provided with a large farm, on which it was designed to conduct experiments and give facilities for practice in every department of

agriculture. In its course of instruction no direct provision was made for any studies aside from those supposed to bear upon this subject. Manual labor, in connection with study, was plainly stated as one of the distinctive features of the institution, and was rigidly enforced. It was considered necessary in order to exemplify the so-called principle of the "dignity of labor," also as a means of exercise and as being essential to a correct understanding of both the theory and practice of agriculture.

In 1862 the name was changed to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1867 the manual labor system was summarily abandoned, and, in addition to a course in agriculture, courses in general science and literature were added. The courses were also raised in grade and a higher standard of education was aimed at. Students having the leisure time and desiring to work, were allowed to do so and were paid for their labor. In 1869 this plan was entirely changed. Manual labor was again introduced, though in a partially modified form; the different courses of study were lowered in their grade, and were not sharply defined from one another. From that time to the present the changes have been gradual and principally towards enlarging and perfecting the different courses—scientific, agricultural and classical—and placing them upon an equal footing. Hence the name Agricultural College failed to express the full character of the institution, and it was accordingly changed to the Pennsylvania State College, by which name it is now known. Corresponding with these changes in name and courses of study have been many others. Formerly there was but one term per year, opening the last week in February and extending to the first week in December. Later two terms were substituted, the longer interval or vacation being in summer. In 1869 the vacations were fixed at eight weeks in winter and four in summer. This arrangement was continued until 1876, when the College year was divided into three terms: one of sixteen and two of twelve weeks each, leaving three vacations of three, one, and eight weeks respectively. For many years the College maintained its own boarding house and laundry; now it has given them into private hands.

During the first years students were obliged to labor three hours per day; now labor is six hours per week, and in the higher classes laboratory work is considered an equivalent, while students boarding or supporting themselves are excused from a number of hours corresponding to the time thus employed. In general, it may be remarked, that all the changes of recent years have been such as bring the College somewhat nearer in character to the ordinary collegiate institutions of the State and country; but that these changes, while removing evils which experience made manifest, still faithfully keep in view the chief purpose of the founders of the institution, and maintain its distinctive method of imparting instruction *practically* as well as theoretically.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

THE BELLEFONTE AND SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

THE company owning this road is composed mostly of Philadelphians, nearly all of whom are Quakers, or Friends. It was organized in 1857, immediately after which the construction of the road was commenced. The line extends from Bellefonte to Snow Shoe, a distance of twenty-six miles, where the company owned forty-six thousand acres of valuable timber and coal lands, purchased of J. Gratz, of Philadelphia. The road was completed in 1859, at a cost of eight thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and some cents per mile, all of which was paid as the work proceeded, leaving the company free from debt, when the first train passed over the track. This road was the first, and until 1864, the only one in operation in Centre county.

About the time the road was completed the Snow Shoe Land Association, composed of members of the railroad company, was organized, and purchased the entire tract of forty-six thousand acres held by the latter company, and subsequently re-sold to that corporation three thousand acres, which include the tract on which the town and mines are located.

After leaving Milesburg the road runs up the Bald Eagle valley with an average rise of about twenty feet to the mile, as far as the Intersection. Leaving the valley at this point the ascending grade is sixty feet per mile, until the base of the Allegheny mountain is

reached, the ascent of which is made by what is called the "switch-back" system, an elevation of eight hundred and sixty feet being acquired in an actual distance of about four miles. Owing to the zigzag course necessarily followed by the road in climbing the mountain, it has a length of track three miles more than the air-line distance. In other words, the road runs seven miles to gain four, at an average grade of one hundred and twenty feet per mile. Snow Shoe is eight hundred and eighty-six feet higher than Milesburg, and fifteen hundred and sixty-five above the level of the sea.

Underlying a large portion of the Snow Shoe lands are several workable veins of the best quality of bituminous coal, aggregating a thickness of not less than twenty-five feet. Coal, it is said, was first mined on these lands as early as 1812, when it had to be hauled over rough roads in wagons. At present the company works three different mines, with a force of about sixty men; generally about one hundred are employed. If the demand required it there could be produced from these mines seven hundred and fifty tons daily. Shipments, heretofore made, have amounted to four hundred tons a day.

The lands connected with the road not only contain extensive deposits of coal and iron ore, but a large extent of the surface is covered with valuable timber, and the manufacture of lumber has been conducted more or less extensively on the property ever since the road was built; in addition to which a large quantity of charcoal is burned each year, not less than ten thousand cords of wood being consumed every season for that purpose.

Aside from their lands and railroad the property of the company consists of about one hundred buildings at Snow Shoe, including a fine hotel, capable of accommodating seventy-five or eighty guests; and about sixty miners' houses, five locomotives and a hundred cars; also a round-house and repair shops at Bellefonte.

The road is in good order, well ballasted the entire length, and laid with oak cross-ties. Between Bellefonte and Milesburg the rails are principally steel. No fatal accident has ever happened on the road, every precaution being taken by both managers and employees

to prevent such an occurrence. By the use of Wharton's safety switch the danger of running off the end of the track at the mountain switches is wholly obviated, for in case the switch should be turned wrong the train would be carried on to the main track.

The present officers of the road are: Richard H. Downing, President; Wistar Morris, Jacob P. Jones, William Helme, of Philadelphia, and Robert Valentine, of Bellefonte, Directors; General Superintendent and Treasurer, Daniel Rhoads, of Bellefonte; Chief Engineer, James L. Sommerville, also of Bellefonte. To the tourist, there can be no more interesting trip than a ride from Bellefonte to Snow Shoe over this road. The scenery along the route is truly grand; for a few miles evidences of civilization and progress meet the eye on either side, then the traveller is ushered into and along a valley that grows wilder and more picturesque the further it is penetrated. As the mountain is being ascended new scenes of grandeur and beauty appear. Spread out far to the south may be seen the wildest view imaginable. To the dwellers in large cities, unaccustomed to mountain scenery, this sight must indeed be inspiring, and all such should avail themselves of the first opportunity to witness its beauties.

THE BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.

In 1838 W. E. Morris, C. E., made a survey for a railroad up the valley of the Bald Eagle "to demonstrate the practicability of passing the summit of the Allegheny mountain at Emeigh's Gap, in Centre county, at a maximum grade of forty-five feet per mile, and forming an important link in the great chain of railroad communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, with moderate grades and without inclined planes." Owing to the depressed financial condition of the country at that time, the project was abandoned.

"In 1853 a charter was granted to a number of gentlemen to build a railroad from the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) at Lock Haven to the Pennsylvania railroad at Tyrone; and at an early day a survey was made, which determined a route free

from impediments, and challenging an equal in Pennsylvania for cheapness, and facility of construction of a first-class road."

"In the fall of 1853 an effort was made to secure a subscription to its capital stock sufficient to warrant its commencement. An offer was made 'that if three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were subscribed by the citizens of Clinton, Centre and Blair counties, the balance required to complete the road would be furnished from abroad.' The sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars was promptly subscribed, and the remainder was not obtained, mainly for the want of effort on the part of the committee appointed for that purpose, and the project was permitted to languish for the want of official direction."

"In the fall of 1856 the friends of the enterprise concluded to divide the road into two divisions; the eastern division extending from Lock Haven to Milesburg, and the western division extending from Milesburg to Tyrone."

At a meeting of the directors held January 12, 1857, it was found that the provisions of the original act of incorporation "were wanting in that liberality and efficiency that should characterize our railroad-making system." Accordingly a new charter was applied for, and obtained on the 21st of February, 1857, and a new company organized April 13, 1857, consisting of the following gentlemen: James Irvin, Wm. A. Thomas, Edward C. Humes, James Burnside, John T. Hoover, Edmund Blanchard, Samuel Linn, H. N. McAllister, William Underwood, John Adams, John Thompson and T. M. Hall of Centre county, L. A. Mackey, J. S. Furst and Samuel McCormick of Clinton county, and J. T. Mathias of Blair county.

The capital stock of the company consisted of ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing to twenty thousand shares.

Work on the road progressed slowly for various reasons, till 1864, when it was completed. The following are the names and residences of the present officers: L. A. Mackey, Lock Haven, president; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Andrew G. Curtin and William P.

Wilson, Bellefonte, James Gamble, Williamsport, Amos C. Noyes, Westport, and Charles A. Mayer, Lock Haven, directors; S. S. Blair, Tyrone, superintendent; H. T. Beardsley, Lock Haven, secretary and treasurer.

This road is now maintained and operated by the Pennsylvania railroad company, under a lease for ninety-nine years, dated December 7, 1864.

The Tyrone and Clearfield railroad passes across the southwestern portion of the county. It was completed as far as Philipsburg in the fall of 1863, and afforded, for that place, a much needed outlet. The advantages to the county, derived from this road, are confined principally to that part lying upon the western slope of the Allegheny mountain: Philipsburg and vicinity being especially benefitted by its construction. Powelton and Sandy Ridge are quite important stations south of Philipsburg. The former is a shipping point for coal mined in the neighborhood. At Sandy Ridge there is an extensive fire-brick manufactory, the productions of which find their way to various markets over this road.

The Susquehanna river and North and West Branch Telegraph Company was incorporated on the 9th day of April, 1849, for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line "from the point where the Susquehanna river intersects the boundary line between the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland" and extend up the north and west branches of that river, with branch lines, &c., one of which terminated at Bellefonte; and continued in use till the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, when it was abandoned. James Burnside, James Irvin and John P. Packer were members of the corporation for Centre county.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE & SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

This road was first projected about the year 1850, and preliminary measures taken to secure its construction by the following gentlemen: David Duncan and Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills; George Boal, of Boalsburg; Samuel McWilliams and W. C. Duncan, of

Millheim; Dr. Charles Coburn, of Aaronsburg; Col. Paxton, of Catawissa; Hon. John Walls, Hon. Eli Slifer and Hon. George F. Miller, of Lewisburg; Dr. Samuel Strohecker, of Rebersburg; Moses Thompson, of Lemont; Judge Lewis, of Philadelphia; Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, and others.

In 1854 the subscriptions to stock amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars, and a charter was then obtained; but by a resolution of the board of directors the undertaking was, for a time, abandoned because of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of raising the required amount of money. In 1868 the charter of this company was transferred to the Atlantic and Great Western railway company, but little or nothing was done by that corporation toward building the road, and the charter was returned to the original company, and afterward transferred to the Pennsylvania railroad company, soon after which the branch from Montandon to Lewisburg was constructed. Subsequently, the road was extended to Mifflinburg, Union county, and then, through a committee consisting of George F. Miller, of Lewisburg, Wm. Philips, of Pittsburg, and James P. Coburn, Esq., of Aaronsburg, the bonds of this company, amounting to \$2,000,000, were negotiated with Mr. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, for its construction, which completed the road to Spring Mills, Centre county, in July, 1877. Up to this time the local subscriptions amounted to \$180,000, which was expended in grading the road in Centre county, a condition upon which the Pennsylvania railroad company agreed to equip and operate the same.

There are now about eleven miles of the road in operation in Centre county and thirty miles more to build, of which fifteen are graded, with a prospect of its completion as soon as the times become more favorable. The present board of directors is composed of the following persons: president, Hon. Eli Slifer of Lewisburg; vice president, Strickland Kneass of Philadelphia; J. P. Coburn of Aaronsburg, J. N. DuBarry, J. Howard, Esq., Wistar Morris, George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, and George F. Miller of

Lewisburg; secretary and treasurer, J. R. McClure of Philadelphia; superintendent, Thomas Gucker of Williamsport.

TURNPIKES, &c.

At an early period in the history of Centre county "turnpikes" or "artificial roads" were constructed for the benefit of the traveling public. In many instances the labor required in opening these thoroughfares was very great. Sometimes they passed through heavily timbered tracts, and often it became necessary, in their construction, to remove large bodies of earth and rock, and bridge streams of considerable size. It should be borne in mind that similar undertakings at the present day can be much more easily and cheaply accomplished than in former times, owing to the superior facilities now obtainable.

In 1810 the Buffalo and Penn's valley turnpike company was incorporated, and constructed a turnpike from Sunbury, Northumberland county, to Aaronsburg, Centre county.

On the 29th of March, 1819, five companies were incorporated—one authorized to build an "artificial road" from Northumberland, Northumberland county, to Youngmanstown (now Mifflinburg, Union county); and one, consisting of the following persons, to build a road from Youngmanstown to Aaronsburg, Centre county: George Latimer of Philadelphia, William Whitman of Berks county, John Driesbaugh, John Wilson and Henry Roush of Union county, and James Duncan of Centre; another, with the following gentlemen as incorporators, to construct a road from Aaronsburg to Bellefonte: Richard Wistar of Philadelphia, J. K. Boyer of Berks county, Michael Bolinger, John Keen, William Irwin, John Furey and John Mitchel of Centre county; and another, to extend the road to Philipsburg: Simon Gratz of Philadelphia, Thos. Burnside, J. M. Fox, Joseph Miles, Roland Curtin, John Rankin and James Forster, composing the company; and still another, to complete the line to the Susquehanna river, in Clearfield county: Hardman

Philips, John Loraine, William Bagshaw and Jacob Test represented Centre county in this company.

The Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike company was incorporated in 1820. Gen. Philip Benner was the first president, and the following named gentlemen constituted the first board of managers: John Furey, Jacob Valentine, William W. Potter, Dr. William I. Wilson, (now residing at Potter's Mills, the only one of the original members who is still living,) W. H. Patterson, James Patton, Wm. Brown, Jr., John Johnson, Robert W. Jacobs, James Criswell, E. B. Patterson, and John Norris treasurer. This thoroughfare was for many years a most important one, but since railroads have become so numerous throughout the country turnpikes have been used less than formerly, this being no exception to the rule. It originally extended from Bellefonte to Reedsville, Mifflin county, a distance of about twenty-five miles, but in 1871 that portion between Milroy and the southern terminus was abandoned, which leaves about twenty-one miles now under the control of the corporation. The present officers are: John Irwin, Jr., president, with Robert Valentine, Gen. James A. Beaver and Wm. M. Allison as managers, and W. P. Wilson treasurer and secretary.

In 1825 or 6 a company was organized to build a turnpike from Potter's old fort to the Juniata turnpike, and April 10, 1828, the Snow Shoe and Packerville turnpike company was granted authority by the Legislature to build a turnpike from Snow Shoe, Centre county, to Packerville, Clearfield county.

March 30, 1832, the Bald Eagle, Nittany and Bellefonte turnpike road company was incorporated, the charter being granted to the following persons: W. W. Huston, George Bressler, James Brown, Isaac McKimney, Thomas Burnside, S. H. Wilson, Robert Tate, William Carner and John Rankin. The road was commenced at Mill Hall, (now in Clinton county,) and passing through Fishing creek gap, up Nittany valley, terminated at Bellefonte. On the same date an act was passed incorporating the Bald Eagle and Nittany valley turnpike and railroad company, with the following commissioners authorized to open books for subscriptions, &c.: Wm.

Smyth, Isaac McKinney, W. A. Thomas, Joseph Harris and Joseph Montgomery. This corporation was empowered "to construct a turnpike or railroad from a point at or near Shank's bridge, on the Bald Eagle creek, to a point on the Great Island road between James Hutchinson's and Black Horse tavern."

On the 14th of April, 1834, the Bald Eagle, Nittany and Brush valley turnpike road company was incorporated for the purpose of building a turnpike from the Bald Eagle bridge through Nittany valley to the Brush valley road in Miles township. John Shaffer, Philip Reitzel, Samuel McKee, Philip Walker, William Deyling, John Henderson, James Brown, S. H. Wilson, Daniel Hackenburg and Philip Krebs constituted the company.

The Bald Eagle and Clearfield turnpike road company was organized June 25, 1837, to build a road from the mouth of Beech creek to connect with the Snow Shoe and Packerville turnpike, in Clearfield county. Thomas Burnside and John Mitchel were the members of the company from Bellefonte.

April 23, 1844, the Old Fort and Spruce creek turnpike road company was chartered. This road connected Potter's Old Fort, via Boalsburg, with the "town of Water Street," in Huntingdon county. Among the incorporators were: Patton Lyon, Geo. Boal, John Irvine, Jr., James Potter and O. P. Duncan.

In 1861 a company was organized to construct a turnpike from Bellefonte to near Washington furnace, in Clinton county. The following are the gentlemen to whom the charter was granted: Thomas Huston, A. Carner, Henry McEwen, George Swartz, James Gordon, John J. Gregg, Thomas McKean, Jacob Struble, E. C. Humes, H. N. McAllister, Jacob V. Thomas, E. Blanchard and A. L. Valentine.

On the 14th of April, 1834, the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation company was incorporated, with authority to construct a canal from the state works at Lock Haven to Bellefonte, a distance of twenty-five miles. This work was completed in 1846, at a cost of a little more than \$11,500 per mile. It had twenty-two lift locks, six guard locks and ten dams. The company was composed of the

following members: Roland Curtin, Thomas Barnside, Bond Valentine, James Irvin, William W. Potter, Joseph Harris, Joseph Miles, John Rankin and Andrew Gregg, Jr., of Centre county, and Richard Peters and Jacob Lex of Philadelphia.

The opening of this canal was an important event in the history of Bellefonte and the Bald Eagle valley, affording, as it did, a greatly desired means of transportation for the products of the forest and farm, as well as those of the furnace and forge. After the completion of the Bald Eagle valley railroad the western portion of the canal was abandoned, having been rendered unnavigable by the extraordinary freshet of 1865.

"In 1849 a plank road was located from the canal at Milesburg to the Pennsylvania railroad at Tyrone, thirty-one miles in length. At Unionville, six miles west of Milesburg, it was made to connect with the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike. From this point to Tyrone, a distance of twenty-five miles, the plank road was opened in 1852. Through a part of the valley, prior to this, there was no road at all, and a masterly inactivity characterized the inhabitants of the whole district. Tyrone city contained *three dwellings*, and the few little towns in the valley assented to the description of the Deserted Village. The freight and travel that arrived at Bald Eagle furnace, from Clearfield and the adjoining counties, was carried over the mountains to Spruce Creek, twelve miles distant. No sooner was the plank road opened than the business of the county increased at an unprecedented rate. Farms were opened up, mills were erected, furnaces put in operation, roads constructed, and trade and travel sought this route."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By HENRY MEYER, County Superintendent.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

THE first school house in Centre county was situated about three and a half miles east of the Old Fort, Penn's valley. No definite information about this school or its teachers could be obtained. The house must have been erected a hundred years ago. In the eastern part of Penn's valley, which was settled but a few years later than the region about the Old Fort, Mr. Jacob Stover, "for and in consideration of promoting literature and learning," donated, on the 15th day of December, 1789, a tract of land containing seven acres, "for the use of a school and the master thereof." A double house, one room of which was designed for the "Master" and his family, was erected some time after, but at what date is unknown. This school seems to have been the only one in this section of the valley for a number of years, and was quite famous for that period. Some scholars had to go a distance of three or four miles to attend it. The land is still held in trust, but the present school is in operation under the free school system and is known as "Wolf's School." The old log school house has disappeared long since and the present house was put up by the school board of Haines district. It is located on the pike about two miles east of Aaronsburg.

At Millheim both English and German schools were opened as early as the year 1797, probably before that time. The first school

house was located on a lot now occupied by Mr. Jacob Snooks buildings. The first school house in the neighborhood of Spring Mills and Penn Hall was situated a short distance east of the latter village near the cemetery. In the western section of Penn's valley the first school of which there is any definite knowledge was held in the year 1800, in a private house situated near the end of Nittany mountain within a short distance of the present village of Lemont. The school was opened by a Mr. Daniel O'Bryan, who, it seems, was not deficient in resources to meet certain emergencies, for when, on a certain occasion, the boys "barred" him out, he climbed the roof of the house, dropped brimstone down the chimney and smoked the young rebels out. A school was taught at Pine Grove by a Mr. Van Horn in the year 1819, which seems to have been the first in that section. The pioneer school house of Brush valley was erected about the year 1800, and was located on lands now owned by Mr. Wm. Walker near the main road about two and a half miles east of the present town of Rebersburg. Like all the school houses of that period it was built of logs and furnished with slab benches. The first teachers were Fred Gettig and Joseph Hunt. In 1796 the lot now occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed churches at Rebersburg was purchased "for the purpose of a site of a school or schools, or the site of a church or churches," and a double school house was built on it about the year 1806. One part of the building was set apart for the use of the teacher and his family, but afterwards was fitted up for a German school, so there were, for a time, two schools, German and English, in the same building. In connection with his duties of the school room, the teacher of the school was required, usually, to lead singing in the church which was standing on the same lot. Most of the early schools in German districts were connected with the church, and, to some extent, under the supervision of the ministers. This custom was brought from Germany. In the neighborhood of the present villages of Snyderstown and Hublersburg, Nittany valley, schools were in operation as early as 1812. At Bellefonte schools must have been in existence at an earlier day.

The early schools of Stormstown, Halfmoon valley, were attended by some pupils from the present village of Port Matilda, Bald Eagle valley, a distance of three or four miles and across the Muncy mountains. The first school house in Bald Eagle valley was erected within the present limits of Milesburg. When the house was built is not known. It was a log cabin and its location was at the lower end of town near the site of the present school building. A Mr. McMullen was teaching a school here about the year 1800. But as this section was settled as early as the year 1768 there must have been schools before. James Hall taught a school at Plum Grove, about three miles west of Milesburg, in 1813. About the same period he taught at Unionville, McCormick's Run and Dick's Run. At Martha Furnace and Port Matilda schools were in existence as early as 1812. The first school in the neighborhood of Howard, in reference to which any positive information could be obtained, was taught by S. Garret in an old log church about the year 1816. It was German. About the same time an English school was taught by James Parkison and Amos Packer. This school was held in an old log cabin on the north side of Bald Eagle creek opposite Howard borough. Philipsburg, Rush township, was founded in 1794, and the first school about which there is any definite knowledge was a night school taught in 1819 by Charles Simler, a Revolutionary soldier who came to this country with LaFayette. A day school was soon after conducted in her own dwelling by Mrs. McCloskey. Mr. Ward, an English gentleman, a year or two later, taught a night school in the same place. He was followed prior to 1825 by John Matthias, an accomplished scholar from Philadelphia. These latter teachers held their schools in the Union church, still standing near the present school house.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

In early times, when settlers were few and scattered, schools were usually held in a room of some dwelling house; but as the population increased and the need of better accommodation was felt, the

citizens of a neighborhood met, and, by their joint and voluntary labor put up a school house. The architecture of the pioneer school house was extremely rude and simple. It was an oblong cabin, built of unbewn logs, with a log chimney at one end, well plastered with mud; light was expected to struggle through greased paper, fastened across an opening in the side of the cabin; the house was covered with slaps or "clap-boards;" but ventilation was all that the most ardent advocate for pure air could desire. The articles of furniture were few and simple, consisting of one row of desks ranged round and facing the walls of the house—for the big boys and girls, sundry slab benches in the centre of the room for the smaller pupils, and a bunch of rods as an auxiliary to government. In course of time improvements were added; houses assumed a more respectable appearance, the slab benches were replaced by others more comfortable; stoves were introduced, and blackboards, as large as an ordinary slate, were hung under the ceiling—more for the name of the thing than for use.

THE OLD TEACHERS.

With here and there an exception the school masters of the past generation were deficient in nearly all the qualities that make the good teacher. They were intemperate, tyrannical, illiterate; and considered unfit for any business except school teaching. We hear of many who used profane language in school, and had habitually a bottle of whiskey secreted somewhere about the school house. They were not expected to teach anything except the three "R's," and if one made application for a school, his head was not probed seriously by officials to fathom the profundity of his knowledge. Proficiency in writing, skill in making quill pens and physical vigor to "thrash" unruly boys—were the qualifications that commended him most to his patrons; and his prerogative of flogging he usually exercised to an amazing degree. He was more lavish than discriminating in meting out punishments. If some luckless urchin among a number of still more luckless mates fell into mischief, the teacher

did not waste time endeavoring to discover the culprit but seized one of his long rods and flogged the whole row simultaneously.

The foregoing description applies mainly to the teachers of sparsely settled districts where teaching did not pay very well; in a few populous and wealthy districts were maintained good schools, open nearly the whole year round, and in charge of better instructors.

A sketch of the schools and teachers of the past would be incomplete without an allusion to a custom the pupils religiously observed of annually "barring out" the master, which custom has existed from time immemorial, but, happily, has now nearly died out. The stratagems employed by the pupils to circumvent the master and the strategy of the latter to frustrate the plans of the former were often highly amusing to out-siders, but in consequences to the pupils sometimes fearful. As a representative case the following is given—yet with some doubts as to the propriety of crowding out more important matter: In the village of R——, many years ago, a teacher, who was a strict disciplinarian of the old type, took charge of one of the schools; about the usual time he observed, by certain unmistakable prognostications, that the "barring out" spirit was rapidly developing itself among half a dozen of the larger boys, and by some means learned the day when it would mature. Both teachers and scholars usually took dinner at home. On the eventful day the conspirators hurried home for dinner—the teacher not—and soon returned with hammer and nails and in a few minutes the house was prepared to withstand a long seige—when, to their intense dismay and disgust, they beheld the cunning master coming down through the ceiling with a bunch of rods! There was a lively time in that room for about fifteen minutes, there was screaming and scrambling, fragments of rods were flying in every direction; doors and windows had been well secured, and the last of the six received his portion while suspended in one of the windows where the teacher caught him by his feet in time to interrupt escape.

OLD METHOD OF TEACHING.

Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were about the only branches taught before the adoption of the common school system. There were no vexatious complications of scientific principles in the old method of instruction; it was by constant repetition in a humdrum way that the pupil acquired a meager knowledge of the few branches then constituting the course of study. It was not the love of learning that lured the student on to new conquests in science and literature; the master's portentous frown which greeted indifferent recitations was about the only force that propelled him slowly forward. There was but one way of teaching the alphabet, and that was to begin at either extreme and name all the letters in order at every recitation: thus in course of time the pupil could repeat it both ways from memory and still not name the letters separately.

Finally, the master began to think the pupil ought to know his letters, became impatient, seized him by the ear, pointed to a letter and yelled, "What is that?" and the trembling disciple was compelled to endure the torture until he could repeat the letters mentally from either end, which ever would be the most convenient to the letter under the master's finger, and name it. Pupils were generally kept in the alphabet until they knew all their letters, if it did require several years' labor; and after the spelling-book was put into their hands, they were obliged to go through it many times before taking up reading. Reading was nothing more than calling or miscalling the words of a lesson. The teacher knew nothing about "elementary sounds," and, of course, did not attempt to give any drills on them; hence, in German speaking districts they seldom succeeded in teaching pupils to pronounce certain English words correctly. Meeting such words in an exercise pupils were required to pronounce them over and over, and after repeated failures the teacher would dismiss the subject by calling the pupils block-heads. Writing received considerable attention. The advanced pupils were in the habit of recording with great care the solution of questions in written arithmetic in blank books prepared for that purpose.

These books were intended to be highly ornamental, the penmanship being of various styles, interspersed with drawings of animals—all executed in different kinds of home-made ink, black, red, yellow and blue. Yet, if a small boy so far forgot himself—and the master—as to make a picture on his slate he was severely punished for the heinous crime. In arithmetic it was the utmost bound of a scholar's ambition to "cipher" through the "Double Rule of Three." There were no classes; each one plodded along by himself and worked for the answer in a mechanical way without any effort to understand the principles underlying an operation. What problems he could not "do," the teacher solved for him; they were then carefully recorded in the blank book, and there remained. "Spelling, geography and English grammar were taught out of one text book, viz: Byerly's Speller. The geography consisted in naming all the States and their capitals then in the Union, and the grammar in defining the words that are pronounced alike but different in orthography and signification." German was taught to some extent in nearly all the schools of German districts, and in some as late as the year 1866, if not later. Since this language has been abandoned in the common schools it is taught in night schools occasionally in certain districts. To the Pennsylvanian German, the study of this language presents but few obstacles, while English is as unintelligible to him as Hebrew.

The selection of books was left entirely to the caprice of pupils and parents, hence there were nearly as many different classes in some branches as scholars. The following were the leading text books in use: spellers, Byerly's and Cobb's; readers, Juvenile reader, English reader and the Testament; arithmetics, Pike's, Rose's, Smyly's and Cobb's. The ordinary school term was three months. Six full days were put in during the week. Salary, \$2.00 per pupil for the term. Besides teaching, it was the master's duty in some localities to lead singing at church. The attendance of pupils enrolled was probably about thirty or forty per cent.; numbers did not get to school at all. This poor attendance was owing to various circumstances, among which were indifference on the part

of parents, inconvenience of access, uncomfortable school-rooms and poor teachers. The oldest citizens of farming districts assign, as a principal cause for their irregular or non-attendance, the great amount of manual labor required to clear lands, make improvements on the farms, thresh crops, and transport produce to the distant market. In those days when machinery was almost unknown labor had to be performed mainly by hand.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

The law for the education of the poor gratis was passed April 4, 1809. There was more philanthropy in it than wisdom. Assessors were required to take a census of "all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to pay their schooling," thus placing both parents and children in a very humiliating position. The object of the law was, therefore, not fully realized, for the reason that the poor possessed as keen a sense of delicacy as the rich, and would rather bring up their children in ignorance than be classed among paupers. This discrimination between rich and poor often engendered a spirit of caste among the scholars which environed the teacher with many perplexing difficulties.

In certain localities the law of 1809 prepared the way for the adoption of the school system submitted to the people under the legislation of 1834 and 1835. The necessity of the education of the poor as well as the rich was recognized by a majority of the citizens, and as the former law was unpopular for reasons already stated, the latter was accepted because it made provision for the education of the masses without intruding any odious distinctions between rich and poor.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The common schools went into operation in the following districts in 1835: Bellefonte, Boggs, Bald Eagle, Ferguson, Howard, Patton, Rush, Spring, Walker and Lamar. Patton and Halfmoon accepted

in 1836. Logan became a part of Clinton county in 1839, and continued its struggle against the schools. Miles accepted in 1838, voted "no schools" by one hundred and sixteen against eighty-seven in 1840, and adopted the system permanently in 1843. The vote of Haines in 1838 was one hundred and fourteen for and one hundred and sixty-seven against schools; in 1839, thirty-three for, one hundred and eighty-seven against; in 1840, sixty-two for, two hundred and three against; in 1841, thirteen for, one hundred and sixty-four against. The schools went into operation finally in the fall of 1849, and the district forfeited over \$4,500 State appropriation that had accumulated from year to year. Penn district, which was erected out of Gregg and Haines in 1845, accepted in 1847. Gregg accepted the system in 1838, as appears from a record of an election held March 16, 1838, showing that one hundred and two votes were cast in favor and one hundred against. Yet, for the school year ending 1839, the township received from the county the sum of \$88.77 for the education of poor children, and the free schools did not go into full operation, probably, until the fall of 1839, and then only temporarily, for in 1840 the system was again rejected by a majority of eighty-two out of a total of two hundred and eighty-two votes. The schools went into operation permanently in 1846.

These four districts, viz: Haines, Penn, Miles and Gregg, which rejected the public schools for so long a time, constitute the heavy Pennsylvanian German section of the county. Their prolonged opposition has usually been construed into an argument that these people were opposed to education; but facts hardly sustain the charges, for, while a majority of the older citizens are able to read and write both the English and German languages, there were comparatively few who could not read German. Their literature was German. Of the six academies that have existed in the county, five were established and supported in communities where the German element predominated, and in looking over the State it will be observed that the German element founded and at present sustains a very respectable proportion of the higher institutions of learning.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Institutes were organized in certain townships as early as 1846, if not before. In this year O. T. Noble, W. M. Snyder, E. Pletcher and others, teachers of Liberty district, formed an association for mutual improvement in the science of teaching. As to the place of the first meeting of the County Institute there are contradictory opinions. Some claim that it was organized at Pine Grove, others that it originated from a district institute organized at Oak Hall. The following sketch given by Mr. Thomas Holahan, who was a teacher at the time and county superintendent several years later, seems to be the most authentic: "The first Teacher's Institute held in Centre, or perhaps in the State, was organized at Oak Hall, in Harris township, in 1852. Its originators were W. G. Waring, Dr. J. M. Blair, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, Hon. J. H. Orvis, O. T. Noble, Esq., David Heckendorn, subsequent superintendent of Union county, and myself. Our first sessions were stoutly opposed by the school board, on the ground that our meetings were concocted plans to advance the teacher's wages, which were then so frightfully high as to command \$20.00 a month for four months." There was, however, an institute organized at Pine Grove, in an adjoining district, in the same year, Mr. Noble, who was a member of the Oak Hall association, being president, and D. J. D. Wingate secretary. Neither of these associations seem to have assumed a higher dignity at that time than that of district institutes, but to one of them, or more, probably to both jointly, must be ascribed the honor of being the source of the County Institute. Besides the persons already named, Geo. W. Haines is mentioned as one of the founders of the County Institute, and Samuel Baker, J. E. Thomas and Rev. D. M. Wolf were its staunchest friends at a later period. During the first years of its existence the institute was a crude affair; the attendance on the part of teachers was limited to the immediate vicinity of the place where it was held; the exercises consisted chiefly of labored essays on education and lofty panegyrics on noted school men of that age, and when the programme became exhausted, there were

always the stereotyped questions in relation to "corporal punishment" and "compulsory attendance" in reserve, which never failed to stimulate the members to prolonged and animated debate. Much time was wasted in discussing subjects that would now be considered trivial. It was not an unusual occurrence to spend an hour or more in a furious discussion whether a certain word in a sentence should be called an "adjective" or an "adverb."

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The first annual reports of the County Superintendents are replete with complaints about the large number of poor teachers then in the profession. This class of teachers existed of course before the superintendency was established, but they were better able to hide their inefficiency for want of thorough inspection by competent officers. To remedy this evil in Centre county the different academies formed normal classes for the benefit of teachers, and this practice has been continued up to the present time. On the 15th of April, 1855, Ira C. Mitchell opened a normal school at Howard. He had associated with him Prof. A. K. Browne, of New York. This was the first school of this class in the county, but was only temporary. There was no permanent normal school in Centre until the year 1866, when one was established at Rebersburg by Mr. Magee during the first year of his superintendency. Mr. Magee held nine annual sessions, six at Rebersburg in succession, and three at Centre Hall. He was assisted in 1866 by A. D. Rowe, subsequently superintendent of Clinton county; in 1867 by W. R. Bierly; in 1868, 1869 and 1870 by Rev. W. G. Engle and H. Meyer; in 1871 and 1872 by H. Meyer; in 1873 and 1874 by C. W. Rishel. This school was held at Milesburg in 1875, 1876 and 1877, where the present superintendent was assisted every session by C. L. Gramley. Eight or nine weeks constitute a term. From forty to ninety-five students attend the annual terms. Professional training has been the leading feature of this school.

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STATISTICS, &c.

In 1836 there were reported to the department sixty schools, as follows: Bellefonte, 4; Bald Eagle, 4; Boggs, 10; Ferguson, 5; Harris, 7; Howard, 7; Lamar, 6; Potter, 4; Spring, 6; Walker, 7. But several of the accepting and all of the non-accepting districts are excluded from the foregoing. Halfmoon reported in 1837, 3½ schools; Patton, 2½; Rush, 2; and Gregg in 1838, 9. These last probably had about the same number of schools in 1836. The number of schools in the rest of the districts in 1836, were, as near as could be ascertained, as follows: Haines, 4; Miles, 4; Logan, 5; making a total of 90 schools for the county in 1836. There were no graded schools at that period. The average salary of male teachers for the year ending June, 1841, was \$19.80; female, \$11.22. That part of the statistical report relating to Centre county for the year ending June, 1850, is here presented in full, as all the districts had then accepted the system, and the statements are, therefore, more reliable than those of previous years. In 1850, twenty-two districts, one hundred and twenty-six schools, one hundred and nineteen male and twelve female teachers, three thousand eight hundred and two male pupils and two thousand nine hundred and two female pupils were reported. The average salary of male teachers was \$19.26, of female teachers \$14.40; cost of teaching each scholar per month was 41 cents; tax levied, \$12,035.90; State appropriation, \$2,066.86; amount paid for instruction, \$1,008.91; fuel and contingencies, \$768.78; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, &c., \$2,373.60.

The county superintendency was established in 1854, and the first officer elected in Centre was Dr. W. J. Gibson, who served one term at a salary of \$600. J. I. Burrell was elected in 1857 and served one term at a salary of \$800. Thomas Holahan was elected in 1860 and served two terms, receiving \$500 per annum during the first term, and \$600 the second. R. M. Magee succeeded Mr. Holahan in 1866 and served three terms. He received a salary of \$700 the first year, but it was then raised to \$1,200 and continued at that

figure during the remainder of his administration. The present incumbent, Henry Meyer, was elected in 1875—salary \$1000.

Short biographical sketches of the leading teachers under the old system would be interesting, if space would allow, but a list of their names given as near as possible in the order of time in which they taught, must suffice. The names of a few appear in the body of the sketch and will not be repeated here. Among the first on the list are several who taught as early as the year 1800, and of the last a few are still living and have taught, also, under the free school system: W. L. Smith, William McMin, George Patton, Joe Van Horn, George Podget, James Rankin, James Packer, Timothy Ladd, Robert B. Thompson, Jacob Baker, D. McCutchen, John Gilliland, John Buffington, John S. Price, Robert E. Smith, Daniel Black, Samuel Waring, Henry Mussina, Zachariah Shugert, P. S. Prondfoot, P. Little, Samuel Baker, William Kerr, John Toner, A. Coble. The following list includes nearly all the lady teachers from about the year 1820 to 1835, prior to 1820 but few schools were taught by female teachers: Eliza Dunlop, Abigail Miles, Mary Parsons, Sarah Tucker, Elizabeth Blakely, Nancy McKean, Dorcas Lee, Anna L. Lee, Sarah Brooks, Lydia Carpenter, Hannah McBride, Lucy Loomis and Catharine McKenna.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BELLEFONTE.

For the following sketch of the public schools of Bellefonte the compiler is indebted to S. M. Irwin, Esq.:

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to establish a general system of education by common schools," approved the first day of April, A. D. 1834, the qualified voters of the borough of Bellefonte met at the court house in said borough, on the third Friday of September, 1834, for the purpose of electing six persons to serve as school directors, under the provisions of said Act; and after counting the votes polled, it was found that John Rankin, Charles McBride, Dr. Constance Curtin, James Armor, Samuel Harris and Samuel

Pettit were duly elected. On the 27th day of September, the directors elect held their first meeting, and organized by electing John Rankin president and Charles McBride secretary.

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough, held on the 17th day of November, 1834, at which Dr. Constance Curtin presided and James Armor acted as secretary, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That an additional tax of one mill on the dollar be laid on the assessments of the borough, in addition to that agreed upon at the joint meeting of the several township delegates and the county commissioners.

The board of directors met at the court house April 18, 1835, when Hamilton Humes and Dr. John Harris, who had been elected in the room of the outgoing members, appeared and took their seats as members of the board. On motion, Hamilton Humes was elected president and James Armor secretary of the board for the ensuing year. Dr. John Harris was appointed a delegate to meet the county commissioners at their next meeting with the several townships' delegates. Dr. Constance Curtin and Samuel Pettit were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of available funds and to report thereon to the board at its next meeting.

At the meeting of the board, held April 20, 1835, Dr. Constance Curtin and Samuel Pettit reported that the available funds were about \$60.00 to be received from the State, and \$238.00 from taxation; the latter subject to exonerations and a deduction of five per centum for collection. James Armor and Dr. John Harris were appointed a committee to engage school rooms, and the board agreed to advertise for two teachers to teach six months. Dr. Curtin, Samuel Pettit, Samuel Harris, James Armor and Dr. Harris were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of children in the borough of a suitable age to go to school; and Dr. Constance Curtin and Dr. John Harris a committee to examine "Cobb's series of school books," and to report on the propriety of adopting the same.

At a meeting of the board, held on the 28th of April, the committee appointed to ascertain the number of persons to be schooled

reported that there were one hundred and seventy-five children in the borough of a suitable age to attend school. Hamilton Humes and Dr. John Harris were appointed a committee to ascertain on what terms Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Dunlop could be engaged as teachers.

The following report was made by the committee appointed to examine "Cobb's series of school books": "The committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining 'Cobb's series of school books,' with a view to ascertain their suitability for use in common schools, beg leave to report: That after examination such as the short time allowed by other avocations has enabled its members to make, they are convinced that these books are eminently adapted to the use of schools in which the rudiments of English education are taught. There is found in them a regular graduation from the 'first book,' which contains the simplest lessons, to the 'sequel,' which is made use of in judicious selections from the best English prose and poetic authors of our country and of England. It is believed that in orthography and pronunciation these books are incomparably more correct than any others that have been in use in the schools of our county. In the spelling book the pronunciation and accentuation are carefully and distinctly marked, and that in a manner most easily understood by the learner.

"The tales and stories of which the three Nos. of the 'Juvenile Reader' are composed are simple and well calculated to interest the youthful mind, and thus render a diligent attention to the lessons not only not irksome but really agreeable. The 'sequel' contains some of the finest modes upon which can be founded a pure, chaste spirit and correct style of composition. It is not the smallest recommendation of these books that they contain nothing which can vitiate the taste or corrupt the morals, but, on the contrary, many lessons inculcate the purest piety, the most exalted patriotism, the warmest benevolence and the strictest regard to truth and integrity. It is known that this series of books has received the approbation of the Senate of Pennsylvania; and we may add that we have been credibly informed that their use has already been

adopted in very many schools throughout our State; and there is reason to believe that the recommendation of the Senate and of the faculty of some of our literary institutions of highest repute will lead to their more general adoption. This will enable the publishers to print large editions, and consequently to sell at reduced rates. Your committee would, therefore, beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the directors, 'Cobb's series of school books' is admirably adapted to the use of common schools in Pennsylvania, and that they hereby direct that these 'books' be used in the schools of the district under their charge."

The resolution was at once unanimously adopted.

The board of directors laid a school tax of two and a half mills for school purposes in 1835, and determined to open school on the first day of January, 1836, for four months; Mr. Hamilton to be teacher of the first school at a salary of \$33.00 per month, and to find his own school room, and teach all the branches of education that may be required; Geo. W. Wasson to be teacher of the second school at a salary of \$25.00 per month, and to teach reading, writing and arithmetic; Charles McBride to be the teacher of the third school at a salary of \$20.00 per month, and to teach reading, writing and arithmetic; Mrs. Dunlop to be teacher of the fourth school at a salary of \$15.00 per month, and to teach at least twenty-five scholars. The last three teachers to be furnished rooms.

This terminates the first year's work of the school board of the borough of Bellefonte subsequent to its organization; and it seems eminently proper to remark here, that John Rankin, Chas. McBride, Dr. Constance Curtin, James Armor, Samuel Harris, Samuel Pettit, Hamilton Humes and Dr. John Harris, the members that constituted the board for the first twelve months, were all men of good business habits, of more than ordinary intelligence, of strict integrity and high moral character; most, if not all of them, being members and attendants of some one of the various religious congregations of the borough, and all but one of them the heads and fathers of families; to the religious character, energy and intelligence of these

men we are largely indebted for the high moral and intellectual basis on which the common schools of the borough were founded, and which they have ever since maintained. Of these revered fathers and organizers of the common schools of the borough, six have gone to join the congregation of the great hereafter, and but two remain: Samuel Pettit being old and full of days, lives with his daughter, Mrs. Hayes, at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, Pa., and Dr. John Harris, for whom the almond tree has long since flourished, is now Consul for the United States at the port of Venice, in the kingdom of Italy.

As early as 1836 the schools of the borough were properly graded, and the scholars duly classified; and the directors, by a resolution of the board, required one lesson a day, at least, to be read out of the Bible and Testament. In this resolution of the board is laid the corner stone of all intellectual education and refinement, as well as of all civil and religious liberty; for so long as the Bible and Testament remain text books in our common schools, refinement, civil and religious liberty, and high educational advancement will be properly appreciated and sought after.

In 1841 the board of directors contracted with J. J. and G. Alexander to build a school house capable of accommodating four schools, for the sum of \$1,270.00. On examination of the list of those entitled to become pupils when the new school house should be opened, it was found that they numbered two hundred and seventy-five, being an increase of ninety-eight in five years. The board having adopted the best text books of the day, both for the high school and primary schools, and required all the branches of a liberal English education to be taught, re-enacted the resolution requiring the reading of the holy Scriptures in each school at least once a day. Objections having been urged against the reading of the popular version of the Bible in the schools, as a text book, the board passed a resolution to excuse any scholar or scholars from reading it as a class book, or at the opening of the school, when the parent or guardian of such scholars signified their desire to that effect in writing, delivered to any member of the board.

In 1844 the board purchased the library of the Bellefonte Lyceum, for the use of the schools; also four outline maps, a map of the United States, and a map of North America.

In 1846 the first cases of insubordination in the high school were reported to the board, and resulted injuriously, not only to the young men, but was the cause of the resignation of the principal in the middle of the term.

From 1846 till 1854 the progress of the school was steady and creditable, the board from time to time adopting the best text books extant; visiting the schools every month and taking note of the advancement of the scholars in their studies, advancing them to higher grades as they became prepared for them. Great care was exercised in the selection of teachers both as to moral and literary qualifications.

In 1856 five cases of insubordination occurred in the female branch of the high school, resulting in the transfer of four of them to the male department. The high school was removed to the lower room of the north wing of the academy, the trustees having granted the use of the room, and provided it with desks, chairs, stove and other furniture.

On the 29th of October, 1859, the board of directors accepted the resignation of A. G. Curtin as a member of the school board, in which he had served consecutively for nineteen years, except the three years that he acted as secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Pollock; and it is but just in this connection to say, that the common schools of the borough of Bellefonte owe much of their solid progress and high standing to the long, unwearied care and wise counsel of ex-Governor Curtin.

On the 6th of December, 1859, Rev. Mr. Vondergreen, Henry Broeckerhoff and others, came before the board of directors, and the Rev. Vondergreen addressed the board at some length, stating, in substance, that the common schools of the district were conducted in a very improper manner; that Catholics were unfairly treated in them; that their children were compelled to read the Protestant Bible, many passages of which were unfit to be read by children,

and others required proper explanations; that the schools were opened with prayer by a Protestant, and that Catholics could not consent to send their children to such schools, and he demanded that the board make a division of the school tax in such manner that the Catholics might have their fair proportion of the same; which demand was not granted by the board.

On the 16th of August, 1862, an agreement was entered into with the trustees of the Bellefonte academy for the purpose of consolidating the high school and academy, the trustees of the academy agreeing to pay to the treasurer of the board the sum of \$100.00 a year.

In 1865 the board of school directors passed a resolution constituting the teacher of the high school superintendent or principal of all the public schools of the borough, which office and position has been held ever since by the teacher of the high school.

In 1867 the board of directors authorized the principal to buy a globe for the use of his school, and raised the superintendent's salary from \$60.00 to \$100.00 per month.

On the 16th of March, 1868, the trustees of the academy gave notice to the board of directors that they had elected to take possession of said academy on the 17th day of September, 1868, being six months notice, according to the article of agreement. William McClellan and John Hoffer, president and treasurer of the board of school directors, were authorized to purchase a certain lot of ground, bounded by Spring, Linn, Allegheny and Lamb streets, of H. N. McAllister and E. C. Humes, for the sum of \$5,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon suitable buildings for the use of the public schools of the borough. The aforesaid property having been purchased a two-story stone building was thereon erected, capable of containing nine schools, at a total cost, including heating apparatus, of \$20,772.20, exclusive of furniture. The schools having taken possession of the new stone building on Allegheny street, and having been properly classified, immediately began to show decided improvement. The great advantage of a good light, equally distributed through all the rooms, induced cheerfulness among the

scholars, and good temper among the teachers; emulation commenced among the pupils, and excellence was sought by those in the higher grades. From the time that the schools took possession of the new building to the present, nothing has occurred to mar or disturb the harmony of their onward progress; the school directors, as has always been the rule in the borough, continue to visit the schools, marking their progress from month to month, and taking that kind and fatherly interest in the progress of the pupils, that is one of their highest incentives to close and thorough study.

I cannot close this brief sketch of the schools of the borough without giving the proper meed of praise to the board of school directors that they have so nobly earned, from the very commencement of the common school system. Allowed no pay by the law, they have been unwearied in their efforts to put the common schools of the borough on the very highest plane of moral and intellectual excellence; they have cheerfully given their time and talents to foster and build up a system of schools hard to equal and almost impossible to excel. Generations yet to come will rise up and bless them. As in the very first election under the common school law men of high moral worth and intellectual standing were elected school directors for the borough, so it has continued (with few exceptions) to be ever since. How exceedingly important it seems to be that we should always start right.

The teachers, both of the high and primary schools have also been, for the most part, men and women of a very high grade, both as to their moral and intellectual character. In forty-three years but two teachers have been compelled to resign on account of blemishes in their moral conduct and character, and but one on account of severity in discipline. As a body the teachers of the common schools of the borough of Bellefonte can proudly stand at the head of their profession.

The scholars of the public schools of the borough, in their age and grade, will not lose by comparison with the pupils of the same age and grade in any other place.

The high moral and intellectual character of the citizens of the

borough of Bellefonte has caused them to be constant and warm friends of her public schools, and their willing and efficient help has largely contributed to the successful efforts of the board of directors and teachers, in bringing the common schools to their past and present state of excellence.

It would be pleasant, and no doubt profitable, to recall the names of the teachers that have taught in the common schools of the borough, from the time the common school law was first adopted, till the present time, but want of space forbids. The names, however, of the teachers or principals of the high school, being less numerous, may perhaps be given.

The following are the names of all the teachers or principals of the high school in the order in which they taught: D. B. Canfield, W. H. Blair, Thomas McClintoc, E. B. Harvey, J. E. Cook, J. D. Wingate, Mr. Elmer, James H. Garrah, Theo. Muffly, John H. Hoops, James H. Rankin, Theo. Weaver, H. Y. Stitzer, James H. Rankin, Wm. H. Shoch, Isaac T. Woods, B. B. Shaub, D. H. Hastings, W. C. Heinle, T. E. Balliet, James H. Rankin.

THE PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Henry Meyer, the present county superintendent, was born near Rebersburg, Centre county, on the 8th of December, 1840. His ancestors came from Germany previous to the Revolutionary war and settled within the present limits of Lebanon county. He is a son of Mr. Henry Meyer, who lives a few miles east of Rebersburg and is engaged in farming, to which pursuit the subject of this sketch served a full apprenticeship. His early education was obtained at the ordinary public schools of the neighborhood. When about twenty years old he was engaged at mill-wrighting, continuing about two years, and, August 25, 1862, enlisted as a private in company A, 148th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. This regiment was attached to the second corps, army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles of that army till the close of the war. Mr. Meyer was in the battles of the Wilderness, May 2, 3, and 4,

1863, and on the 3d was grazed by a piece of shell, and in consequence disabled for several days. He was also at the battle of Gettysburg and escaped unharmed. He took part in a number of less important engagements during the following year, and in the spring campaign of 1864 was present at every battle in which the second corps was engaged, until the 10th of May, when, in a battle on the Rapidan, at Spottsylvania, he was shot through the left hand. He was then sent to Fredricksburg, thence to Campbell hospital, Washington, D. C., where his hand was amputated, several days after receiving the wound. On September 12 of the same year he was honorably discharged, having been in active service a little more than two years.

After returning home from the army, as his disabled condition prevented him from engaging advantageously in manual labor, he determined to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. He accordingly, in 1866, attended two sessions at Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1865 entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in the following spring, June 17, 1869.

Mr. Meyer was elected to the office of superintendent of Centre county on May 4, 1875, receiving eighty-two votes, nearly double the number given his competitor, which was a substantial evidence of his worth and popularity as a teacher. Unlike many of the superintendents of the State, he believes in introducing into the schools under his supervision needed reforms and, as far as practicable, all improved methods of instruction. As is the case with most graduates of State normal schools, he is decidedly averse to old fogysm in any form, especially so when it shows itself in the public school room. During Mr. Meyer's career as a teacher, extending over a period of twelve years, he displayed qualities that entitle him to rank high as an educator. He is careful, deliberate and reliable—one of those who believe in and practice the injunction, "be sure you're right, then go ahead." As a man, he is modest, unassuming and gentlemanly, and is never disposed to thrust his opinions upon others. He is an active and consistent member of the Evangelical

Association. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mattie J. Taylor of Unionville, Centre county.

NOTE.—The following additional facts in relation to the first institute held in the county are furnished by Jas. H. Rankin, Esq.:

“Mr. Holahan fixes 1852 as the year in which the ‘first county institute was held.’ The one he speaks of may have been held there at that time, but the first in the county, if not the first, or among the first, in the State, was held at Oak Hall on the first week of October, 1850, in *my* school house, now used as the ‘Grange Lodge.’ It was drawn there through the influence of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., who was and is a warm friend of the common school system in all its details. Among those present, I remember John M. McMillan and Samuel Brugger, of Union township (I think); Orrin T. Noble and David Baker of Howard, and Wm. Holahan of Haines. I have the proceedings of the third annual session of county institute, held in Howard in December, 1852, which refers to the first as at Oak Hall.”

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By THOMAS R. HAYES, M. D.

THIS sketch of the medical profession of Centre county is necessarily meagre on account of the brief time allotted for its preparation. It is intended, mainly, to preserve in a permanent form the time and services of the medical men of the past. With the medical men now living and in practice it will have very little to do. The task is a very pleasant one, as it has to do with many worthy names and good examples of professional attainments and devotion to duty.

The first physician of Bellefonte was William Harris, M.D., who died of consumption, April 15, 1806. He lived and died in the house now occupied by Mr. S. A. Brew, on Spring street, and lies buried in the old part of the Bellefonte cemetery, along side of the Hustons. Quite a number of the very old residents of Bellefonte and vicinity remember Dr. Harris, and all speak of him in the highest praise as an excellent physician and worthy gentleman. He amputated part of a finger for Gen. Samuel Miles Green, now a hale and hearty gentleman of eighty-two years. Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg, now living at the advanced age of eighty-three years, was a patient of Dr. Harris. At that time Mrs. Mitchell was living in Penn's valley. The present Mrs. James D. Turner was inoculated by Dr. Harris. Soon after Dr. Harris settled in Bellefonte Dr. Martin settled also, and continued to practice until 1807. He was followed by Dr. Thomas Wallace,

father of the present Mrs. Elizabeth Petriken. Dr. Wallace subsequently removed to Blair county and died there.

*

Dr. Daniel Dobbins settled in Bellefonte in the year 1807, and died 1844, at the age of fifty-eight. Dr. Dobbins was a graduate of Dickinson college, and also a graduate of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He married Eliza G. Harris, a daughter of Jas. Harris, Esq., and was a brother-in-law of Rev. James, Linn, D.D. Dr. Dobbins was a fine classical scholar and an accomplished gentleman. He was a great reader and possessed a cultivated mind, well stored with learning and information. He had a fine physique and an attractive appearance. He was devoted to his profession and spent the greater part of his life in the saddle. His field of practice was wide and extended—embracing Nittany, Bald Eagle, Penn's and even Brush valley. In the country he was in the habit of making his visits to the sick at all hours of the night. He kept no books to make charges, and, in consequence, at the end of a long and laborious practice, was poor. The rich and the poor received his services alike. Many years after his death calls came for him from distant families, who remembered well his services but had never heard of his death. A beautiful monument ornaments his grave in the Bellefonte cemetery. No physician could leave behind him a better name than that which is expressed by the inscription upon this monument. The following is the inscription: "In his profession he stood high in the estimation of medical men; in consultation his opinion had much weight; in his practice he was laborious and faithful; in his morals he was blameless. The citizens of this borough and vicinity have erected this monument as a token of their grateful remembrance of his useful services among them during a term of thirty-seven years."

Contemporaneous with Dr. Dobbins was the celebrated Dr. Constant Curtin. He received his education in Ireland and settled in Bellefonte in 1807. He died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs in 1842 at the age of fifty-four. He was a brother of Roland Curtin, Esq., and an uncle of ex-Governor Curtin. He married a daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg. For thirty-five years he prac-

ticed his profession and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. He was active and public spirited and was especially interested in educational interests. Bellefonte was highly honored in possessing for so long a time two physicians so eminent and capable as Dr. Daniel Dobbins and Dr. Constans Curtin. Each one of them has now a son in the medical profession—Dr. J. H. Dobbins of Bellefonte, and Dr. Roland Curtin, a lecturer in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1818 Dr. William Irvyn Wilson of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, located at Earlystown (about two miles west of the Old Fort), and became eminent in the medical history of Penn's valley. When Dr. Wilson settled at Earlystown he had been preceded by Dr. Charles Coburn, father of the present James P. Coburn, Esq., who had settled at Aaronsburg in the year 1811. Dr. Klepper, a German physician, was also practicing at Aaronsburg. Dr. Coburn and Dr. Klepper were the only physicians in Penn's valley when Dr. Wilson settled. Dr. Wilson was advised by these physicians not to settle at Earlystown (thirteen miles distant) as it was right in the heart of their practice. He received the same advice from Dr. Dobbins of Bellefonte, who thought it would interfere with his practice, too. Dr. Wilson was a son of Hugh Wilson, Esq., of Lewisburg, who had settled in Buffalo valley in 1790. Dr. Wilson was married to a daughter of James Potter, Esq., and was a brother-in-law of W. W. Potter, Esq. He is the father-in-law of ex-Governor Curtin, and now, in his eighty-fifth year, is living at his home at Potter's Mills, a fine type of the old-time physician. He relates many pleasant reminiscences and interesting facts connected with the practice of medicine at that early day. He read medicine with Dr. Dougal of Milton, father of the present Dr. Dougal. His first fee was a pair of saddle-bags. Before he graduated he reduced a fractured limb for a young lady of Lewisburg, and, unwilling to make a charge, the grateful father presented him with the saddle-bags. At that time physicians traveled altogether on horse-back. They were obliged to keep on hand a full stock of medicines, and a

well filled pair of saddle-bags invariably accompanied the physician on his visits to the sick. The conveniences of travelling as well as the conveniences of prescribing have made wonderful progress since that time. Easy carriages and the railroads have almost banished riding on horse-back, and pocket medicine cases and prescriptions have superseded the saddle-bags.

The different "pathies" were almost unknown. The system of practice was very different from that of the present time. It consisted mainly of blood-letting, emetics, cathartics, blistering and opiates. Many diseases, now familiar to the physician, were unknown and not described. "Bright's Disease" was not known, because not described, till 1837, when it received its name from a distinguished physician of Guy's Hospital, England. Diphtheria was known as malignant scarlatina. Bleeding was thought to be necessary sick or well. Sunday morning, in the spring of the year, Dr. Wilson would have a row of horses along his fence, their riders waiting their turn to be bled. This custom the doctor was obliged to break up, as it prevented him from attending church. Twenty-five cents was the fee for blood-letting, and the amount of blood taken averaged from a half pint to a pint and a half. The custom of bleeding, "sick or well," ceased about forty years ago. Blood-letting in sickness began to diminish thirty years ago.

The fees were much smaller than at the present time. A visit in the immediate neighborhood would be from twenty-five to fifty cents—a distance of four miles one dollar. Fractures and dislocation averaged from five to ten dollars, amputations from fifteen to twenty dollars. Obstetrical practice five dollars. The fees were paid in a variety of ways—produce of all kinds was taken in exchange. Money was scarce, and what ever else contributed to the support of the family and improvement of the land was accepted.

Dr. Wilson traveled altogether on horse-back, and for forty years averaged thirty miles per day. His practice extended up and down Penn's valley, into Brush valley, and into Kishacoquillas valley, Mifflin county. Dr. Wilson had about twenty students read medi-

cine with him, most of whom are now dead. His son, J. P. Wilson, M.D., graduated at Jefferson and located at Centre Hall in 1858. He subsequently went into the army as surgeon and died in the service. Dr. T. Z. Coverly, one of Dr. Wilson's students, located at Boalsburg. He practiced a few years and died of consumption; he was said to have been a very skillful physician. Dr. Coverly was succeeded at Boalsburg by Dr. Hugh Montgomery, an able physician, who is yet living at Muncy. Dr. Montgomery was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah of Mifflinburg, Pa. He died at an early age of consumption. He was a brother of Dr. Robert F. Vanvalzah of Spring Mills. Their father, Dr. Robert Vanvalzah of Mifflinburg, was a very eminent physician; also their grand-father, Dr. Robert Vanvalzah of Buffalo Cross-Roads, was a famous physician, and enjoyed a wide reputation. He moved into Buffalo valley in 1786, and his practice extended into the present counties of Centre, Mifflin and Juniata. He performed the first operation for strangulated hernia in Penn's valley; the operation was a success and the patient recovered.

Dr. Robert F. Vanvalzah of Spring Mills, graduated at Jefferson at the age of twenty-one years. He came to Centre county in the year 1839, and entered into partnership with Dr. Samuel Strohecker of Rebersburg, a well-known and highly esteemed practitioner, and the first physician to settle in (in the year 1825) Brush valley. Dr. Vanvalzah remained but one year in Rebersburg, when he removed into Penn's valley, and most faithfully and intelligently practised his profession till the day of his death, which occurred suddenly, November 10, 1874. Dr. Vanvalzah educated two sons for the medical profession—Dr. Frank H. Vanvalzah, who succeeded his father at Spring Mills, and Dr. Henry Vanvalzah at Clearfield.

Dr. Samuel Strohecker of Rebersburg, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Dr. Hillbish, who is now the only physician in Brush valley.

In the year 1827 Dr. John Harris began the practice of medicine in Bellefonte. He was a son of James Harris, Esq., and a brother-in-law of Dr. Dobbins. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Harris was born in the year 1792, and is now

U. S. Consul at Venice, Italy. He was widely and favorably known and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In the year 1830 Dr. Benjamin Jones Berry located at Elmwood, now the village of Lemont, and continued in practice until May, 1864, when he died. Dr. Berry was a graduate of the University of New York, and was an active and intelligent physician.

In the same year Dr. John Armstrong settled in Bellefonte and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was educated at Carlisle and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He removed from Bellefonte to Carlisle, where he continued to practice until a few years before his death. He died at Princeton, N. J., in 1870, at the age of seventy-two. He was buried at Carlisle.

In the year 1838 Dr. J. M. McCoy located at Spring Mills, and removed to Bellefonte in 1842, where he continued to practice till 1848, when he engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron, in which industry he still continues.

Dr. James Thompson, brother of Moses Thompson, Esq., Centre Furnace, located in Bellefonte in 1841. He was a well known physician, and is now practising in Washington, D. C.

In 1844 Dr. Francis Smith settled in Bellefonte and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Smith has the reputation of having made more money in the practice of medicine at Bellefonte than any other physician. Dr. Smith was the first physician of Centre county to use a carriage in the practice of medicine. He removed from Bellefonte to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1855.

In the year 1840 Dr. James McKee located at Stormstown. He acquired a fortune during a practice of thirty years. He died in 1877.

Dr. Ellis Green commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. McKee. He subsequently removed to Bellefonte and practised for a few years and died in Boston in 1874.

Dr. John B. Mitchell settled in Bellefonte in 1855, having practised a short time at Boalsburg. He entered into partnership with Dr. Geo. L. Potter, and together they carried on a very extensive practice. Dr. Mitchell was among the first to respond to the call

for volunteers at the commencement of the rebellion. He was also treasurer of Centre county during 1862 and '63. Dr. Mitchell left Bellefonte in 1870, and died at Chester, Pa., December 19, 1874.

Dr. Conrad Bergman, one of the original settlers of Philipsburg, was the first physician of that place. After practicing quite a number of years he removed to Huntingdon. About the year 1819 Dr. McLeod located at Philipsburg, and was highly esteemed as a physician. He subsequently left Philipsburg and became an Episcopal minister, and returned and preached to the people he had formerly practiced among as a physician. Dr. Dewees was also one of the early physician of Philipsburg; very little can be learned of his history.

The first County Medical Society was organized in 1847. Dr. William Irvin Wilson was president. The vice presidents were Dr. Benjamin Jones Berry and Dr. Samuel Strohecker. Secretary, Dr. Geo. L. Potter. Treasurer, Dr. J. M. McCoy. The records of this society have been lost. Its life was of short duration.

April 4, 1876, the present Medical Society of Centre county was organized. The physicians of Centre county met in the reading room of the Bush House, Bellefonte. Dr. Thomas R. Hayes of Bellefonte, was chosen temporary president, and Dr. J. Y. Dale of Lemont, secretary. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. I. Wilson; vice presidents, Dr. P. T. Musser of Aaronsburg, and Dr. T. B. Potter of Philipsburg; secretary, Dr. J. Y. Dale of Lemont; treasurer, Dr. Geo. F. Harris of Bellefonte; censors, Dr. A. Hibler and Dr. Thos. R. Hayes of Bellefonte, and Dr. J. F. Woods of Boalsburg. Dr. A. Hibler of Bellefonte, Dr. J. P. Glenn of Snow Shoe, and Dr. J. F. Woods of Boalsburg, were elected delegates to represent the society at the meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held in Philadelphia, in May, 1876. Dr. Frank H. Vanvalzah of Spring Mills, Dr. Geo. F. Harris of Bellefonte, and Dr. J. Y. Dale of Lemont, were elected delegates to represent the society at the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in Philadelphia, in June, 1876.

It will be noticed that Dr. William I. Wilson, the first president of the Medical Society organized in 1847, was also the first president of the present Medical Society, organized in 1876. Dr. Wilson was able to be present, and the members conferred this new honor upon him in consideration of his age and past eminent services.

We append a list of the members of the present Medical Society of Centre county: George L. Potter, M.D., Bellefonte; Augustus Hibler, M.D., Bellefonte; Geo. F. Harris, M.D., Bellefonte; E. S. Dorsworth, M.D., Bellefonte; E. W. Hale, M.D., Bellefonte; Thos. R. Hayes, M.D., Bellefonte; W. A. Jacobs, M.D., Centre Hall; John F. Woods, M.D., Boalsburg; Thomas C. Van Tries, M.D., Pennsylvania Furnace; J. R. Smith, M.D., Pine Grove Mills; J. Y. Dale, M.D., Lemont; T. B. Potter, M.D., Philipsburg; Samuel Blair, M.D., Unionville; F. H. Vanyalzah, M.D., Spring Mills; A. S. Weaver, M.D., Potter's Mills; P. S. Fisher, M.D., Zion; C. F. Addlemen, M.D., Milesburg; J. B. Laird, M.D., Milesburg; W. I. Wilson, M.D., Potter's Mills; P. T. Musser, M.D., Aaronsburg; J. P. Glenn, M.D., Show Shoe.

We also append a list of all the practising physicians of Centre county, also when and where they graduated:

Bellefonte.—George L. Potter, University of Pennsylvania, 1847; Geo. A. Fairlamb, University of Pennsylvania, 1848; J. H. Dobbins, University of Pennsylvania, 1849; Augustus Hibler, University Freiberg, Germany, 1853; George F. Harris, University of Pennsylvania, 1864; Thos. R. Hayes, Chicago Medical College, 1864; E. S. Dorsworth, University of New York, 1865; E. I. Kirk, F. M. Institute, Cincinnati, 1868; R. L. Dartt, Hahnemann Medical College, 1875.

Centre Hall.—Peter D. Neff, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1848; W. A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, 1875; J. F. Alexander, Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, 1874.

Boalsburg.—Calvin P. W. Fisher, University of Pennsylvania, 1857; J. F. Woods, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1871.

Pine Grove Mills.—J. R. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, 1843; Geo. H. Woods, Jefferson, Philadelphia, 1875.

Lemont.—J. Y. Dale, University of Pennsylvania, 1867.

Pine Glenn.—M. Stewart, Jefferson, 1845.

Philipsburg.—Thos. B. Potter, University of Pennsylvania, 1851; J. D. McGirk, University of Pennsylvania, 1871; J. H. Peirce, Pennsylvania University, 1844; S. F. Lytle, Bellevue Hospital College, New York, 1875; G. H. Hoop, Washington University, Baltimore, 1852; John C. Richards.

Unionville.—Samuel Blair, University of Pennsylvania, 1854; E. A. Russell, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, 1863; R. E. Cambridge, University of New York, 1877.

Howard.—T. R. Hensch, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Eagleville.—Thomas Rothrock.

Millheim.—D. H. Mingle, Jefferson Medical College, 1871.

Aaronsburg.—P. T. Musser, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1853; E. J. Deshler, Pennsylvania College, 1853.

Rebersburg.—D. J. Hillbush, Jefferson Medical College, 1870.

Spring Mills.—F. H. Vanvalzah, Jefferson Medical College, 1870; J. B. Leitzell, University of Pennsylvania, 1852.

Potter's Mills.—A. S. Weaver, Jefferson, 1893.

Port Matilda.—S. G. L. Meyers; T. M. Bowlick, Eclectic College, Philadelphia, 1873.

Stormstown.—D. W. Swope, University, Philadelphia, 1870; W. G. Biglow—practised twenty-seven years.

Zion.—P. S. Fisher, University Pennsylvania, 1868.

Pleasant Gap.—C. B. Leitzell, Jefferson Medical College, 1877.

Nittany Hall.—F. W. Vandersloot, Pennsylvania College, 1856.

Milesburg.—C. F. Addleman, University of Pennsylvania, 1875; J. P. Laird, Philadelphia College of Medicine, 1850; William Grove.

Snow Shoe.—J. P. Glenn, Jefferson Medical College, 1869.

Pennsylvania Furnace.—Thos. C. Van Tries, University of Pennsylvania, 1868.

Buffalo Run.—John Bush, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

AARONSBURG.

THIS town was laid out in 1786 by Aaron Levy, a Jew, and was for many years called "Jewstown." The principal street is one hundred and fifty feet wide for nearly the whole length of the town, and was called "Aaron's Square." It is crossed in the centre by another street called "Rachel's Way," after Levy's wife.

Among the first settlers were: James Duncan, who had the first store in the place, John M. Bike, for many years tavern keeper, the Krebses, Meeses, Hesses, Donners, Abram High, also a tavern keeper, DeWalts, Browns, Herring, a tanner, George Bright, Benjamin Miller, John McPherson, Lyons Mussina, Philip Frank, Joseph Condo, who came from York, Pennsylvania, in 1812, Joseph Halloway, Frederick Henneigh, who built in 1789 the stone house now owned and occupied by J. P. Coburn, Esq. One of the first, if not the first physician who practiced in the place was Dr. Klepper. He was succeeded by Dr. Coburn, father of J. P. Coburn, Esq. Dr. Coburn came from Massachusetts and located in Aaronsburg in 1811.

There was considerable wealth among the early residents of the place. It is said that when the old Centre Bank was established at Bellefonte a large portion of the specie with which it was stocked, was hauled from Aaronsburg in a four horse wagon under guard.

At the time Aaronsburg was laid out the inhabitants of the east end of Penn's valley had to go to Selinsgrove, at the mouth of

Penn's creek, to have their grain ground. It is related of one family, that their supply of flour was exhausted and there was but one loaf of bread in the house, when the father started to the mill with a bag of grain on his back. While he was gone the mother went to get the last remaining loaf for her hungry children, and, to her surprise and horror, found a huge snake coiled around it.

The principal and most active citizen of the place is James P. Coburn, Esq., to whom the citizens of Penn's valley are largely indebted for the energy and enterprise he has displayed during the past twenty-five years, in connection with the building of the L. C. & S. C. Railroad. For a number of years he acted as secretary of the corporation, and is at present an efficient and valuable director. The oldest male citizen of the place is Mr. David Kreamer, who has had an experience of forty years in teaching school. He is now eighty-five years old.

The town is very pleasantly located on an eminence over-looking the surrounding country, and is supplied with pure mountain water. It has three dealers in general merchandise—M. M. Musser, Isaac Boyer and Thomas Yearick—several shops, one hotel, a good public school building and three churches—Lutheran, German Reformed and Methodist.

BOALSBURG.

Boalsburg is a pleasant village of about four hundred inhabitants, located at the foot of Tussy's mountain, near the western end of Penn's valley, on the head waters of Spring creek. It was laid out and lots sold in 1809, by Andrew Stroup of Snyder county. The town was first named Springfield, but when the post-office was established about the year 1820, the name was changed to Boalsburg, in honor of David Boal, father of the late Judge Boal, who kept a hotel—the first in the place for many years—at the east end of the village, where he laid out an addition to the town in 1832. David Boal was a native of Ireland, but came to Penn's valley from Dauphin county. The first store, or one of the first, was kept by

John Jack, who was succeeded by Col. James Johnson in 1818. The first postmaster was Col. John Hasson. In 1825 the first church was built by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations jointly. The hotel now occupied by S. H. Stover was built and occupied by Col. Johnson in 1819. The first school house was built about the time the town was started—it occupied the site of the present school building. One of the first teachers was Thomas Evens, a Quaker.

The educational facilities of the place have generally been unusually good for a small village. In 1852 Boalsburg academy opened, with Rev. James Austin as principal, and has since educated wholly, or in part, quite a number of men now occupying prominent position before the public. Among others, are Gen. James S. Brislin of the regular army, Gen. Custer's successor; Hon. John H. Stover, member of Congress (1868) from Missouri, where he now resides; Col. B. F. Fisher, chief of the signal corps of the Army of the Potomac during the rebellion, now a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar; and George J. Boal, Esq., one of the first lawyers of Iowa City, Iowa.

Boalsburg is in Harris township, twelve miles from Bellefonte, and about four from State College. When the L. C. & S. C. Railroad is completed it will run within a mile and a half of the place. The town is well supplied with pure water, and has near by a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. Lying south of the village are what is known as the "Seven Mountains," among which is a vast stretch of wilderness, affording an extensive tramping ground for deer. The oldest living citizen born in the neighborhood is Mr. Geo. Jack, who is now seventy-five years old, and has always lived within a mile of his birth-place.

The business men of the place are: S. H. Stover, J. N. Dinges and George B. Jack, general merchants; Col. Jas. T. Stuart, druggist; Jacob Feerer, grain cradle manufacturer; J. J. Price, grocer and confectioner; W. A. Murray and Enoch W. Sweeney, carriage makers; Abraham Cole, wagon maker; L. J. Condo & Brother, blacksmiths; Jacob Weaver, cabinet maker; Samuel Wormer, sad-

dlar; Daniel Moser, tanner; Thomas Reiley, John Curvin and Jesse Jordon, shoe makers; Jno. H. Fortney and Chas. B. Shaffer, merchant tailors; David Young, gunsmith; Adam Hess, nurseryman; Calvin P. W. Fisher, John F. Woods and John Stamm, physicians; Joseph Peters, justice of the peace; S. H. Stover and Alex. Harpster, landlords. There are no licensed houses in the village or township. There are three churches in the place: Lutheran, German Reformed and Methodist; the Presbyterian congregation worships in the basement of the academy building, formerly occupied by a small congregation of Seceders. There is a lodge of Odd Fellows in the town and a fine band, known as the "Citizen's Cornet Band of Boalsburg." The first settlers of Boalsburg and vicinity were principally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and were intelligent and worthy people.

CENTRE HALL.

The land on which Centre Hall is located was originally owned by Christian Hoffer, a native of Lebanon county. In 1828 Mr. Henry Whitmer moved from Lebanon county to Aaronsburg, Centre county, and engaged in the trade of saddler; afterward he went into the mercantile and hotel business at that place, and remained till 1847, when he moved upon the site of Centre Hall, where he had the previous year built the large building now occupied as a hotel by J. Spangler. The same year the building occupied by the *Centre Reporter* office was built by Mr. Hoffer, of whom Mr. Whitmer had purchased five acres of land, and afterward bought eighteen acres more, adjoining his first purchase. After building the hotel and store, with outbuildings, Mr. Whitmer laid out and sold lots along the street below the hotel, several of which were soon after built upon. Thus the town was started; there being no buildings upon its present site at the time the hotel and store were built, except an old blacksmith shop and an old school house—the latter building, at the time mentioned, had been converted into a dwelling and was occupied by the blacksmith, George Harpster.

To Mr. Henry Whitmer belongs the credit of founding the town of which he is now an honored citizen. He was seventy-nine years old on the 22d of July, 1877. Although his health is much impaired by a recent paralytic stroke, his mind is as clear and active as ever.

The village of Centre Hall was so named because of its location in Penn's valley, it being about midway between its eastern and western ends. It occupies a beautiful site, on ground gently sloping to the south. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing at right angles, named as follows: Main, Hoffer and Whitmer, running from north to south, and Locust, Church and Sarah, running east and west. The buildings of the place are mostly of wood, though there are quite a number, including half a dozen residences, two churches, school house and banking house, of brick; several of the private residences are tastefully constructed and decidedly attractive in appearance.

Centre Hall is well supplied with business establishments and mechanics of various kinds. The leading institution of the place is the Penn's Valley Banking House, which was established in 1873, with Peter Hoffer as president, and William B. Mingle cashier. Mr. Mingle still occupies the same position; the president at this time being William Wolf, Esq. The company, which is known as the Penn's Valley Banking Company, is now engaged in putting up an elegant three-story brick building, the first floor to be divided into two parts—one to be occupied by the bank, and the other being already in use by Mr. William Wolf as a store, the second floor will be devoted to offices, and the third to Odd Fellows and Masonic halls.

The manufactory of Van Pelt & Shoop was formerly conducted as the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, but was sold in 1872, and purchased by the senior member of the present firm, H. D. Van Pelt of Ithaca, N. Y. He subsequently took in his brother, E. G. Van Pelt and W. P. Shoop as partners. The firm manufactures a full line of agricultural implements.

The office of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of

Centre county is located at this place. The officers of the company are: Gen. George Buchanan, president; Henry Keller, vice president; D. F. Lose, secretary; and Henry Whitmer, treasurer.

The Centre Hall Water Company was incorporated about twenty years ago. Its works supply the town with pure spring water, brought from the base of Nittany mountain through iron pipes.

The Masons and Odd Fellows each have a lodge here in a flourishing condition. Old Fort Lodge, No. 537, was constituted in August, 1875, with the following officers: W.M., Wm. B. Mingle; S.W., J. A. Fleming; J.W., D. C. Keller; treasurer, Rob't McCormick; secretary, C. F. Harlachner; S.D., H. R. Smith; J.D., J. P. Odenkirk; tyler, O. P. Rarick. The present W.M. is J. A. Fleming, the S.W., D. C. Keller, and the J.W., S. R. Smith.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. of O. F. was organized January 15, 1875. The first officers were: H. P. Sankey, N.G.; S. S. Farmer, V.G.; J. M. Gilliland, secretary; B. D. Brisbin, assistant secretary; J. G. Sankey, treasurer. The officers now are: J. F. Lee, N.G.; G. L. Goodhart, V.G.; J. F. Alexander, secretary; J. H. Miller, assistant secretary; Philip Messinger, treasurer; S. K. Emerick, P.G. The membership is about forty.

The business persons of Centre Hall, besides those already mentioned, are: William Wolf, general merchandise; J. K. Miller, drugs, &c.; J. O. Deininger, hardware; J. A. Reesman, stoves and tinware; Ira T. Cottle, tailor; Mrs. Lucy Deininger, milliner. There are three wagon shops in the place, John T. Lee's, Levi Murray's and J. From's; two blacksmith shops, Jacob Harpster's and John T. Lee's; two saddlers, Jacob Dinges and Henry Boozer; three shoe shops, Jacob Richard's, Gift & Flora's and William A. Curry's; two cabinet makers, Ezra Krumbine, who also manufactures fanning mills, and William R. Camp; one undertaker, Jacob Ripka; two house and sign painters, D. F. Lose and John Boozer; one confectioner, C. Dinges; one tanner, C. H. Shiffer; one butcher, John H. Miller; two brick manufacturers, H. E. Zerbe and S. S. Farmer; one hotel, J. Spangler, proprietor.

The village has four churches: Lutheran, erected in 1862 and

rebuilt in 1875; Reformed, built in 1851; Methodist and Evangelical, both built in 1873. The Presbyterians worship in the latter church. The ministers are: Revs. J. R. Miller, Lutheran, who at present preaches at other points, but not at Centre Hall; G. W. Bouse, Methodist; and W. E. Fisher, Lutheran pastor in charge.

The public school building is of brick, two stories high, and contains four rooms. It was built in 1873 at a cost of about \$4,000.00. In addition to the graded public school, there has recently been organized in the place a select school, by Professor G. W. Fortney, graduate of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. Professor Fortney has had considerable experience as teacher in various popular schools.

The physicians are Drs. G. D. Neff, William A. Jacobs and J. F. Alexander. The present justice of the peace is John Shannon, who is serving his third term.

The L. C. & S. C. Railroad, now completed to within six miles, will pass near the town, and will give the place a much needed outlet—east to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Lewisburg, and west to the Pennsylvania Central at Tyrone.

The Hon. S. S. Wolf, who was elected to the Legislature in 1874 and died the day he was to take his seat, was a citizen of this place. In 1869 he was county treasurer. Mr. Fred Kuntz served two terms in the Legislature. Mr. John Shannon was county treasurer one term and jury commissioner one term. Andrew Gregg, a descendant and namesake of Andrew Gregg, one of the first settlers of the county, resides at this place, and is at present serving as county commissioner.

In connection with the history of Centre Hall two persons are worthy of especial mention—Mr. Wm. Wolf, because of his prominent position as a citizen, and Mr. John Hoffer, because of his connection with the owner of the land on which the town is built, and his successful career as a business man.

William Wolf was born in Brush valley, near Rebersburg, Centre county, April 30, 1824. His father's name was Jacob Wolf, and a farmer by occupation; being an earnest friend of popular

education he strongly advocated the public school system, thereby making himself many enemies in his community. Jacob Wolf was a son of Paul Wolf, Esq., a native of Lebanon county. Mr. Wolf was educated at the common schools and worked upon his father's farm till he was twenty-two years old, when he entered the store of Mr. Henry Whitmer, at Aaronsburg, as clerk, at a salary of fifty-two dollars a year, provided he gave satisfaction, which he seems to have done, for in the following year he went with Mr. Whitmer to Centre Hall, and continued in his employ six years; meantime his salary had been raised to two hundred dollars a year. He then had six hundred dollars due for services. Having decided to retire from the mercantile business, after an experience of thirty years, Mr. Whitmer proposed to sell his stock of goods to Mr. Wolf, which offer was accepted, the price agreed upon being twenty-four hundred dollars. Mr. Wolf had no capital, except the six hundred dollars due from Mr. Whitmer. His father, however, became security for the payment of the balance; but, dying the following year, the son was left to his own resources, but by persevering effort he succeeded in building up a profitable and permanent business.

In 1854 he was married to a daughter of his former employer, and permanently located in Centre Hall, where he has ever since conducted the mercantile business. In 1858 he was appointed the first postmaster of the place, which position he held for twelve years. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran church and contributed more largely than any other person toward the expense of building the Centre Hall Lutheran church. For a number of years he was a trustee of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, a Lutheran institution. In 1876 he became president of the Penn's Valley Banking Company, which position he still holds. By industry, integrity and close application to business he has made himself a leading man of the community in which he lives. He has never sought public office, having always been contented and satisfied to follow the course of an honest and upright citizen rather than to engage in the questionable occupation of electioneering. He has not only paved his own way through life from a humble beginning

to opulence, but has materially aided others, having been instrumental in educating two of his brothers for the ministry—one, the Rev. Frank Wolf, now deceased; the other, the Rev. E. J. Wolf, D.D., professor in Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the town, and is never behind in aiding benevolent and other praiseworthy objects. As a business man Mr. Wolf is careful, conscientious and industrious. He has always kept his own books instead of entrusting them to others. In keeping his accounts during his business career he has written more than fourteen thousand pages.

John Hoffer was born in Lebanon county, April 21, 1821. His father's name was Christian, and his occupation that of farming. In 1834 he purchased a tract of five hundred acres in Penn's valley. It included the ground on which Centre Hall is located. He was a man of integrity and was highly respected by all who knew him. His son was brought up upon the farm. His education was received at the schools of the neighborhood, which at that time were not of the highest order. To be able to read, write, spell and to understand the rudiments of arithmetic, was considered a fair education in primitive days; but a considerable amount of energy and determination enabled Mr. Hoffer to become an intelligent and well informed man, and for a time he engaged in teaching.

In the spring of 1852 he went to California. He sailed by the way of Cape Horn, and was one hundred and fourteen days in making the trip. He remained in the Golden State about ten years, engaged in mining, and on his return again turned his attention to farming, which occupation he continued until the fall of 1857, when he was elected to the office of prothonotary of Centre county, which position he held for three years, discharging his duties with fidelity and satisfaction to the public. In the spring of 1861 he, in company with his brother Peter, engaged in the mercantile business in Bellefonte, in which he has been deservedly successful, and still continues.

Mr. Hoffer still owns a part of the old homestead farm at Centre Hall, but now resides in Bellefonte, where he ranks among the

prominent business men of the place. He was twice married—first to Leah Keller, the second time to Sallie Pruner, and is the father of three children—one of whom died in infancy—one, a son, graduated at Franklin and Marshall College in June, 1877. Mr. Hoffer is a member of the Reformed church.

EAGLEVILLE.

Eagleville is situated on the Bald Eagle creek in Liberty township. The eastern portion was laid out on lands formerly belonging to Absolem Liggett, by Solomon Strong and Dr. Roberts. The first dwelling house was built in 1832 by William Parks, son-in-law of Absolem Liggett. The first hotel was erected in 1834 by Richard Riter. In 1854 additional lots were laid out west of the original plot by Jonas Spangler on land previously owned by Daniel Kunes.

The place has two churches—Baptist and Disciple—a good public school building and an Odd Fellows' hall. The following are the names of persons engaged in business at the present time: James I. Kunes and William Singer & Co., merchants; Stover, Clark & Co., founders; Samuel H. Kunes and Mrs. E. Kunes, hotel proprietors; D. W. Clark, blacksmith; Joseph Q. Williams and John P. Williams, carpenters and undertakers; W. F. Courter, shoemaker and justice of the peace; H. A. Snyder, postmaster and justice of the peace.

HOWARD.

The borough of Howard is situated in the Bald Eagle valley fifteen and three-tenths miles from Lock Haven and eleven and five-tenths from Bellefonte. The land on which the village is located belongs to several original surveys. At the time it was started the owners were: William Tipton, Roland Curtin and James Butler, each of whom laid out and sold lots.

The first house built within the present limits of the borough was erected about the year 1800 by William Tipton; it is now owned by A. S. Tipton, son of the former. About the same time Jacob

and Joseph Baker, natives of Northumberland county, each built a house, the former the one owned and occupied by the Rev. Nathan J. Mitchel, and the latter the one now owned by the heirs of Samuel Leathers. About the year 1814 James Crawford built the house now owned by Mr. David McKinney. A year or so later Samuel Cowperthwaite built one—it stood immediately southwest of Crawford's, and is now owned by Jacob Z. Long. Not far from that time a log church was erected by the Mennonites, a sect of German Baptists. It stood near the site of the present Methodist church. It was torn down about 1825. In 1843 the Methodists built a frame church on the same lot, which finally gave way to the fine brick edifice they now occupy, erected in 1875.

At a very early day, probably previous to 1800, a mill was constructed at the east end of the present borough, and run for many years by John Miller. It eventually went to ruins and was replaced, a few years ago, by the present mill owned by T. A. Long.

The borough derived its name from the township in which it is located—that being so called in honor of the great philanthropist, John Howard.

The first store in Howard borough was started in 1830, by H. B. Packer, brother of Gov. Packer. When he ordered his first stock of goods he made the trip to Philadelphia on horseback. Soon after opening his store he was appointed postmaster, the first in the place.

Howard was incorporated as a borough in 1864. The first burgess was S. F. Kline, who now also occupies that position. Jacob Baker, Esq., was first appointed justice of the peace in 1840, and has held the office continuously ever since. He is the oldest citizen of the place. George Sperring, Esq., is the other justice for the borough. He is a native of England, and came to this country in 1835.

The following are the men now engaged in business in Howard; Lucas & Bro., S. F. Kline, Robert Cooke and B. Weber & Co., dry goods and groceries; B. F. Troxel and John Deal, tinware and stoves; A. G. Shope, jeweler; H. C. Holter, cabinet maker and undertaker; B. F. Holter and Thos. Mallory, blacksmiths; Samuel

Brickley, shoe store ; H. B. Grove, wagon maker and butcher ; L. R. Hensyl, physician ; D. W. Pletcher, cabinet maker and stair builder ; Jas. Mehaffy, confectioner and postmaster ; R. V. Shaffer, landlord—proprietor Syracuse House ; Howard A. Moore, druggist.

The place has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Disciple, one public school building, a good structure, with accommodations for two schools. It has no secret order except Odd Fellows ; three ministers, Revs. N. J. Mitchel, Disciple, W. E. Detwiler, Evangelical, and J. B. Akers, Methodist.

Near the town there is being constructed, at the expense of the county, a fine bridge across the Bald Eagle creek. It is to be built entirely of iron and stone, and will be a substantial structure. It will cost about thirty-five hundred dollars.

There is one old and highly respected citizen of the place who deserves something more than a passing notice. The Rev. Nathan J. Mitchel, the head of the Disciple church in Central Pennsylvania, was born March 2, 1808, in Washington county, Pa., and came to Howard in 1832, from Stark county, Ohio, where he had just married a sister of Gov. Packer. Mr. Mitchel is a man of great intelligence, being well informed on general topics, as well as the doctrines of his church, and probably has as many warm personal friends as any other man in the county.

HUBLERSBURG.

Hublersburg is situated on the main road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, nine miles east of the former and sixteen miles west of the latter. The population is one hundred and sixty.

Jacob Hubler owned the land on which the village is located and laid out lots about the year 1820. At that time there was no land cleared in the neighborhood, except a few acres occupied by William McEwen, now owned by John Miller. The first store in the place was opened by Moses Felmlee about 1830—it occupied a small log house, a mere cabin. He was succeeded by Boozer & McKean. The first church was built not far from the year 1840, by the Pres-

byterians. A hotel was started as early as 1835 by Andrew McKee.

The first citizens of the place were: Jacob Miller, Wm. McEwen, Philip Grove, Henry Reed, Henry Divins, father of John Divins, now associate judge of the county, and Henry McEwen. The farming community of the vicinity, at an early day, was composed of the families of Andrew Weaver, Wm. McEwen, for many years justice of the peace and surveyor, Jacob Johnsonbaugh, William Carner, Abraham Riegel, Francis McEwen and Adam Decker.

Previous to 1812 Samuel McKinney built a carding mill a mile and a half east of where the town is located. McKinney served in the war of 1812, and with Henry McEwen was with Perry's fleet on Lake Erie.

The principal business man of the place is Mr. Henry Brown, proprietor of a general merchandise store, and postmaster, which position he has held continuously since 1857, no complaint having ever been made against him to the department. The other merchant of the village is S. H. Goodhart, dealer in dry goods, groceries, &c. The mechanics are: J. R. Kessinger, founder; George Swartz, founder and machinist; G. M. Wasson, D. M. Whitman and James Edminston, blacksmiths; E. J. Markle and Charles Harshberger, coach makers; Ellis Flick and Jackson Clevensine, shoemakers—the latter the founder of Zion; John Teats, earthenware manufacturer; J. F. Emerick, harness maker; E. L. Bergstresser, photographer, and inventor and manufacturer of the "Monitor Corn-planter and Fertilizer." There are three churches in the place—Presbyterian, Evangelical and Reformed—and one hotel.

LEMONT.

This town is located in Penn's valley, at the west end of Nittany mountain, on Spring creek, nine miles from Bellefonte and three from the State College. The land on which it is situated was originally owned by James Whitehill and afterwards passed into the hands of John Irvin, whose daughter, Mrs. Berry, received it by inheritance, and left it to her heirs. It was then sold, and purchased

by Moses Thompson, Esq., who laid out the town in 1870. Its name was conferred by John I. Thompson, son of the proprietor, and is the French name for "the mountain." The locality was for many years previous known as "the end of the mountain." The first buildings erected after the town was laid out were the fine stone residence of J. I. Thompson; the corner building, combining store and residence, built by J. H. Hahn, and now occupied by Thompson & Co.; the Presbyterian church—one of the finest in the county; and Dr. J. Y. Dale's residence. A fine school building was erected the following year.

There are now two general merchandise stores in the place: those of Thompson & Co. and D. F. Taylor; a jewelry store, J. Q. A. Kennedy's; a stove and tinware store, J. W. Getz's; one harness maker, Thomas Gramley; a blacksmith, John Meese; Dr. J. Y. Dale is the only physician; John E. Murray, postmaster, and O. M. Whipple the proprietor of the only hotel.

The village has fifteen or twenty dwellings and a population of over a hundred, is healthful, and pleasantly situated. The buildings are generally of a better class than those of most villages; some would be a credit to any town. The church, which is built of limestone, is an elegant structure. It cost, including furniture, about fourteen thousand dollars.

The line of the L. C. & S. C. Railroad runs near the village, which is the point of intersection of a projected road from Bellefonte.

At the time the place was laid out the following families were living on or near its site: Peter Schrack's, Mrs. William Dale's, Robert Whitehill's, Samuel Wasson's, William Lytle's, and the Williamses. The Whitehills, Thompsons, Dales and Mitchels, have been prominent families in the neighborhood for many years.

The woolen mill of Dale Bro.'s is located about half a mile from the place.

MILESBURG.

Milesburg is situated two miles from Bellefonte on Spring creek, near where it empties into the Bald Eagle. It was laid out in 1793 by Colonel Samuel Miles, and was incorporated as a borough in 1843.

It is said the first actual settler near the site of Milesburg was Andrew Boggs, who had a cabin on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, just below the present town and near the "Bald Eagle's Nest," the home of the chief. At what date Mr. Boggs located is not definitely known, but it is certain that it was while the Indians still lived in the neighborhood. Tradition says that on one occasion he was told by a friendly Indian that another Indian was going to take his life, and that his plan was to secrete himself behind a tree in the vicinity of Boggs' cabin and imitate the "gobbling" of a turkey, and when the settler should go out to kill the supposed wild turkey, shoot him down; but being warned, Boggs went to his stable, and when the Indian "gobbled" and looked from behind the tree to watch the effect of his *ruse*, shot and killed him.

Among the first settlers of Milesburg and vicinity were the following families, in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in these pages: the Greens, Lees, Shirks, Barnharts, Antises, William and Moses Boggs—the latter at one time partner of Roland Curtin in the iron business. These Boggses, it is said, were not related to Andrew, the first settler.

At the time Centre county was organized Milesburg competed with Bellefonte for the court house, with fair prospects, for a time, of success. Milesburg was then a prominent business and manufacturing centre and looked upon as a prosperous town. At quite an early day manufactories of various kinds were established, and for many years the streets showed unmistakable evidences of general progress. There are now in operation in the town and vicinity two flouring mills and several other manufactories. Within a few years an addition to the town has been made on the west side of the creek, which bids fair to become, in a few years, an important part

of the place. The following notice of Col. J. F. Weaver, taken in part from Bates' "Martial Deeds" is deemed worthy of a place in a sketch of the town:

Col. Weaver, son of John Weaver, was born near Bellefonte, on November 6, 1830. He was educated at the public schools and at Bellefonte academy. In 1847 he entered the office of the *Clarion Democrat* and served an apprenticeship of three years. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in Bellefonte, then became editor and proprietor of the *Centre Democrat*. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Milesburg and again engaged in merchandising, continuing till 1861. In August, 1862, he recruited company B, of the 148th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain, and subsequently became major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of that regiment. During his military experience he did valuable service for the Union cause. He participated in the battles of Chancellorville, Po River, Spottsylvania and in the engagements before Petersburg. For his conduct at Ream's Station he was complimented upon the field by Gen. Miles, commander of the division. He was elected treasurer of Centre county in October, 1871, and member of Assembly in November, 1876.

In December, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary M. Hall, daughter of ex-sheriff T. M. Hall. At present he resides in Milesburg, and is engaged in farming.

For a number of years past, he has devoted much time and attention to the education of the laboring masses, especially the farmer; and to this end has taken an active part in the powerful organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry. Firmly impressed with the belief that the future welfare of the country depends largely upon the intelligence and virtue of the people composing that order, he has stood up boldly in its defense, and by his constant and untiring efforts has contributed greatly to its success.

MILLHEIM.

The land on which Millheim is situated was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated Nov. 24, 1772, granted to John Cash. In allusion to the name of the warrantee, the tract was called "Ready Money," and was conveyed by Cash to David Shakspear, and by him transferred to Michael Gunkle, December 30, 1794. In 1797 Philip Gunkle came into possession of it, and in the following year (1798) laid out the town. The village is located on Elk creek, a tributary of Penn's creek. The former stream affords one of the finest water powers in Penn's valley, sufficient to drive extensive machinery. It is now utilized to a considerable extent for that purpose. With the other natural and acquired advantages of the locality, this makes the place a most desirable site for the building of various kinds of manufacturing establishments.

Millheim is one of the oldest towns in Centre county, and was settled almost entirely by people of German descent, from the lower counties, principally Lebanon and Berks. For many years the German language, or "Pennsylvania Dutch," was exclusively spoken. The children, however, were many of them sent to English schools, and encouraged to learn that language, that they might have a knowledge of both. The town was so named because of the existence on its site, at the time it was laid out, of two mills—"heim" being the German for "home;" the name, therefore, signifies "*mill home*," or *home of the mills*.

Since the starting of the place its growth has been moderate, the citizens preferring to move slowly and surely rather than run the risk of over-reaching. During the first twenty years of its existence its population increased to something over one hundred, as far as can be ascertained. In 1812 Jacob and John Harter, natives of Lebanon county, located in Millheim, the former to engage in blacksmithing and the latter in wagon making. The place at that time contained about a dozen houses. The two mills alluded to were built of logs, and stood upon or near the sites of the two flouring mills now owned by D. A. Musser, Esq. There was also a

hotel, said to have been the first frame building erected in the place. It was kept, at the time mentioned, by a man named Brosius. The building is still standing, owned by Samuel Behm and occupied by Henry Weiser. Benjamin and Henry Lees had a store in the building now owned and occupied as such by Elisha Campbell. A blacksmith shop stood on the ground now occupied as the shop of William Weiser, and a wagon shop stood where the plastered house owned by D. A. Foote now stands. The dwellings at that time were: one on the site of Jacob Gepharts residence; the small, red building now owned by the heirs of the late Daniel Reighard; the one now occupied by the post-office, and the house now owned by John Keene. A school house for German school stood where Snook's store now stands, and one for English where the United Brethren church is situated. There being no church building their religious services were held in the school houses.

During the war of 1812 a rifle company organized at Millheim and went into the United States service. It was stationed at Black Rock; but because of not being properly supplied with food and clothing, they took "French leave" and returned home after an absence of a month or so. The captain of the rifles was Joseph Kleckner; the first lieutenant, John Jones; the ensign, Jacob Lutz. John Straw, Daniel Smith, Thomas Wiley, Charles Schreffler and Joseph Reighard were privates. At about the same time the rifle company left the place, Robert Aikens, John Snively and Thomas Cronemiller enlisted in the navy and served under Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, being with that gallant officer when he captured the British fleet, and received medals for meritorious conduct. It is related of a brother of Cronemiller, who was also with Perry, having gone from another part of the county, that as the Americans boarded the enemys ships, the English cried for "quarter," whereupon Cronemiller naively said: "We have not time to quarter you, but we will halve (have) you."

Jacob and John Harter are both now living in Millheim, the oldest citizens of the place; the former is eighty-seven years of age, and a much respected member of the community. He served fifteen

years as justice of the peace, and was at one time captain of the militia. He has raised a family of six children, with one of whom, Mrs. Willow, he now lives. Mr. John Harter is eighty-five years old, quite vigorous in health, with mental faculties unimpaired. He raised ten children, one daughter being married to J. K. Purman of Clinton county, the father of Hon. W. J. Purman, ex-member of Congress from Florida.

Millheim is distant from Bellefonte twenty and two-tenths miles, from Centre Hall twelve and two-tenths, from Madisonburg four and five-tenths, from Aaronsburg one and five-tenths, and from Rebersburg five and four-tenths.

The L. C. & S. C. Railroad, now in course of construction, runs about two miles from the town. The station is called "Coburn," in honor of James P. Coburn, Esq., one of the directors of the road.¹ This station is not only the shipping point for Millheim and vicinity, but for Aaronsburg, Woodward, and Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and other places in Brush valley, and Tylersville in Sugar valley, Clinton county. At Coburn there is one hotel, the "Forks House," P. H. Stover proprietor, one store, one tailor shop, and a grain elevator. The railroad agent is C. C. Huston. The Mifflinburg and Bellefonte, and the Millheim and Lock Haven turnpikes meet at Millheim. Mails arrive daily from all points east via Lewisburg, and from all points west via Bellefonte, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from the north and east via Lock Haven, and from the north and west via Howard. The population of the place is about six hundred.

The following are the names of the men now doing business in Millheim: John C. Motz & Co., bankers—the banking house of this company was established in 1872, with John C. Motz president and A. Walter cashier; Walter & Deininger, publishers *Millheim Journal*; William K. Alexander, general merchandise; E. C. Campbell, general merchandise and flouring mill; J. W. Snook, general merchandise; J. D. Foote, foundry and machine shop, and general merchandise; D. A. Musser, lumber, cement, grain and flour; Snook, Smith & Co., hardware; Deininger & Musser, marble works; J.

Eisenhuth, drugs and confections; C. H. Held, jewelry; W. L. Musser, tanner; D. I. Brawn, tinware; W. H. Weiser, tinware; W. S. Musser, Millheim hotel; Jonathan Creamer, First National hotel; R. B. Hartman, foundry and machine shop; George Peters, planing mill; H. H. Tomlinson, groceries; B. O. Deininger, books and stationery; M. Ulrich, saddler; G. W. Stover, saddler; J. B. Ford, tailor; T. Frank, tailor; J. F. Henzel, boot and shoe maker; Samuel Albright, carriage maker; E. Bartholemew, boot and shoe maker; J. C. Springer, barber; Elias Lose, builder and contractor; H. Creamer, stair maker and house painter; William Mauck, chair maker; H. Bolinger, undertaker; Wm. R. Weiser, blacksmith; S. G. Gutelius, dentist; D. W. Zeigler, saddler; H. Bolinger, oysters and confectionery; M. Lamy, gunsmith; T. J. Decker, millwright and contractor; Israel Confer, contractor and builder; J. F. Chambers, clothing and notions; Adolph Miller, cigar maker; Miller & Bro., cabinet makers; D. L. Zerby, teacher; J. H. Breon, miller.

The place has two ministers: Revs. C. F. Deininger and J. H. Peters, both of the Evangelical Association; one physician, Dr. D. H. Mingle, graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. The justice of the peace is J. H. Reifsnnyder, Esq., who is also surveyor and conveyancer; the postmaster is Charles Sevels. The organizations are: The Millheim Building and Loan Association; Millheim Council No. 309, O. U. A. M.; Providence Grange, No. 217, Patrons of Husbandry; Irving Literary Institute, and the Millheim Cornet band. Near the place is the distillery of Stover & Hinkle, which annually consumes over five thousand bushels of grain.

The leading business man of Millheim is D. A. Musser, the present county treasurer. He was born in Gregg township, Centre county, in 1822. His father, Philip B. Musser, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., April 27, 1785, and came to Penn's valley, with his parents, in 1792. He was one of the early commissioners of the county. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ugen, one of the first Lutheran ministers of Penn's valley. D. A. Musser remained on the farm with his father till he was eighteen years old,

attending the common schools a few months each year. His father then removed to Farmer's mill, in Gregg township, which the two conducted about seven years, then went to Millheim, where the father purchased, in 1846, the mill property of Col. Hubler. The son assumed the management of the property, which consisted of a saw mill and a flouring mill, continuing in charge about two years. At the end of that time he became deputy sheriff under his brother, W. L. Musser. After remaining in the sheriff's office one year he entered into partnership with his brother in the purchase of a tract of timber land, containing five thousand acres, located in Po valley, Centre county, and engaged quite extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber. At the end of one year he returned to Millheim and again took charge of the mills, still, however, retaining his interest in the lumbering business.

In 1859 he purchased water power and location of his father near the old mill and erected a foundry and machine shop, which is now under the management of D. A. Foote.

In 1863 he bought the Duncan saw mill property, including seven hundred acres of land lying in the gap between Penn's and Brush valleys. He afterwards sold an interest in this property to Mr. J. Gephart, with whom he is now engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

In 1867 he purchased all the property owned by his father at Millheim, and in the year following, in connection with H. T. Smith, went into the tanning and mercantile business under the firm name of Smith & Musser; two years later the firm sold out both the tannery and store to G. M. Swartz.

In 1860 he constructed a cement mill adjoining the flouring mill, and each year manufactures a large amount of cement of the finest quality; the material for which is obtained near by.

In 1870 he bought the Duncan flouring mill, which he now operates in connection with his other business. He also still conducts the lumbering business in Po valley in company with J. P. Gephart, Esq., of Bellefonte, who purchased W. L. Musser's interest in the property about 1860.

Mr. Musser was elected treasurer of Centre county in 1875, which office he is now filling acceptably to the citizens of the county.

In 1852 he was married to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Mr. David Schreffler, one of the early settlers of Millheim.

In conclusion, it is proper to say that Mr. Musser is one of the leading citizens of the place, where he is surrounded by an intelligent and agreeable family, and all the comforts and conveniences necessary in this life. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church.

MADISONBURG.

This place is located in Brush valley, within the limits of Miles township. It was laid out in 1816 by Jacob Reber, who owned the land on which it is situated. The first church was erected in 1833 by the united Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. As nearly as can be ascertained the first store was started about 1830, and kept for a number of years by Daniel Hackenberg.

Among the first settlers of the place were Michael Bierly and Jacob Stager. At an early day the Sheffers, Artleys and Hazels settled in the neighborhood. It is related of one family, at least, of the early settlers, "that at one time their provisions got so scarce that they had to dig up potatoes which they had planted, cut out the 'eyes,' replant them, and eat the rest of the potato."

Madisonburg now contains one store, one hotel, a public school building, and two churches—Methodist, and the one occupied by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

PHILIPSBURG.

Some Englishmen by the name of Philips and Baker, owning a large body of wild land on the western slope of the Allegheny mountain, in what are now the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana, having decided to make settlements upon it, sent out, about the year 1794, two agents—Behee and Treziyulny—to

lay out a town. These agents selected a spot on the eastern bank of the Moshannon creek, some distance above the mouth of Coldstream, where they laid out a town to which they gave the name of "Moshanontown." To induce settlers to emigrate to this new town, the Philipases offered each one of the first twelve a premium of a town lot and a four acre out-lot. After some delay the agents induced the required twelve to emigrate to the wilderness where their new town was located. The names of those twelve pioneers were as follows: Dr. Conrad Bergman, from Upper Saxony; Joseph Barth, from Strasburg in Alsace; Jacob Dimeling, from Wirtemberg; Klumbach, from some part of Germany; Leary, from the north of Ireland; Liepoldt, from Germany; McAuly, from Scotland; Jacob Meyer, from Germany; Reese, from Hesse Cassel; Schilloh, from Germany; John Henry Simler, from Saxe Coburg; and John Shultz, from Magdeburg in Lower Saxony. It will be observed that these persons were all Europeans—not one American among them. When they arrived they found the new town a howling wilderness, covered with a dense forest and occupied by all sorts of wild animals. The only indications of civilization were a few axe marks on the trees, showing where the streets were located; and the only means of getting to the place, a mere foot-path across the mountain from Bellefonte, which had been settled a year or two previously; and the only means of transporting their property being on horseback, or on their own shoulders. Some of these pioneers stayed but a short time when they returned to the East, and others remained and built dwellings which they occupied for some time and then left. Reese and Simler stayed quite a number of years before they went away. Mr. Shultz was the only one who remained till the day of his death.

The first house built in the town, with the exception of a few huts for temporary shelter, was constructed of round logs by John Shultz. This was followed soon after by John Henry Simler, who built the first hewed log house. Shultz's house occupied the south corner of Presque Isle and Second streets; Simler's occupied the northeast corner of Laurel and Front streets (present Pierce's corner). At

this time and for some years later Indians were somewhat plenty in this locality. They had an encampment along the right bank of the Moshannon creek below where the turnpike now crosses it. They belonged to Corn-planters tribe and generally were peaceable and gave the settlers no trouble. In addition to these twelve original settlers, the Philipases offered a premium to the next twelve, provided they would each build a hewed log house upon the lot. Samuel Turner is the only one now known to have received a deed for his lot on these terms. Jacob Wise, Sr., was one of the early settlers, coming to the place shortly after the twelve pioneers. These were followed by: Carothers, Fетters, Dillman, Joseph Earls and Peter Young.

During the year 1796 the State road was opened through here; and in 1797 Henry and James Philips came to the place, bringing with them a number of men whom they set to work clearing land and making other improvements. They made for themselves a hewed log house on the southeast corner of Front and Pine streets; and on the opposite side of the road, between that and the creek, they built a large hewed log barn, known for many years as the "big barn." They also built a grist mill and saw mill on Cold stream, near what was afterward known as "the forge." About this time Nat. Philips visited the place. The Philipases left all the details of their business to be carried out by a foreman, they spending most of their own time hunting and fishing. After staying some time the whole three of these Philipases left Mo-hannontown, and their business was carried on by two agents of the name of Barlow and Feltwell, until the year 1809, when Hardman Philips arrived in the place and changed its name to Philipsburg, in honor of his brothers who had preceded him. In addition to the persons who settled immediately in the town a number of people had taken up lands at some distance and opened farms.

In 1803 the Kylers, Schmehl, Weiser and Schimmel, bought land from James Philips along the State road beyond the Moshannon creek. About the same time John Coulter cleared some land and built a house at what is now known as Troy's bridge. A short

distance down the creek a man named Anderson settled. Abraham Goss, Valentine Flegal, John Crowell and a man by the name of Winters bought land and cleared farms along the road leading from Moshannontown to Indiana county. Flegal's place is now known as "Steiner's," and Winters' farm is where the town of Osceola now stands.

During the summer of 1817 Hardman Philips built a forge on Cold stream, near the site of the old mill, which gave employment to a great many men, and made times brisk and lively. Previous to this he had built a new saw mill. About this time William Bagshaw came to Philipsburg and became the Philipses' general manager, a position he occupied for many years.

During the war with Great Britain, in the year 1813, a detachment of soldiers, on their way to the northern frontier, encamped in Philipsburg for about a week, waiting for other forces to join them. During this time they raised a pole on which they displayed the stars and stripes, much to the disgust of several Tories who lived in the place, and who, by their outspoken denunciations, got into considerable difficulty with the soldiers, who were about to treat them to summary punishment, but, at the intercession of some of the loyal inhabitants, let them escape.

The first tavern kept in Moshannontown was opened by John G. Shultz, shortly after the first settlement. He was followed soon afterward, in the same business, by John Henry Simler. At a somewhat later day an Englishman by the name of Wrigley came to the place, and buying the northwest and southwest corners of Front and Presque Isle streets, besides a large extent of what is known as the "Beaver meadows," built a large house, for the times, on the northwest corner of the avenue, named streets and opened a tavern also. In the spring of 1816 Jacob Test and James McGirk bought the Wrigley property and set up a tavern, and some time after established a tannery, which they carried on for some years.

The first attempt to keep a store was made by Mr. Treziyulny. He was followed by Mr. Wrigley, who, in turn, gave way to John Lorraine, who, having bought Simler's establishment, carried on the

store business for a number of years; he was also the first justice of the peace in Philipsburg.

In 1820 the turnpike from Philipsburg to Curwinsville was completed, and in 1821 the turnpike bridge across the Moshannon creek was built, and the turnpike made from Philipsburg to Bellefonte, and stage coaches began to run through from Philadelphia to Erie.

In 1821 Hardman Philips built his screw factory at what is now known as Point Lookout. This was the first screw factory built in the United States. Subsequently the grist mill and foundry were removed from the forge to the same locality. In 1844 Hardman Philips sold out his estate to Ullman & Stanly of New York and returned to England. The new firm had intended to carry on the iron business extensively, but the tariff being repealed they gave up the idea, and after conducting the foundry and saw-mill for about two years threw up their bargain and returned to New York. About the year 1854 the Philipses' estate was sold a second time, John M. Hale, Esq., of Philadelphia becoming the purchaser. Mr. Hale afterwards associated with him Governor Morgan and George D. Morgan of New York, and R. C., E. W., and James T. Hale of Bellefonte, with the firm name of "Morgan, Hale & Co."

Mr. Philips at an early day made an attempt to get a railroad across the mountain, and at one time had a corps of engineers surveying the route; but that attempt and several subsequent efforts proved failures, until December, 1863, through the exertions of Morgan, Hale & Co., the "iron horse" at last made its appearance in Philipsburg.—[*From manuscript history of Philipsburg by George Shultz, Esq.*]

Mr. Shultz, the writer of the above sketch, is a son of John Shultz, one of the twelve original colonists of Philipsburg, and was born and brought up in the wilderness of the Moshannon, at a time when there were no schools in the vicinity; but his father being a good German scholar, he soon learned to read that language—in fact, he could read German before he knew a word of English. After a time he became the owner of the "Columbian reading book," and from that, with the help of some of his young com-

panions, learned in a short time to read and speak a little English. He afterwards learned to read Greek, and, as he says in his manuscript "Recollections of Philipsburg," "I learned to read three languages without seeing the inside of a school room." He acquired a knowledge of grammar from a Mr. Hall and his sister—"two yankees who taught grammar by lectures." While pursuing his studies he learned the trades of weaving, shoemaking, blacksmithing, carpentering, tailoring, moulding, coal mining, and lastly became a farmer, which occupation he still pursues, upon the tract where he first located. He is now seventy-one years old, hale, hearty, and apparently as much devoted to his studies as he was fifty years ago. He is especially interested in astronomy, of which science he has a very good knowledge, and understands navigation and surveying. With all the rest he has written considerable rhyme, some of which shows evidence of ability.

In addition to the facts given by Mr. Shultz the following have been gathered from various sources:

The Methodist denomination was for many years the only one that held regular religious services in the place. The first "meetings" were at the house of Christian Walters.

John Henry Simler, mentioned by Mr. Shultz as one of the pioneers of Philipsburg, was a Revolutionary soldier, and took part in the battle of Yorktown, where he received a saber wound in the forehead. During the engagement he captured a sword from a British soldier; the weapon is still in possession of his grandson, George B. Simler, of Philipsburg.

Philipsburg was incorporated as a borough in January, 1865. The first burgess was James C. Williams. The population in 1870 was one thousand and eighty-six, but including Lloydsville and Point Lookout it is now estimated at two thousand. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad passes through the town, which is connected by a branch with the Morrisdale mines. Philipsburg has been, for several years past, quite a shipping point for coal, most of which, however, was mined in Clearfield county. The annual shipments have been from one to two hundred thousand tons. The first coal

sent to market over the Tyrone & Clearfield road was shipped from Powelton in 1861 by John Nuttall.

The business of the place is conducted by the following persons: C. Munson & Sons, Strouse, Lehman & Co., Kessler & Huffington, John Nuttall & Co., Hoover, Harris & Co., Oscar Adams, Daniel Ayers and Samuel Fleck, general merchandise; E. A. Ryman, groceries; G. H. Zeigler, hardware; G. S. Flegal, tinware and stoves; T. H. Switzer, books and millinery; R. D. McKinney and D. W. Holt, drugs; E. A. Davis and William D. A. Nagle, jewelry; R. Hudson, saddler; J. Sankey, A. J. Dress, D. McFall, Felix Miller, James Black, shoemakers; W. S. Sterrett and J. Laporte, wagon makers; Jones & Son and D. Parker, blacksmiths; R. M. Musser, tinware; George W. Daicy, cigar maker; Miss Sallie Crissman, milliner; Mrs. L. A. Shearer, millinery and dress goods; Jones, Allport & Co. and Matthew Johnson, agent, furniture; C. G. Hirlinger, clothing; Wm. H. Jones, and Jacob Meyers, butchers; Joseph Haines, photographer; E. Bolinger, tailor; Henry Jones, Wesley Johnson, and James Tissina, barbers; Jones, Allport & Co., and Hoover, Harris & Co., planing mills; Duncan, Hale & Co., flouring mill; M. Gowland, foundry; Hoyt & Co., tannery; D. W. Holt, Hoop, Irwin & Co., and John S. Gray, manufacturers and dealers in lumber; J. N. Casanova, Campbell & Bro.'s, Cuba Coal Co., Decatur and Laurel Run Coal Co., shippers of coal; W. Jones, contractor and builder; J. H. Pierce, marble works; Bender & Beck, publishers *Philipsburg Journal*; C. A. Faulkner, and W. G. Meyer, livery stables. The landlords of the place are: Rob't Lloyd, "Lloyd House;" Jas. Passmore, "Passmore House;" C. A. Faulkner, "Potter House." The physicians are: Drs. T. B. Potter, J. H. Pierce, S. F. Lytle, J. C. Richards, J. D. McGirk, and G. F. Hoop; E. C. Blackburn, dentist. The attorneys, John Mills Hale, and J. J. Lingle; E. W. Hale, insurance agent; H. Simler, freight agent Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; W. Adams, assistant agent; Laura Crisman, ticket agent. The ministers are, Revs. Clerc and Pardoe, the former Episcopal, the latter Methodist, Rev. Thompson of Morrisdale, preaches each Sabbath for the Presbyterians. The

churches are, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, and Union. The present burgess is Jones Laporte; justice of the peace Wm. Riddles; postmaster R. D. McKinney; E. B. Sandford principal common schools.

On the 20th of June, 1876, an extensive and disastrous fire occurred in Philipsburg, destroying a large number of business houses on the north side of Presque Isle street. Upon the ground thus made vacant, buildings of a more extensive and substantial character than those burnt, are now being built.

PINE GROVE HILLS.

This village is located at the foot of Tussey mountain, on the dividing line between the waters that flow north and empty into the Bald Eagle creek, and those that run south and reach the Juniata river.

The town owes its origin to Gen. Patton, who built Tussey furnace (now in ruins) at a very early date, probably not far from 1800. About the same time a store was opened by Stephen Davis, and a grist mill built by Thomas Ferguson (owned now by Mr. Ard), who then owned a large tract of land, including that on which the principal part of the village is situated. From this beginning the place gradually became a thriving community.

Not far from the time the furnace was erected a "tavern" was opened by a Mr. Nicholas, it is said. The first school house was built in 1826, and the first church in 1832.

Among the first settlers in the neighborhood was Captain George Meek, great-grandfather of P. Gray Meek, Esq., editor of the *Democratic Watchman*. Captain Meek was a revolutionary soldier, and lost three brothers in the service; he was one of the earliest surveyors of the county.

The name of the village is said to have been derived from a pine grove that stood between the furnace and the mill. That portion of the town lying on the east side of the creek was laid out by Gen.

Patton several years after the furnace was built, and for many years called "Pattonville."

The place contains three churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, and one owned jointly by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations; several stores, Jas. Dunlap & Co., and J. C. Sample, general merchandise; J. Rowe & Sons, stoves and tinware; Dr. J. R. Smith, drugs. The mechanics are J. G. Hess, coach maker; S. Hays, wagon maker; Craig & Everts, blacksmiths; John Shiffer, tailor; Dean & Galloway, shoe makers; P. Wolf, tinmer; A. Bucher, cabinet maker; George Eckel, harness maker. The professional men are J. R. Smith, and George Woods, physicians; A. J. Orndorf, dentist; Revs. Linn, and Long, ministers, the former Methodist and latter Lutheran. J. Dunlap is postmaster, and A. J. Orndorf justice of the peace, and S. Steffy proprietor of the only hotel. The Odd Fellows have a lodge in the place in a flourishing condition. The Young Men's Christian Association hold regular meetings, and the Soldier's Club of Ferguson township have their headquarters here.

Pine Grove Academy is an institution deserving of special mention. This institution traces its origin to a private school established in 1852, by Messrs. Thomas F. Patton, Wm. Burchfield and Wm. Murray, citizens of Pine Grove. Feeling the need of a higher school accessible to all, these gentlemen secured the services of Mr. Ward as principal, and in 1856 a site was purchased and a fine two-story building was erected soon after. Mr. Ward, who remained two years, was succeeded by Mr. Campbell, who was principal one year. Prof. J. E. Thomas, a staunch friend of the common schools, and the cause of education in general, succeeded Mr. Campbell, and remained in charge until his death in 1872. The property has been purchased by the I. O. O. F. of that section, and the school is still prospering under the present principal, Mr. Jacob Rhone. The following are the names of the present trustees: Dr. J. R. Smith, president; Cyrus Goss, secretary; R. G. Brett, treasurer; J. Rhone, J. G. Carter, J. H. Markle, J. Keller, T. G. Archey, S. Walker, and H. A. Bathurst.

POTTER'S MILLS.

The village of Potter's Mills (formerly known as Potter's Bank) is located at the foot of Tussy mountain in Penn's valley, on the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike. The location is healthful, pleasant and romantic. Laurel run passing through the town affords an excellent water power for manufacturing purposes. The land upon which the town is built was owned by Gen. James Potter, who located there about the year 1770. Soon after he erected a flouring mill and opened a store. The first hotel was kept by John Kerr. The first dwelling house (or cabin) was built near the residence of the late William Allison by General Potter. Among the prominent and active business men who have lived in this neighborhood were: General Potter, General James Irvin, William Allison and Dr. William I. Wilson, all of whom, except the latter, are now dead. The present business establishments of the place consist of a flouring mill, saw mill, woolen mill, store, two blacksmith shops, tailor shop, cabinet shop, and millinery shop. There is also a hotel, a school house, and a post-office, and in all thirty-five or forty buildings and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The Potter estate, consisting of a flouring mill, saw mill, store house, three dwelling houses, and one hundred acres of land, is now owned by Mr. W. J. Thompson. This property was purchased by General James Irvin in 1847 and sold by him to Moses Thompson in April 27, 1860, and by him sold to William Thompson, January 3, 1861. By will of William Thompson it was conveyed to his sons W. J. and J. M. Thompson in 1871.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise date of the construction of the original Potter mill. It is known, however, that it was not long after the place was first settled. This structure was built of logs, as was the case with most primitive mills as well as dwellings, churches and school houses. It contained three run of burrs made of sandstone found in the vicinity, for it was impossible at that early day to obtain, in such an out-of-the-way place, the kind of stone now in ordinary use.

The present flouring mill was built in 1815 by Judge James Potter, son of General Potter. It is a stone building and has also three run of barrs. In 1871 steam power was added. The saw mill was built by James and John Potter, sons of Judge Potter, in 1844. Its capacity is two thousand feet per day. The lumber manufactured is all sold at the mill.

It is not definitely known when the first store was opened, but, according to the best authority, it was in operation in 1809, under the firm name of Potter & Miles. Judge Potter built a store house in 1823, which was burned down in 1853 and rebuilt the following year by Gen. James Irvin.

After coming into possession of the property, W. J. and J. M. Thompson added, by purchase, fourteen hundred acres of timber land lying in the immediate vicinity.

PLEASANT GAP.

The village of Pleasant Gap is situated on the north side of Nittany mountain, at the entrance of the gap through which the road from Bellefonte to Centre Hall passes. It is located principally upon land owned at one time by William Riddle. Settlements were made in the neighborhood as early, it is said, as 1770. About that time a man by the name of Treaster cleared a few acres upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Speer of Bellefonte, formerly Miss Kate Larrimer. Another improvement was made by Hugh Conly on the farm now belonging to S. T. Shugart, Esq., of Bellefonte. Mr. Conly erected a "tavern" in 1782. It stood at the spring—the source of Logan's Branch of Spring creek. On the Shugart farm the chief Logan, it is said, had a camp, evidences of which existed when the white settlers first located in the neighborhood.

The Indians also had a burying ground on what is now the farm of J. G. Larrimer. Through this farm the old bridle path from Philadelphia passed. At some points it may be seen to this day.

A grist mill was built in 1820 by Martin Meese, Sr., on the property now owned by Christian Dale.

The early settlers of this section of the county were the Bairds, Meeses, Furys, Swaney's, Riddles, and John Moore.

When the post-office was established at this place, in 1845, the name "Pleasant Gap" was selected and applied to it by Mr. Wm. Riddle. The first church was built in 1859 by the Methodists. The Lutheran church was erected in 1869. The first store was opened by Matthew Riddle in 1846, near the site of the store now kept by H. Barnes; it was burnt in 1875. A blacksmith shop was started many years ago by John Mallory. It is now conducted by John A. Griffith. In March, 1874, Gottlieb Haag built a distillery in the place, which he now operates in connection with the "Pleasant Gap House." A hotel was built by Wm. Riddle in 1853. It was conducted from 1855 to 1861 by J. R. Larrimer.

The only physician of the place is Dr. Chas. B. Lietzell; Henry Eckenroth is justice of the peace, and A. V. Miller U. S. store-keeper and guager; Rob't Barnes, harness maker; and Jno. Swarm, wagon maker.

In 1831 Thomas Harrison laid out an "addition" to Pleasant Gap, on the north side, and called it "Harrisonville;" it contains fifteen or twenty dwellings and a school house.

PORT MATILDA.

Port Matilda is located on the Bald Eagle valley railroad, fourteen miles from Tyrone, and nineteen from Bellefonte, and has a population of about two hundred. The village was laid out in 1841 by Clement Beckwith, who owned the land on which it is situated. The first store was opened by Mr. Beckwith, and the first hotel by John Fugate; the first blacksmith shop by John Gilmer; the grist mill was built by Humes, Beckwith & Humes. Thomas Weston built a tannery about 1864, which was burnt in the spring of 1875, and rebuilt the same year. It is now owned by J. G. L. Meyers. There was no school house in the place previous to 1860. The first church was built in 1869 by the Presbyterians. It is located

about one-fourth of a mile east of the village. The Methodist church was built in 1865.

The village was named in honor of Mr. Beekwith's eldest daughter, Matilda, now Mrs. Richards of Philipsburg. The business of the place is conducted principally by Messrs. Hoover & Reese, proprietors of planing mill, saw mill, flouring mill, and store. Another store is kept by I. V. Gray. There are two blacksmiths, J. Way and H. H. Ostman; one wagon maker, James Marks, and one shoemaker, J. G. Jones, who is also confectioner and one of the justices of the peace—the other being Thomas Weston. The physicians are J. G. L. Meyer and Thomas Bulick. The only hotel is kept by Mrs. Hasson. The large flouring mill is in operation with A. Y. Williams as miller.

REBERSBURG.

Rebersburg is the principal town in Brush valley, and was laid out in 1809 by Conrad Reber. The land was originally owned by Col. Samuel Miles, who, it is said, purchased the entire tract contained in the valley, from the east end to the line of Gregg township, for five hundred dollars. His survey was made in 1773. On the 5th of October, 1785, the tract was transferred by Miles to Christian Waltsmith, and by Waltsmith deeded to Stephen Bolander, December 1, 1791.

On the 20th day of May, 1796, Bolander conveyed to John Buchtel and Jacob Walter a lot for the use of the united Lutheran and German Reformed congregations of Brush valley, "as a building site for a church, and a school house, and for a burying ground." A few years later Bolander sold his whole tract, or at least that portion on which the town was laid out, to Conrad Reber, who, by deed dated 1806, granted to Francis Grandly and Jacob Walter another lot adjoining the one given by Bolander, and for the same purposes. These lots were owned and occupied jointly by the two congregations till 1876, when each denomination resolved to have a

church of its own, and accordingly the one in which they had been worshipping for so many years together, was torn down and two new ones built. The first church occupied by the two congregations was of logs and built previous to 1800. In 1822 it gave way to the brick church, recently removed. A school house, it is said, was built about the time the first church was, and of the same material. It contained two rooms—one for the school, and one for the use of the teacher.

A few years after Reber laid out his town plot, an addition was made on the east side by Henry Walborn and called Henrysburg.

Among the first settlers in the village was Daniel Winter, a tailor, Henry Smull, the Reitzels, and Frankenbergers, Philip Gramly, a blacksmith, father of Samuel Gramly. Of the early settlers of the surrounding country, and Brush valley generally, the following are remembered by many persons now living: The Hesses, located on land now belonging to Levi Snook, a Mr. Moore, located on the farm now owned by Jacob Brumgart, Jeremiah Haines and others, and Anthony Bierly, Frantz Gramly, a Mr. Spangler, and Mr. Brumgart with his sons George, Jacob and Martin, and Henry Meyer, in 1797; the Royers, Bears, Cormans, Creamers, Wolfe's and Wolfarts.

Before Brush valley was settled it used to be frequently visited by hunters from Penn's valley, who had their camp on Elk creek, near the present home of Henry Meyer. On a certain occasion two men were camping at this place, and separated one afternoon to hunt, with the understanding that they were to meet at the camp at nightfall—one of them returned but the other was never heard from. Many years after, a skeleton was found about a mile west of Rebersburg, at the foot of a tree, against which a gun was standing, the end of the barrel having worn a groove in the bark. It was supposed that the remains found were those of the lost hunter, who, no doubt, becoming fatigued and bewildered in trying to find his way back to the camp, sat down and froze to death. This camp occupied the site of an old Indian camp. Many evidences of its existence are found even to this day, such as arrow-heads, &c.

The first store in Rebersburg was kept by Jacob Bolander for Lyons Mussina, then living in Aaronsburg. Previous to 1812 a Mr. Heilman had a tanyard in the place.

The first physician was Dr. Samuel Strohecker, who was a son of Daniel Strohecker, and born near Reading, in Berks county, March 5, 1799. His parents moved to Union county in 1816, where he studied medicine with Dr. Joice of Lewisburg. He located in Rebersburg in 1825, and for a period of forty-one years practiced his profession in Brush and adjoining valleys. During that time he was elected to the State Legislature three successive terms, and filled the office of associate judge fifteen years, one term by appointment and two by election. He was twice married—first to Miss Mary Ann Meese of Aaronsburg, and after her death to Mrs. Jane Hunter of Harrisburg. He died of apoplexy, August 26, 1869. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Dr. D. J. Hillbush, who had been in partnership with him for a number of years; he now being the only physician in Brush valley.

The town has four churches: United Brethren, Evangelical, Lutheran, and German Reformed; two stores; a hotel, J. E. Roush proprietor; a tannery; three blacksmith shops; one wagon shop; one tailor shop, and three shoe shops. Rebersburg has produced quite a number of school teachers. Among those now engaged in the profession are C. L. Gramly, J. R. Brumgart, and C. O. Mallory. Superintendent Meyer is, as was also Superintendent Magee, a resident of the place. Population about two hundred.

SPRING MILLS.

At this place there is a large volume of water issuing from subterranean depths so great that no bottom, it is said, has yet been found. Just below this spring a small log mill was constructed at an early day, probably before 1800, by whom it is not definitely known. In the course of a few years it was removed and a much larger one built in its place by a Mr. Cook. In 1820 the present brick structure was erected by James Duncan, Esq., near the site

occupied by the Cook mill, which was torn down in 1842. This mill is now owned by R. H. Duncan, Esq.

The first store of the neighborhood was kept by Thomas Huston, previous to 1820. He was succeeded by Thomas Duncan, son of James Duncan. As early as 1800 a tavern was kept by a Mrs. Allison. The first school house, a mere cabin, stood just above the dam.

There are two churches in the place: Methodist, built in 1836 or '37, and Presbyterian, built soon after 1840; three stores, I. J. Grenoble's, and G. H. Hassenplug's, general merchandise, and Hicks Bro.'s, hardware; one hotel, Geo. C. Breon proprietor; two physicians, Drs. Leitzel, and Vanvalzah; Henry Krumrine is a tanner and coal dealer; and W. A. Kerlin miller.

About a mile east of Spring Mills is a collection of a dozen or so houses called "Penn Hall." At this place there is a Lutheran church, a store kept by Major J. B. Fisher, and several shops, and also a flourishing academy, established in 1866, by Rev. D. M. Wolf, by whom it is now conducted. Since the organization of this school the average attendance of pupils for each term has been about fifty. In addition to its founder the following gentlemen have taught at this academy: W. H. Gutelius, J. I. Kossiter, A. E. Trunxal, W. C. Shaeffer, J. B. Kershner, and G. D. Gurley.

STORMSTOWN.

In 1784 Abram Elder settled on the farm now owned by John A. Hunter, Esq., and soon after built a distillery and a tavern, the first in the vicinity. Adjoining Mr. Elder's farm, Jacob Storm purchased a tract, and about the year 1800 laid out a village, giving it the name of "Stormstown." For a number of years the place was a prominent business centre for a large section of country and continued so till the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

Among the early settlers of the neighborhood were Peter Gray and John Thompson. The latter was the father of the late Sheriff Thompson and grandfather of A. J. Thompson who now lives on

the old homestead. It is worthy of remark that four sons of Sheriff Thompson are professional men.

A short distance below Stormstown on Half Moon run a settlement of Quakers was formed at a very early time. They were the Wilsons, Ways, Spencers, Downings, and others. They built the first house of worship in that portion of the county.

John G. Hartswick was an early settler of the village. At the time he located, there were but three dwellings in the place. His father was a Prussian, educated in Berlin, and came to this country in 1789. He made the first electric apparatus used by Franklin, it is said. Dr. Engles was one of the first physicians. After him came Dr. McKee. The first store, or one of the earliest, was kept by William Smith.

The place is located on Half Moon run, which flows into Spruce creek, in Half Moon township. The name of the stream and the township is derived from the fact of characters resembling a half moon in shape being cut on trees by the Indians. When the locality was first visited by the whites these marks were plainly discernable, and, it is said, indicated the phase of the moon at the time they were made, and served as a guide to their brethren traveling the same route.

SNOW SHOE.

The first settlers of the Snow Shoe region were: Samuel Askey, John Beightol, and John Holt, father of J. H. and William Holt, now living in the vicinity. Askey and Beightol located in 1818 and William Holt early in 1821. Subsequently others settled in the neighborhood, and after the completion of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad the village of Snow Shoe sprang up. The opening of the coal mines by the railroad company gave employment to quite a large number of men, and, as a consequence, a considerable village was built which has since been gradually increasing in size and importance. It now contains several churches and a number of business places, shops, &c.

Snow Shoe occupies a pleasant and attractive location on the western slope of the Allegheny mountain. The place is said to have derived "its name from the adventure of a party of white hunters, who, many years ago, when out on the old Chinklacamoose trail to Clearfield, were overtaken by a snow storm, waited until their provisions were exhausted, and then made snow shoes and walked into the Bald Eagle settlement." The Snow Shoe House, built by the railroad company, is a fine hotel, and well adapted to the wants of summer boarders. It is now conducted by Mr. Edward Nolan. As a summer resort Snow Shoe has few equals in the State for healthfulness of climate, purity and coldness of water, and beauty of surrounding scenery.

UNIONVILLE.

The land on which the principal part of the borough of Unionville is located is part of two tracts, one granted by Patent dated April 2, 1794, to James Johnston, the other surveyed to him November, 1803, in pursuance of warrant dated August 29, 1793. These tracts were both conveyed by Johnston to Andrew Boggs by deed dated February 11, 1807, and by Boggs transferred to John Dunlop by deed dated September 13, 1808; John Dunlop sold to James Dunlop, September, 24, 1813. By will of James Dunlop, dated July 24, 1817, the property came into the possession of his daughter, Jane Paxton; by deed of Jane Paxton, and her husband, William Paxton, dated January 31, 1843, it was conveyed to Zephaniah Underwood, who laid out the town about 1848. About the same time lots were surveyed and sold by Jacob Peters, who owned the land above the Union church. This tract he had purchased of Judge Thomas Burnside.

The village is beautifully situated in the picturesque valley of the Bald Eagle, which stream flows along its southeast border. The mountains, at this point, are of less height than further down the valley, but they possess all the beauty elsewhere displayed.

The streets of Unionville cross at right angles, and are named

Allegheny, Main, Chestnut, Walnut, Union, Centre, Apple, and Race. Owing to the fact that there was another "Unionville" in the State, when this place was named, it was necessary to apply another name to the post-office in order to avoid confusion, so the name "Fleming" was given in honor of Judge Fleming.

The first church was built of logs, as was also the original school house, which stood near the church. For many years these humble structures served the purposes for which they were built just as well as do the more pretentious edifices of modern times.

The first dwelling that was built after the town was laid out is the one owned and occupied by L. C. Peters. At about the same time a blacksmith shop was built adjoining the house. The first hotel of the place was built by William N. Mason in 1849. In 1850 it fell into the possession of Underwood, Kirk & Co. Soon after they sold it to Jason Kirk, Sr. In January, 1867, Mrs. Mary K. Taylor purchased the property, it still being in the possession of her heirs. Until 1872, with the exception of a few years, the house was licensed to sell liquor, since which time it has been conducted as a temperance hotel.

The first store was started by the Rev. Cyrus Jeffries about the year 1847. In 1849 or '50 he sold out to W. H. Smith. The store stood near the site of the one now occupied by A. T. Leathers & Co. Smith sold out to W. & J. Underwood, who moved the stock to a building which stood near or upon the site of the residence of Jesse Cleaver. After doing business there a few years they removed to the corner now occupied by the store of A. J. & T. E. Griest. The firm was afterwards changed to Underwood & Kirk, then to Underwood, Kirk & Co., then to Hicklin, Kirk & Co., then it became Hicklins & Co., then B. Rich & Co., then B. Rich, and in 1869 Griest & Rumberger, then finally A. J. & T. E. Griest, the present proprietors. The establishment is now what might be considered a first-class country store, being stocked with the usual variety required by the demands of a rural trade.

Another store was started near where the first one stood about the year 1850, by Risley & Walter. They were sold out by the sheriff

in the course of a year or so. The building was next occupied, in about 1855, by Williams & Bing. The firm soon became Bing & Bush, who sold out to Rich & Griest, the stock being removed to another building. The store was then vacant for some time. Then S. H. Brown filled it up with goods, but in a short time was succeeded by Wertimer Brothers, who were followed by J. & G. Alexander, and they by Leathers & Buck in 1874. In the spring of 1877 the firm became A. T. Leathers & Co. The establishment is now in all respects a well conducted store.

The manufacturing establishments of Unionville worthy of special note, are the Unionville flouring mill, and Buck's tannery. The mill is located on the Bald Eagle creek. It was built by Jesse and William Underwood about thirty years ago and purchased by the present owner, W. D. Smith, in 1866, of Joseph Underwood, son of one of the original proprietors. The mill has four run of stone and manufactures a first-class quality of flour for home trade and for shipment. The power afforded by the creek is sufficient to run the mill all the year round. There are quite a number of vacant lots connected with the mill and owned by Mr. Smith. The tannery was built by Samuel and Noah McKean. The power was originally water, supplied by Dewitt's Run. Afterward J. Kirk was taken in as partner, when the establishment was enlarged and improved, steam power being added. About fifteen years ago the works were purchased by the present owner, C. Buck.

The village was incorporated as a borough May 12, 1859. The first burgess was Thomas Parsons. That office at present is held by Dr. E. A. Russell. The present justices of the peace are Benjamin Rich and William H. Smith. There are three physicians in the place, Drs. E. A. Russell, J. M. Blair and C. H. Cambridge. Dr. Russell commenced practice here in 1870. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Previous to coming here he had been several years in charge of the alms house, and also city physician of Wheeling, West Virginia. Dr. Blair located here about twenty years ago. He is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Cambridge graduated in the spring of 1877 at the New

York University, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. Blair.

The only resident preacher of Unionville is the Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, brother of the Rev. J. P. Hughes, principal of Bellefonte Academy. He located here in 1873 and took charge of the Presbyterian congregation. He preaches every alternate Sunday in Unionville and in Port Matilda. The Sunday that he preaches in Unionville he also preaches at Buffalo Run. Besides the Presbyterian church there are three others in the place—Methodist, Quaker, and Union. The Baptists worship in the latter building.

There is a good graded public school building in the place, on the site of the original log structure.

The place has one dentist, W. C. Vanvalin; three blacksmith shops, kept by D. Hale, W. F. Peters, and J. C. Jones; one wagon shop, W. S. Cadwallader, proprietor; one saddler shop, owned by John Conley; one shoe shop, by A. J. St. Clare.

The borough of Unionville is the outgrowth of the lumber business; the point at which it is located being originally the centre of a heavily timbered region. Though the manufacture of lumber in its vicinity has been nearly abandoned, there is still quite a considerable business done in the shipment of bark and charcoal from the station at this place.

Unionville is about twenty-five miles from Tyrone and eight from Bellefonte. It lies at an elevation of about seven hundred and sixty feet above the sea, and is a beautiful and healthful location.

The general appearance of the village indicates intelligence, prosperity, and refined tastes on the part of its people. The town itself is not the only attractive feature of the neighborhood. Its surroundings present many beauties of scenery to the view; and then the farms in the vicinity, with their improvements, and various attractions, are much to be admired; none more so, however, than the property of W. P. Fisher, known as the "Bald Eagle Nurseries." Mr. Fisher, the proprietor, was born three miles east of his present property, in 1818. For a number of years he was engaged in the nursery business on his father's farm. In 1848 he purchased the

farm he now occupies, which is located about one-fourth of a mile east of Unionville. He has five acres devoted to nursery purposes, one hundred acres in orchard, mostly apples. He produces for market, each season, a large stock of fruit, ornamental trees, &c.

Mr. Samuel Brugger, well known in this section of the State as a civil engineer, has a fine farm near the village. Mr. Brugger spares no labor or expense to make his home pleasant and attractive.

The Underwood estate, lying north of the village on the turnpike, is a fine property; it is a part of the original Underwood purchase, and has remained in the family ever since.

The residence of Mr. Jesse Cleaver deserves especial notice as having been the home of William Underwood, who at one time was the leading spirit of Unionville, and did more, probably, than any other five persons, to advance its growth and prosperity. Though his father, Zephaniah Underwood, projected the town, and probably laid out and sold a number of lots, the main credit of *building* the place is due to William and his brother Jesse. They are spoken of as enterprising and energetic citizens. William, especially, was always first and foremost in advocating and aiding in improvements—public and private. He is said to be now living in Elizabeth City, N.C. Jesse, recently died very suddenly of heart disease.

It is worthy of mention that the vicinity of Unionville has a citizen, in the person of Mr. Robert Hall, who is just as old as Centre county, having been born in 1800, the year it was organized. He is also one of the oldest, if not the oldest, resident of the county who was born in Bellefonte. Another worthy citizen of Unionville, W. H. Smith, Esq., can boast of assisting in the building of the first house erected in the village, and also of aiding in the construction of at least two-thirds of those subsequently built.

In conclusion, it is but justice to say that Unionville, with its pleasant homes, with their tasteful yards, its well attended churches, its first-class public schools, its peaceful and law-abiding citizens, its high state of morals—no liquor being sold within its limits—must essentially be a desirable place of residence, and such it certainly is.

WOODWARD.

The village of Woodward is pleasantly located in the east end of Penn's valley, in the township of Haines, on Pine creek, one of the tributaries of Penn's creek. The first settlement in its vicinity was made soon after the Revolution by John Motz, who built a grist mill and a tavern at the place previous to 1800. He was succeeded in the possession of the property by his son John, who in turn was followed by his son John C. Motz, the present owner of the principal part of the Motz estate.

The first post-office established at the place was called "Liberty Mills," the name applied to the Motz mills. The present mill, which is one of the finest in the county, was built in 1832 by John Motz, Jr., and occupies the site of the original log structure. The first name applied to the locality was Motz's Bank. The only hotel in the place was built by Mrs. John Motz in 1814, after the death of her husband.

The village was laid out during the Taylor presidential campaign, and named Taylorsville in honor of the successful candidate. Liberty Mills post-office was closed in a few years after it was established, and the place was without postal privileges for some time, but finally, through the efforts of Judge Woodward, an office was again opened and called "Woodward." The village now contains one church—Evangelical—one store kept by G. R. Spigelmeyer, a distillery conducted by David Fease & Co., a tailor shop, shoe shop and a blacksmith shop.

John C. Motz, the principal business man of Woodward, deserves something more than a mere mention. He is a son of John Motz, Jr., and was born on the old homestead, June 22, 1832. He received his education mainly at Mifflinburg Academy. In 1852 he engaged in the mercantile business at his native village and continued about fifteen years, during which time he also conducted a flouring mill and a distillery, and in the meantime had purchased the interests of the other Motz heirs and taken possession of the estate. His health failing, in 1867 he retired from business and

made a trip to the Rocky mountains, and on his return with restored health, he again became actively engaged in various enterprises. In 1873, in company with John Keen and Elias Kreamer, he established a banking house at Millheim, which is now in successful operation.—[See article, “*Banking Institutions*.”

In connection with farming, Mr. Motz is at present extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, in the manufacture and sale of flour, in dealing in grain, coal, plaster, salt, &c. During the present season he shipped the first car load of grain that ever passed over the L. C. & S. C. Railroad from Penn's valley.

He is one of the largest stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown turnpike company, and during his connection with that corporation has been actively devoted to its interests, as he has always been to the interests of every enterprise in which has been engaged. Mr. Motz's mother is still living at Woodward in the seventy-eighth year of her age. At this point it is proper to state that he has three sisters, now living, but no brother. One sister is Mrs. Lydia Gutelius of Mifflinburg, Union county. She is said to have been a very active business woman in younger life. At one time she made a trip to Denver, Colorado, a great part of the distance by wagon, and engaged extensively and successfully in the real estate business, in that city. Another sister is married to Dr. Neff of Centre Hall, and one to Rev. Dr. Weaver of New Albany, Indiana.

ZION.

This village is in Walker township, about five miles from Bellefonte. It derived its name from Zion church, which was built by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations in 1844, within the present limits of the place. The land on the south side of the street was originally owned by Jacob Struble, who, with his brothers, Daniel and Conrad, came from Union county, and located in the vicinity many years ago. Struble sold to Jackson Clevestine, who laid out, and commenced selling lots about the year 1852. The first

house built upon the site of the village was erected by Jacob Pifer in 1840; it is the one now owned and occupied by David Solt. The north side of the street was formerly owned by Samuel F. Rodman. In 1847 he started a blacksmith shop, on the lot now owned by John Royer, and in the following year opened a store, the first in the neighborhood. The Evangelical church was built in 1859. Besides Rodman, the earliest settlers of the village were: the Womers, Cleverstines, and Friedleys. Those of the vicinity were: Thomas McKean, George Shaffer, the Strubles, Thos. Lesh, and Thomas McCalmot; Wm. McKean settled three miles further down the valley. Of the present population of the place, Thomas McKean might be mentioned as a prominent and much respected citizen. He served for many years as justice of the peace, and descended from a distinguished Scotch family, of which he is the oldest living representative, and the oldest citizen of the village, being in his seventy-sixth year.

The town has but one store, that of David Solt; two blacksmiths, S. F. Hockman, and Jacob Stine; two shoemakers, John Baney, and Sam'l Dorman; one cabinet maker, John Royer; and a wagon shop, conducted by Twitmyer Bro.'s; P. S. Fisher, physician.

SMALLER VILLAGES.

Julian Furnace is a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, twenty-one miles from Tyrone and twelve from Bellefonte. It owes its origin to the location on its site, many years ago, of a furnace with the above name. This place has been, for a number of years, an important shipping point for lumber, charcoal, &c.

Jacksonville is located in Nittany valley, about ten miles from Bellefonte and two from Howard. At one time it had a flourishing seminary. It has one store, several shops, and two churches. The post-office is called "Walker."

Moshannon is a small village of twenty-five or thirty houses, a short distance west of Snow Shoe.

Gatesburg, Rock Spring, and Pennsylvania Furnace are small

villages in Ferguson township, near the southern boundary of the county.

Loveville is in Half Moon township, a few miles south of Stormstown.

Pine Glen is a few miles northwest of Snow Shoe, in Burnside township.

Wolf's Store is a collection of a dozen or so houses, in Miles township, five or six miles east of Rebersburg.

Centre Hill is on the old turnpike between Potter's Mills and Centre Hall.

Martha and Hannah Furnaces are stations on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad; the former in Huston township and the latter in Taylor.

Nittany post-office is on Fishing creek, in Walker township, a mile or so from the Clinton county line. Snyderstown is a little further west.

Fillmore is on Buffalo run in Bemmer township, about six miles southwest of Bellefonte.

Houserville is in Harris township, on Spring creek, seven or eight miles south of Bellefonte.

Powelton and Sandy Ridge are small villages in Rush township, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

At the State College there is a village containing a dozen or two dwellings, store, &c.

Coleville is about a mile west of Bellefonte, and has thirty or forty dwellings.

Mountain Eagle is a small village on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, between Milesburg and Howard, in Howard township.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

EVER since the first settlement was made in Centre county agriculture has claimed the attention of a very large proportion of its inhabitants. Trego, in his geography of the State, published many years ago, says: "The soil of the county is various. In some of the valleys it may be safely classed among the best in the State, and is highly productive if well cultivated. This is the case especially in Nittany and Penn's valleys, which form the finest agricultural districts. Other parts of the county are, perhaps, equally productive."

General Potter seems to have been the principal cultivator of the soil in early times. He had extensive tracts of land in Penn's valley and gave especial attention to its improvement. At one time he was in possession of nine thousand acres. The first assessment lists of Potter township show that James Potter, Esq., son of Gen. Potter, kept several teams of horses and oxen, and had quite a number of cows for those times. And a few years later, in connection with his brother John, he had still more live stock, including six mules and a blooded horse valued at \$200. In 1830 they had a clover mill in operation.

The assessed value of a yoke of oxen forty-five years ago was \$50. The valuation of other live stock was in about the same proportion, horses perhaps being higher in price, according to the valuation of other property, than they are now. No sheep appear to have been kept by the early farmers, owing, of course, to the difficulty in protecting them from the ravages of the wild animals and dogs.

The agricultural implements then used were of a very simple kind, as compared with those employed at the present time, and the work of tilling the ground was correspondingly laborious. Grain was then cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail, and ground in a mill of the simplest construction. The principal crops then raised were, wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, and grass. After clearing a tract of land, the first crop was usually wheat, which was generally followed by rye—in some instances, several crops in succession. This latter grain was the principal production of the farms for many years. Not because the soil was better adapted to its cultivation than it was to that of wheat, or that it was preferred as an article of food, but because of the better facilities for converting it into money. The wheat had to be hauled a great distance to market in wagons over rough roads, while the rye was manufactured into whiskey, which, being of a much smaller compass than the grain itself, could be transported to any point desired, with comparatively little expense. As may be supposed, distilleries were very common in early times—nearly every community having one.

With the establishment of iron works in the county, (which created a home market for all kinds of farm produce,) and the introduction of improved facilities for transportation, the production of wheat increased, and the production of rye correspondingly diminished. As late, however, as 1840 the crop of rye exceeded that of wheat one hundred and six thousand six hundred and twenty-four bushels; there being raised that year one hundred and forty-one thousand and forty-five bushels of the former, and thirty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-one bushels of the latter. But in 1850 the wheat crop amounted to four hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and twelve bushels, while the production of rye had diminished to one hundred and nine thousand and fifty-one bushels, making an increase in the production of wheat of three hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-one bushels, and a decrease of rye of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four bushels. In 1870 the wheat raised exceeded four hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels, while the rye crop reached only sixty-three

thousand one hundred and eight bushels. The surplus of Centre county wheat is shipped to various markets, where it commands a ready sale and good prices, it having the reputation of being of fine quality. But little spring wheat is produced in the county. In 1870 it amounted to only one hundred and ten bushels.

For many years corn has been a leading, if not *the* leading agricultural product of the county. As early as 1840 there were raised two hundred and four thousand one hundred and twenty-two bushels. In 1850 it had increased to three hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and twelve bushels, and in 1870 to the vast amount of one million forty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty bushels! Of this large production, the principal part is fed to live stock kept by the farmers.

In 1840 there were one hundred and fourteen bushels of oats raised, and in 1870 three hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight bushels. Buckwheat has averaged a little over eight thousand bushels per year during the past thirty years. Twenty-seven years ago the county produced six thousand one hundred and seventeen bushels of cloverseed, in 1870 nine thousand eight hundred and forty-nine bushels.

A large portion of the land in the county seems to be adapted to the growth of potatoes, which have, ever since the settlement of this region, been a most important production. As to quality, they are much superior to those raised in the river valleys. Forty years ago the annual yield amounted to more than one hundred thousand bushels. In 1870 it was one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and three bushels. In 1840 there were eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-three tons of hay produced, in 1850 eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty, and in 1870 twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five tons.

Much attention has been given for many years to the raising of live stock. The early assessments show that nearly every family had one or more cows, and many of them teams of either horses or oxen. Considerable pains appear to have been taken at quite an early day to improve the blood of both horses and cattle, and at the

present time may be seen in various parts of the county some as fine horses as the State produces. And several choice breeds of cattle have been introduced by the farmers of late, with decidedly beneficial results, both as to the production of beef and butter. Derhams and Alderneys are believed by many stock growers of the county to be the most profitable of the improved breeds.

Until within twenty-five years very few of the farmers stall-fed cattle for beef, but of late years the practice has become quite common, and large numbers, each winter, are now fattened for the spring market. Aside from those that are fattened and slaughtered for the home trade, a great many are purchased every season by dealers and driven out of the county.

Although Centre has not generally been looked upon as a dairy county, there were, in 1870, five hundred and twenty-one thousand and ninety pounds of butter produced. Thus far the attention of the farmers has not been turned to the manufacture of cheese, there having been but very few hundred pounds ever made in the county. A large portion of the products of the dairy is consumed in the fattening of hogs, which is by no means a small item in the agricultural interests of the county. The amount of pork now fattened is less, however, than it was twenty-five years ago. Statistics show the number of hogs fattened in the county in 1850, to have been over twenty thousand; in 1870 there were less than sixteen thousand. This decrease is owing, no doubt, to the fact that more attention is now being given to other and more profitable branches of husbandry.

For many years after the county was settled it was impossible for the farmers to successfully raise sheep on account of their destruction by wild animals and dogs. Though the wild animals have disappeared, and the sheep-fold is no longer in danger of their attacks, the dogs are about as much to be feared as ever, and each season brings its record of sheep killed by them. During the past forty years the number of sheep kept in the county has averaged about seventeen thousand, whereas, were it not for the great risk of them being killed by worthless dogs, the amount would probably reach several times that number.

According to the census of 1870 there were then one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight acres of improved land in the county divided into one thousand seven hundred and ninety farms, of which seven hundred and seven contained over one hundred acres. The soil of the valleys is especially adapted to the production of corn, wheat, and clover. The soil of the mountain table lands (of which there are thousands of acres in the county) is generally sandy, and in some instances intermixed with red shale, and where cultivated, which it is in many places, produces good crops of clover and corn, though the liability to early frosts renders the latter crop rather uncertain. As this land produces good pasturage, and is generally well supplied with pure, free-stone water, it could be made valuable for grazing purposes. In many instances farms have been cleared and cultivated for years in the county at elevations varying from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea.

Though there is much land in the county suitable for the growth of tobacco, there had never been any considerable attempt made to raise it until the season of 1877 when two gentlemen, J. A. Hunter in Half Moon valley and Benjamin Ligget in Bald Eagle valley, each cultivated a small field and had fine crops.

Twenty years ago very little attempt had been made to improve land by the use of lime. Since that time the use of it has become quite common, with most gratifying results. There is an abundance of lime-stone within the limits of the county suitable for agricultural purposes, and the time will eventually come when every farmer in the county will avail himself of its benefits.

Throughout Penn's, Brush, Bald Eagle, and Nittany valleys there are farms which, in state of cultivation, character of buildings, and general improvements, will compare favorably with the finest farms of Lancaster and Lebanon counties; and in intelligence, hospitality, and industry the farmers and the farmers' families of Centre county will rank with the best of their class in any section of the State.

MANUFACTORIES.

[Under this head are described some of the leading manufacturing establishments of the county; others have been noticed elsewhere.]

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

ROLAND CURTIN, the founder of these works, was born in Ireland, in 1766, and came to this country in 1793. As nearly as can be ascertained he first located within the present limits of Centre county, at what particular point is not definitely known but after the laying out of Phillipsburg in 1797 he went there, where he was actively engaged in business for a time, furnishing building material, &c., to the settlers. Next he removed to Bellefonte, about the time or soon after the organization of Centre county, and opened a store, which he conducted a number of years. On November 14, 1806, he was elected the third sheriff of Centre county. The county then contained, in addition to its present territory, a large portion of what is now Clinton, and was literally a "howling wilderness" for the wild animals—wolves, panthers, and wild cats, "made night hideous" with their cries, even within sight of the seat of justice. As may be supposed, the settlements were few and far between, and the roads, as a general thing, mere bridle-ways, rendering it necessary for Mr. Curtin in the discharge of his official duties, (which in those days were not always of the most agreeable character,) to travel on horse-back. His adventures and experiences on such occasions were often unpleasant and full of danger. The country

was then, as well as now, infested with horse thieves and other desperadoes, who, after committing acts of lawlessness, would seek refuge in the wilderness, where their pursuit would be difficult and hazardous. While a resident of Bellefonte, Mr. Curtin always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town, and especially in educational matters. When the Bellefonte Academy was being established he manifested a determination to do his part in making it a success, and was appointed by the Legislature a member of its first board of trustees. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, having been educated in Paris, where he was sent when he was eighteen.

Being of an energetic and enterprising disposition, he became desirous, after a few years experience in Bellefonte, to enlarge his sphere of business operations. The manufacture of iron was then attracting the attention of capitalists in this part of the State, and as there was an abundance of material and a demand for iron, he determined to engage in its production. Accordingly, in 1807, in company with Moses Boggs, he selected a location on Bald Eagle creek, six miles from Bellefonte, at what is now "Curtin's Works," on the B. E. V. Railroad, and constructed a forge. This was one of the first iron manufacturing establishments in the county. In the course of a year or so Boggs withdrew from the firm and Mr. Curtin conducted the business alone.

In 1817 he built the old Eagle furnace, three-fourths of a mile south of the present Curtin's furnace; this furnace is now in ruins, having been abandoned in 1836.

In 1828 he built a rolling mill on the Bald Eagle creek, four miles northeast of Bellefonte; about the same time he built a residence and a large four-story stone flouring mill at Curtin's, and moved there from Bellefonte. About the year 1832 he built what is known as "Martha Furnace," eleven miles west of Bellefonte, on the Bald Eagle creek. These works were abandoned in 1848, and the property afterwards sold to Thompson & Irvin.

The same year Martha furnace was abandoned Mr. Curtin erected the present furnace at Curtin.

From the time he dissolved partnership with Moses Boggs he remained sole proprietor of the various works he had built—conducted the business in his own name till 1828, when he took his sons, Austin, James and Roland, into the business with him, when the name of the firm became Roland Curtin & Sons, remaining thus till 1842, when Roland Curtin retired and the name became C. & J. Curtin. In 1864 the name was changed to R. C. & J. Curtin; at the end of ten years another change took place, it then becoming C. Curtin & Co., under which name the firm continued till April 1, 1877, when the works passed into the hands of the present proprietors, all grandsons of the founder, under the firm name of Curtins & Co. The members of the present firm are Austin, J. B., A. G., H. H. R. and A. G. Curtin, all of whom are actively engaged at the works, except the latter, who is in Philadelphia.

Roland Curtin died in 1850, at the age of eighty-four years, having lived a life of activity and usefulness. His family consisted of six sons, Austin, James, Roland, Jr., John, Constans and Andrew G., all of whom but the last named have been more or less extensively engaged in the iron manufacturing business.

The ore used at the Eagle Works is known as brown hematite and obtained upon the lands of the company at two different "banks," one located about three miles and the other three and a half from the works. In the process known as "washing" the ore, steam "washers" are used, the water for the purpose being obtained from artesian wells. The ore is separated from the flint, &c., by means of what is called "the Bradford Separator," said to be the only one in use in this country.

The products of these works consist of charcoal, pig, bloom, bar, and rod iron, in manufacturing which three thousand five hundred tons of ore are used, and three hundred thousand bushels of charcoal consumed annually. The present yearly capacity of the furnace is sixteen hundred tons of pig metal. The forge, which has eight fires and runs nine months each year, produces one thousand tons of blooms, and the rolling mill one thousand tons of bar and rod iron.

The whole amount of land belonging to the company is twelve

thousand acres, five thousand of which are immediately connected with the works. Besides the iron works proper, consisting of furnace, forge, rolling mill, &c., there are upon the property the large stone flouring mill, with four run of stone, and the dwelling before mentioned, a store conducted by the firm, and other necessary buildings—employees' dwellings, stables, &c. There are now employed at the works one hundred men and fifty horses and mules.

The first iron manufactured by Roland Curtin was transported to Pittsburg *on the backs of mules*; then it was hauled in wagons over rough and almost impassable roads to Pittsburg and also to Philadelphia. Afterwards it was conveyed on arks down the Bald Eagle creek; thence down the West Branch to market. After the opening of the Bald Eagle extension of the West Branch canal, in 1846, it was conveyed on canal boats, and since the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, in 1864, it has been shipped by rail. The present markets for the iron manufactured at these works are Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and other points west; Harrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities.

The post-office at the Eagle Works is called "Roland," and the station "Curtin," being the full name of the worthy founder. The works themselves still retain the name of "Eagle Iron Works," but are now generally known as "Curtin's Iron Works."

MILESBURG IRON WORKS.

These works are located on Spring creek in the gap between Milesburg and Bellefonte. They were started about the year 1800, by Colonel Samuel Miles, the founder of Milesburg. After his death, which took place in 1805, they were conducted by his sons John and Joseph, till 1825, when Joseph Green purchased an interest; the firm then became "Joseph Miles & Co." In 1832 Joseph Miles sold his interest to James Irvin. The firm was then changed to "James Irvin & Co.," remaining thus till 1836, at which time Joseph Green sold his interest to Gen. Huston, when the name became "Irvin, Huston & Co." Huston afterward sold out to

Colonel Gregg, and the name was changed to "Irvin, Gregg & Co." In 1848 this firm was succeeded by McCoy, Linn & Co., which continued till the death of General Irvin, in 1860, when his interest was purchased by the other partners, the name of the firm remaining the same till 1864, when J. M. McCoy and James H. Linn became the sole owners. The business has since been conducted under the firm name of McCoy & Linn.

The works consist of blast furnace, forge, rolling mill and wire mill. The ore used is brown hematite from Nittany valley, where the firm has ore rights covering about ten thousand acres. Connected with the works are about four thousand acres of timber lands. The usual number of men employed is about forty.

The productions of these works are wire rods, and blooms for boiler plates, none but charcoal iron being made. The wire manufactured by the firm finds a ready market in the New England states.

MANN'S BELLEFONTE AX FACTORY.

Mann's ax factory is located on Logan Branch, a tributary of Spring creek, about two miles southeast of Bellefonte. It was established in 1825, by William Mann, who came from Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York. Two years later he was joined by his brother, Harvey Mann. The Messrs. Mann being thoroughly acquainted with their business in all its details, and, possessing a full stock of energy and enterprise, soon built up a profitable trade and opened the way for the extensive manufacture of axes in which various members of the family are now engaged.

The co-partnership of Messrs. William Mann and Harvey Mann continued six years, when William retired and went to Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., where he established the ax factory now conducted under the firm name of William Mann, Jr. & Co. Harvey remained in charge of the original works, (his son, Harvey Mann, Jr., becoming associated with him on arriving at the proper age,) till his death, which occurred in June, 1870. The business was

then continued by Harvey Mann, Jr., till February 27, 1875, when he died from the effects of injuries received in a railroad accident.

On April 1, 1875, J. Fearon Mann, son of William Mann, the originator of the factory, and formerly member of the firm of Wm. Mann, Jr. & Co., of Lewistown, took possession of the works, which he is now most successfully conducting. Mr. Mann's experience from childhood has been such as to thoroughly qualify him for the proper management of the business in which he is engaged. He not only understands the *theory* of ax manufacture, but has a *practical* knowledge of the various processes through which it is necessary for an ax to pass before it is completed, ready for use.

The present capacity of the factory is three hundred axes per day—nine thousand per week, or one hundred and eight thousand a year.

Mr. Mann directs his whole attention to the manufacture of plain chopping axes, preferring to devote the skill and labor of his establishment to that especial branch of the business, rather than engage in the making of other edge tools, cutlery, &c. Though he claims to make none but "plain axes," the various modifications of form and the many different sizes make a very great variety of "styles," so to speak, turned out by the works.

At present Mr. Mann employs about forty men, and notwithstanding the general depression of business, finds ready sale for all the stock he can turn out. Since he has had charge of the works, orders have been received from single firms for a thousand dozen of axes.

The reputation of the "Mann" axes is such that it is unnecessary to speak in detail of their many superior qualities. It is enough to say that the manufacturer receives orders for them from nearly every State in the Union, besides which they have shipped several lots to England. Their principal trade, however, is in the western states, Cincinnati and St. Louis being their principal shipping markets.

Since establishing their works in Central Pennsylvania the Manns have made many valuable improvements in the manufacture of

axes, and to them belongs the credit of originating some of the best styles or patterns of that implement now in use.

ALLISON'S WOOLEN MILL.

This mill is located in the village of Potter's Mills, on Laurel run. It was established nearly one hundred years ago by the Potters, who were among the first settlers of the valley. The first mill was a rude structure, built of logs, and having but few conveniences as compared with the improvements of the present day. It contained a carding machine, and fulling mill, and manufactured rolls, fulled and colored cloth. The dye-stuff then used was made of walnut and butternut hulls. It was first operated by Ezekial Evans, and afterward by Mr. Potter and Samuel Patton, who built an addition to the mill, and added to the machinery one set of carding machines, a billey, jenny, and a few hand looms. They then manufactured green baize, satinet, blankets, and flannels. This mill was burned March 8, 1839, and rebuilt the following year by Potter, and again operated by Samuel Patton. The machinery, at that time, consisted of one set of carding machines and finisher, one two-hundred-and-forty-spindle mule, two power looms used for weaving satinet, hand looms for weaving carpets, blankets, and broadcloth. In 1848 it became the property of James Irwin, but was operated by Patton until 1850, then by Irwin and Wirick until 1855, when the property was purchased by William Allison, who rented the mill to Samuel Patton, by whom it was conducted until 1857. It was then rented by H. P. Cadwallader, who continued in possession until 1860. It then passed into the hands of John Boozer, who continued to operate it until 1862. From this time until 1869 it was run by John Boozer and William Allison under the name of Boozer & Co.

During the war quite an addition was made to the mill, and new machinery of the latest improvement, (manufactured by Jenks & Son of Philadelphia,) was added; one set of forty-eight inch carding machines, one three-hundred-and-sixty-spindle mule, a picker and

looms. In 1866 an engine and boiler was added, therefore the running of the mill is not prevented by low water, as either water or steam can be used. The coloring process is done entirely by steam, which is a great improvement upon the former method. From 1869 to 1875 it was operated by Boozer and Evans. During the year 1875 the mill stood idle. Since 1876 it has been operated by W. M. Allison and brother. These gentlemen are intelligent and enterprising, and bid fair to conduct the business even more successfully in the future than it has been done in the past.

For nearly a century the busy hum of the mill has kept time to the advancement of civilization in the new world where it first began its revolutions. When this mill was first built the county had but few inhabitants, and these were scattered far and wide over its length and breadth. The scream of the panther and the howling of the wolf were not unusual sounds to the people of that day. This mill was a place of interest and very properly considered an establishment of no small degree of importance. Many of the inhabitants were poor, having just settled upon their land, which had to be got into a state of cultivation, and of course imported goods were not to be thought of and not desired by the hardy and industrious people; and the broad and fertile fields now possessed by their descendants are evidences that they were given to industry and economy. But the mill was just the convenience adapted to their necessities, therefore it received the support necessary to its existence; and as one generation retired another came forward to fill its place, and the busy wheel has gone round and round, and in all these years, save one, it has never been idle. But it has improved with time, and the old log building, with its many inconveniences, has at length given place to a large and commodious structure which contains the modern improvements and has facilities for doing work that will successfully compete with that of any other manufactory of the county.

The daily capacity of the mill, when all the machinery is at work, is about one hundred and fifty pounds, and would furnish employment for about twenty-five hands. The principal goods manufac-

tured are cassimeres, satinets, jeans, flannels, blankets, flowered and other carpets, yarns, rolls and laps. These goods are disposed of throughout Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. A part is sold, but the principal portion is exchanged for wool, which is shipped to Philadelphia, or manufactured into yarn.

WALLACE RUN TANNERY.

This establishment was built in 1865 by Richard Downing and James L. Sommerville, the name of the firm being James L. Sommerville & Co. A year later Samuel Downing became a partner, when the firm name was changed to Sommerville, Downing & Co. In 1870 Mr. Sommerville bought the interests of the other partners, and has since conducted the business alone.

This tannery is located on Wallace run at the Intersection of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. Its capacity is four thousand heavy hides per year. The kind of leather manufactured is sole and belt. The hides are brought from various distant points, and the bark used is obtained along the lines of the B. E. V. and B. & S. S. Railroads. The principal market for productions is Philadelphia. Leather manufactured by Mr. Sommerville entitled him to a diploma from the American Institute Exposition in 1873. In its report of the "highest medal exhibits" at the Centennial Exhibition, the *Boston Journal of Commerce* says: "There were numerous fine exhibits sent by the tanners of the Keystone State, but undoubtedly the best and most typical one was displayed by Mr. James L. Sommerville of the Wallace Run Tannery at Bellefonte, Pa. This consisted of a number of fine sides of oak-tanned sole and belt leather, and was remarked upon by numerous experts for its great excellence of quality and for the surprising uniformity, which was a striking characteristic of the exhibit. The leather was very firm and of great compactness of texture, very tough and full of life, thus proving itself admirably suited for the making of belts as well as for soles. Mr. Sommerville's leather is largely used by fine shoemakers,

and by the best belt makers all over the country, and the good qualities which it shows in appearance seem amply to prove themselves in actual use, so that the material is largely sought after and widely used. The jury of award made a most flattering report upon this exhibit, pronouncing it the very best they had seen, and awarded a diploma of the highest merit with the grand medal of honor."

Since the above was written this tannery has been burned to the ground, (October 19, 1877,) but is now being rapidly rebuilt on an enlarged and much improved plan.

BELLEFONTE FLOURING MILLS, CAR WORKS, &c.

The Bellefonte Flouring Mills are located upon Spring creek in the borough of Bellefonte. They were built in 1800 by S. Smith and sold to W. A. Thomas in 1834. The first miller was Daniel Weaver, who was succeeded by Hamilton Humes. In 1874 the property was purchased by Duncan & Hale. The name of the present firm is Duncan, Hale & Co., and consists of William P. Duncan, Dr. E. W. Hale, and C. T. Gerberick. The establishment has three run of burrs, and is furnished with a patent middling machine. Its annual production is ten thousand barrels of flour, and "feed" from forty thousand bushels of coarse grain. It also has one stone for grinding plaster, large quantities of which, known as the "snow flake" brand, is manufactured each season. The principal markets for the flour and feed produced by this firm are Philadelphia, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and other points east. The company have their own cars for transportation. They have also another mill in operation at Philipsburg with four run of burrs. Its yearly manufacture is six thousand barrels of flour besides a large amount of feed.

The Phoenix Mills are located on Logan Branch just above its confluence with Spring creek. Many years ago a mill was built on the same ground by James Harris. After being in operation a number of years it was burnt down. The present structure was built in 1862 by W. F. Reynolds. It is a fine establishment, has

six run of larrs, and does an extensive business. It is owned and operated by T. R. Reynolds & Co.

The Bellefonte Car Works were established in 1873 by a stock company composed principally of citizens of Bellefonte, with Wm. McClellan of Chambersburg, Pa., as president. Extensive and substantial buildings were erected on Spring creek, just above the town, at a cost of \$80,000. Owing to the financial crash that occurred soon after the works were started, very little was done in the manufacture of cars before work was entirely suspended. The buildings are now being used by the firm of McClellan & Speer as a planing mill, foundry, and machine shop. In 1876 B. F. Quimby started the "Novelty Works" in one of the buildings, for the manufacture of printing presses, knitting machines, scissors, &c., but at the end of about a year he gave up the business, and a company has since been organized to continue the manufacture of knitting machines, and the presses are now made by McClellan & Speer. This firm at present employs from thirty to forty hands.

The Bellefonte paper mill was established in 1875 by J. F. Batcheller & Co. at a cost of about \$30,000. Owing to financial embarrassments this firm conducted the mill but a short time before operations were stopped. The works then remained idle till the fall of 1877, when they were purchased by Messrs. Cryder & Co. and leased to W. H. Guic of Downingtown, Pa., a practical paper manufacturer of many years' experience. Under his charge the mill bids fair to become a success. The capacity of the establishment is one ton of paper every twelve hours. Eight hands are now employed. As yet only straw paper has been made.

In 1868 a company was organized for the purpose of constructing glass works at Bellefonte. Suitable buildings were erected and operations commenced, the sand being obtained at Mountain Eagle station, six miles down the Bald Eagle valley. Glass of a good quality was manufactured for a time, but owing to a decreasing demand for it, the works were suspended as unprofitable and have since remained idle.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

By J. H. VOSBURG, Esq.

CENTRE COUNTY occupies the central portion of the State of Pennsylvania—comprising within its limits the exact geographical centre—reckoning from north to south, and from east to west. It has many features fitting it to be the central county of the Commonwealth, both as regards its natural features and position, and its history and the character of its inhabitants. Its hills, valleys, woods and waters are surpassingly beautiful; it comprises a large proportion of land as fertile as any in the State; it is extremely rich in mineral products, and has many other material advantages.

Bellefonte, its chief town and judicial seat, has always been remarkable for the beauty and picturesqueness of its location, as well as the substantial and enduring character of its buildings and its prosperity, and the stable, moral and temperate habits of its citizens. Although from her seven-hilled “throne of beauty” she has never yet seemed destined to “rule the world,” yet in her modest and unpretending homes, many men have lived and labored, and many thoughts originated that have had their effect not only upon the State, but also upon the Nation. Starting from this central position in the Keystone State, her influence has widened, and, we can say without extravagance, been felt—to some extent at least—throughout the civilized world. Yet the chief glory and distinction of Centre county—at least when considered intellectually—has

been her bar. In this respect, she has always held a high position in the Commonwealth, and considering her comparative historical age, population and material productions, a most remarkable one.

It is something that though in a district comprising never less than three counties and sometimes five—from the formation of Centre, in 1800—six of the law judges of the district have been residents of this county, and two of these were also justices of the Supreme Court of the State. During the less than eighty years the county has had a separate existence, two-thirds of that period the president judges of the district have been residents of Bellefonte.

One of the peculiarities of Centre county has, in the opinion of some persons, been her reproach—that she has within her borders, and occupying and inheriting from sire to son, some of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the State, a large proportion of what are known as “Pennsylvania Datch,” a people generally accused of being comparatively indifferent to education or mental culture of any kind, while they are inclined to be economical and are extremely tenacious of the soil upon which they are born. These are not usually a progressive people, yet we cannot but believe they were providentially intended to occupy, improve and hold, their rich acres in a time of early hardships, dangers and changes. They formed a social substratum, so to speak—though not in an offensive sense—an honest, frugal yeomanry, thrifty and adhesive. There were enough of more ambitious people in the county of whom to make professional and enterprising business men. It is not all persons who can acquire or live by the learned professions, and it is best that there should be a large class—and especially in an agricultural district—who have no higher ambition than the successful cultivation of the soil and the preservation of their landed estates. In such a community there will be fewer scramblers for office, for professional emolument, or worldly gain by business speculation, yet they will insure that the people as a whole shall attain and retain a fair degree of material prosperity, while those who do devote themselves to more intellectual occupations will have a much better chance of success than among a people where there are more

aspirants for such employments and their compensations. Such a substratum this county has had, and has had besides a large proportionate number of educated and professional men. These stable, slow-moving farmers will gradually acquire light, as it radiates from the educated classes and educational institutions among them, and what they receive they will retain as pertinaciously as they cling to their acres and their dollars.

A history of the bench and bar of Centre county, to be at all complete, would necessarily fill an average sized volume. There is much that should be included in such a work that could only be procured by considerable labor and research; far more than the scope of this article permitted. As it is, it has cost not a little labor to obtain even the scant materials here presented, and it is hoped that it will be found not altogether valueless, even if for no other reason than that it may furnish a hint to some one competent for the task, who will undertake it, as to what should be done, by considering how far short this comes of doing justice to its subject. Such a work as could be written upon the topic would be interesting to all classes of readers, while to the student or practitioner of law it might be an inspiration :

"To teach his heart to glow with generous flame,
Caught from the deeds of men of ancient fame;
And, more than all, with commendation due,
To set some living worthy in his view,
Whose fair example may at once inspire
A wish to copy what he must admire."

That the subject is a worthy one few will deny. The legal profession is, doubtless, not so popular throughout the county, comparatively, as it has been. As general intelligence is disseminated, there is less to separate the masses of the people from those who follow what are called the learned professions. Yet there will, probably, always be necessity for some to devote themselves specially to the study and practice of those callings. Particularly is this true of the arduous profession of the law, whose heights and depths of statute and decision, are increasing from year to year, until it has become deserving of being characterized as

"—— The lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances,
Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame."

Being such, those who master its intricacies deserve credit for their industry, and those who use the knowledge thus obtained and the talent they may have, towards the righting of wrongs, the succor of the oppressed, and the attainment of justice—in short, who conscientiously discharge their duty—are worthy of any success or fortune that their labors in this arduous profession may bring.

The practice of the law is no doubt attended with many and peculiar temptations, and it has become a popular notion that lawyers care nothing for truth or justice, but only for the success of their cause. This is far too severe a judgment, generally, and in the case of many is positively not true. Yet that some reason has been furnished for the suspicion is no doubt also true, and largely, as is evident, from too many practitioners mistaking the extent of their duty to their client, even when they know his cause to be unjust. This has arisen, in great measure, from lawyers taking their cue in this regard from such remarks as that of Lord Brougham in the British House of Lords, when defending Queen Caroline: "An advocate," he says, "by the sacred duty which he owes to his client, knows in the discharge of that office but one person in the world, that client and none other."

It is important to such members of the profession as have been misled by this utterance of Lord Brougham to know that the sentiment of it, in its general application, was afterwards repudiated by him. In a letter to Mr. Forsyth, author of a "History of Lawyers," he says, among other things, in reference to this passage: "The real truth is, that the statement was anything rather than a deliberate and well-considered opinion. It was a menace, and it was addressed chiefly to George IV., but also to wiser men, such as Castlereagh and Wellington."

As an enthusiastic opinion of the varied excellencies and importance of the legal profession, the quaint language of old Sir John

Davy is interesting: "We may proceed further and affirm confidently that the profession of the law is to be preferred before all other human professions and sciences, as being most noble for the matter and subject thereof, most necessary for the common and continued use thereof, and most meritorious for the good effects it doth produce in the commonwealth? For what is the matter and subject of our profession but justice, the lady and queen of all moral virtues? And what are our professors of the law but her counselors, her secretaries, her interpreters, her servants?"

* * * * *

"Neither is the profession ennobled in regard of the dignity of her employment only, but she is to be honored so much the more for the necessity and continual use of her service in the common weal. For, if we must honor the physician, *propter necessitatem*, as the wise man prescribeth, much more must we honor for the same cause the professors and ministers of the law. For neither do all men at any time, nor any one at all times, stand in need of the physician; for they that are in health (which are the greatest number of men) *non egent medico*, saith the great Physician of our souls, and our only Advocate which is in heaven. But all men, at all times and in all places, do stand in need of justice, and of law, which is the rule of justice, and of the interpreters and ministers of the law which give life and motion unto justice."

Our court houses are—particularly in county towns—centres, not only of justice, but of interest, and, we may also affirm, of education. There, more or less talent and learning are displayed; some of the best minds of the region are sure to there exhibit their training, their thoughts and their eloquence upon the causes in which they are engaged; from the lips of counsel and from the bench, the people often hear words of wisdom and receive lessons for the conduct of life which they will scarcely get elsewhere. In the various trials which there take place—civil and criminal; in the business of the courts, a constant drama of human life is unfolded, of incalculable importance, and sometimes of intense interest.

It is natural, then, that the people should like to attend the

courts, that legal proceedings should excite their interest, and that able lawyers should be great popular favorites. The court house is not only their temple of justice, it is also their lecture hall, and it is their theatre, where the dramas enacted are those of real life, instead of the fictions of the play-writers.

JUDICIARY LEGISLATION.

Centre county was erected by act of Assembly of February 13, 1800, from parts of the counties of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon. Its distinct county existence commenced in the closing year of the eighteenth century, and its judicial history was fairly inaugurated with the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the above-mentioned law it was made a part of the Fourth judicial district of the State, then composed—under the act of April 13, 1791—of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Mifflin. By the act of March 15, 1800, Cumberland county was—after the last Monday of the next June—to be annexed to the Second district, and from and after the last Monday of the next May, Somerset county was to be attached to the Fourth district.

By the constitution of 1790, and an act of Assembly of April 13, 1791, not less than three nor more than four persons in each county were to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, as judges of the courts of common pleas, &c. The president judge of the district, who was required to be learned in the law, and any two of the judges (afterwards termed associates) were a quorum for holding courts of common pleas and oyer and terminer; but courts of quarter sessions and orphans' court, could be held by any two of the county judges.

The appointment of persons not lawyers, as judges, even for the highest courts, was common in colonial times, and was evidently a necessity. Says Brown in *The Forum* (Vol. I, p. 221):

“With such laws, and such popular dispositions as we have indicated, we can understand what is otherwise difficult of comprehension,

that the court of common pleas [of Philadelphia] prior to the Revolution, had scarcely ever a single lawyer upon its bench; that to be 'learned in the law' was not a requisite for appointment to the judicial office."

In 1749 we find the court of common pleas of Philadelphia held by four justices, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one, and none of whom were lawyers. Brown also tell us (*Ib.*, p. 345):

"The character of the justices of the Supreme Court appears to have been much the same with that of those of the common pleas, that is to say, but few of them had been educated for the bar, before they were raised to the bench."

At the time of the beginning of our first printed reports, those of Mr. Dallas—which were the second reports issued in this country of decisions of American tribunals—the Chief Justice, William Allen, was not a lawyer; one of his associates was not educated for the bar, and it is believed that the other was not.

By the act erecting the county it was provided that, "a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and of the common pleas, in and for the said Centre county, shall be opened and holden on the Mondays next succeeding the general county courts held in the county of Mifflin, in the house now occupied by James Dunlop, in the town of Bellefonte in the said Centre county, until a court house shall be erected as hereinafter directed, and shall then be held at the said court house."

By a section of the same act three persons who are named as trustees were "to purchase or take and receive, by grant, bargain or otherwise, as well all such assurances for the payment of money and grants of land," &c., "also any moneys, bonds or other property that may hereafter be offered to them in trust, to sell and convey or otherwise dispose of the same to the best advantage;" "and to vest one moiety of the neat proceeds thereof in some productive fund for the support of an academy or public school in the said county;" the other moiety of this fund and of other monies assessed, levied and collected within said county, to build a court house, prison and other buildings for the safe keeping of the public records. Thus

equal provision was made at the organization of the county for the administration of justice and the liberal education of the youth of the vicinity—a good beginning, and one which has since borne excellent fruit.

By act of February 24, 1806, the fourth judicial district was to be composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Bedford, and the times for the commencement of the courts in Centre were fixed on the fourth Mondays in January, April, August and November.

In 1807 the middle district of the Supreme Court was established and Centre county was attached to the same, the place of holding courts being at Sunbury.

There is some curious legislation respecting the holding of special courts for the county and district, which is perhaps worth mentioning. At various times it had been enacted that whenever the president judge had been counsel for the parties in a cause triable in his court, or was interested in the event of the suit, or where the title to property involved was derived through him, or if he was related to either of the parties, such causes should be put upon a special list, and a special court for the trial of the same should be held by the president judge residing nearest to the county where the suits were depending. Afterwards it was provided that such special courts could be held by any duly commissioned president judge in the State.

March 28, 1814, an act was passed, the preamble to which declared that “Whereas, the president of the courts of common pleas of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre, before his appointment was engaged as counsel in many important causes, which prevents him from sitting at the trial, and deprives suitors of the advantage of legal opinions on matters of law in said causes; for remedy whereof” the president judge of the Eighth district was authorized to hold special courts for said counties.

A law relating to special courts was passed in 1818, but by the second section of the same it was enacted, “that the counties of Clearfield and Centre are hereby declared to be excluded from the

provisions of any of the acts relating to the holding of special courts of common pleas, and special courts shall not be held in said counties." In 1821 the president judge of the ninth judicial district was authorized and required to hold special courts in the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre, while the president judge of the fourth district was to try special causes in Bradford county. In 1837 the act of 1821 was repealed so far as related to the holding of special courts in Centre county, and that county was declared to be embraced within the provisions and subject to the rules of the general judiciary act of 1834.

The act of April 14, 1834, re-organizing the courts of the State, provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a president judge for each judicial district, and two associate judges in each county, said judges to hold their offices during good behavior. Centre county was attached to the Eastern district of the Supreme Court, there being, by that act, four districts established. The State was divided into seventeen districts (an eighteenth being provided for to be erected the next year); the Fourth district to comprise the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Jefferson and Clearfield.

By the amended Constitution of the Commonwealth of 1838, all judges were still to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, but the judges of the Supreme Court were to hold office for the term of fifteen years; those of the common pleas required to be learned in the law, for ten years, and associate judges for five years.

By act of March 21, 1842, it is provided that after the first day of May, of that year, the Fourth judicial district shall consist of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton.

As a specimen of the "mixed" legislation of the period, we note the second section of an act passed in 1844, entitled "An act relating to a certain action pending in the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, and relating to special courts in the county of Mifflin," which provides, "that so much of the seventh section of the act of the 5th April, 1842, entitled 'An act to reduce the capital stock of the Atlantic Insurance Company of Philadel-

phia, and for other purposes,' as makes it the duty of the president judge of the Fourth judicial district to hold special courts in the several counties of the Twentieth judicial district, be and the same is hereby repealed."

By an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, ratified by the people at an election in 1850, judges were thereafter to be elected by popular vote, the terms of office prescribed by the Constitution of 1838, not being changed.

By act of 15th April, 1851, the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton, were made to constitute the Eighth judicial district. By act of 9th April, 1853, the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton, were erected into the Twenty-fifth judicial district, and have so continued to the present time. The qualified electors of the district were, on the second Tuesday of the following October, required to choose a president judge for the district, to serve for ten years from the first day of the next December.

Chancery powers and jurisdiction were extended to the courts of common pleas of Centre and Clinton counties, by act of 21st April, 1854.

In 1871 Centre county was attached to the Western district so far as regarded the punishment of offenders convicted in said county, who were sentenced to confinement in the State penitentiary.

Under the Constitution of 1873 no change has been made in the formation of the Twenty-fifth judicial district. Of recent legislation affecting this district, the most important is that permitting the appointment, by the Governor, of an additional law judge, by an act passed in 1874, who was, at the succeeding State election, chosen by the people for a term of ten years. That the people and the courts might derive full benefit from the appointment and election of this new official, an act was passed on the 18th of March, 1875, providing that where more than one judge learned in the law is authorized in any district, the judges may severally try causes on the same trial list with the same panel of jurors, holding courts at the same time. Giving the people the benefit of this provision, the president and additional law judge of this district often hold courts

at the same time, in the same county, thus making the panel of jurors and other officials, do double duty, at a great saving of expense to the respective counties. Although, under the old regime, the president judge was unable to keep up the trial list in all cases, in so large a district, and with so extensive and growing a business for the courts, yet with additional help, and the assistance of stenographers now authorized by law, the lists are so nearly brought up to date, that we venture to say there is no district in the Commonwealth where suitors will find their causes more readily disposed of—and, we may add, more thoroughly and efficiently.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first court of common pleas for the county of Centre was held on the second Monday in November, 1800, before associate judges James Potter and John Barber, Esq's, in the house of James Dunlop, as provided by law. This house seems to have been on the site of the present residence of Edmund Blanchard, Esq., on High street. At this term, on motion of Jonathan Walker, Esq., the following gentlemen were sworn and admitted to practice as attorneys of the court: Jonathan Walker, Chas. Huston, Elias W. Hale, Jonathan Henderson, Robert W. Allison, Robert T. Stewart, William A. Patterson, Jno. Miles, David Irvine, William W. Laird, and Jno. W. Hunter, Esq's.

On the 11th of November, 1800, the first judgment was entered, on motion of Mr. Walker, by virtue of a warrant of attorney; that of Henry Betz, assignee of Christiana Jones, late Christiana Rue, who was assignee of Henry Garrison vs. Edward Larkins and Dan'l Connor, for £36 13s. 4d., besides costs of suit. After various proceedings, the cause was finally ordered on for trial at April term, 1802, when the defendant agreed to a judgment. Walker for plaintiff; Stewart for defendants. The only other case on the list for this term was that of Jas. Chriswell vs. John Derflinger. The defendant, by his attorney, Wm. A. Patterson, Esq., confessed judgment for £30, with interest and costs.

The next court of common pleas was held on the third Monday in January, 1801, before James Potter, John Barber, Adam Harper, and Robert Boggs, Esq's, associate judges. No. 3 on the list for this term was removed by *habeas corpus* to the circuit court. At this term there were eighteen causes on the docket, but no trials, a no law judge was present.

The first court of common pleas for the trial of causes commenced on the third Monday in April, 1801, before James Riddle, Esq., president, and his associate judges. The rules of court printed and adopted in other parts of the district, were adopted for this court. There were forty-one cases on the appearance docket for this term.

The first court of quarter sessions for the county was held in January, 1801, before Hon. James Potter, (and, probably, Jno. Barber,) Esq's. James Duncan, high sheriff, returned a panel of twenty-four grand jurors, who were duly sworn, but whose names are not given on the docket. The first indictment returned was that of *Republica vs. Michael Triester*, for larceny. The case was continued until the following April sessions, when the defendant was tried by a jury and acquitted. The only other indictment on the docket for this session, was that of *Republica vs. Galbraith Knox and John Holt*, supervisors of roads, of Bald Eagle township. There is no record of the disposal of this second indictment. Five persons were recommended to be licensed to keep houses of entertainment, none of whom lived in Bellefonte.

In April, 1801, was held a court of oyer and terminer and court of quarter sessions, by president judge Riddle, and his associates. The following were sworn as the grand inquest: Wm. Swanzy, foreman, Jas. Harris, Philip Benner, Richard Malone, John Hall, David Barr, Wm. Kerr, Michael Bollinger, Jas. Whitehill, Wm. Irvine, Jno. Irvine, Wm. Eyerly, Jas. Newall, Sam'l Dunlap, Alexander Read, Jno. Patton, Jno. M. Byke, Felix Chrisman, James Reynolds, and Michael Weaver. Matthew Allison, John Dunlop, and Jacob Skillman, who were duly summoned as grand jurors, but made default, were fined six dollars each, which seems to have been the fine regularly imposed on defaulting jurors at that day, and for

some time after. James Dunlop, another grand juror, was excused from attendance. John Dunlop and Matthew Allison were afterwards heard on oath and their fines were remitted.

The first indictment returned at this session was that of *Respublica vs. Wm. Miles*, for assault and battery. The following is the record of proceedings: "Defendant being *arraigned*, submits to the court, with a protestation of his innocence, and prays to be admitted to a small fine. Whereupon, the judgment of the court is, that the defendant, Wm. Miles, pay a fine of \$10 and the costs of prosecution, and that he enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$200, with a sufficient surety in the like sum, conditioned to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the liege inhabitants of this Commonwealth, for the space of one year, particularly towards William Petrikin, Esq.," &c. The next case is against Thomas Waddle, also for an assault and battery, defendant making the same plea as was made by Miles, and being fined \$1 and costs. The next three cases were also for assault and battery—one of the indictments, the third for this term, being ignored. The record in the next is, "No endorsement of the grand jury on the indictment," but the following words are on the back of it, to wit, "*Noli. Pros.*" In the following case (No. 5) there is a similar record, with the announcement, "Negro Jacob discharged by proclamation."

At this term was tried what seems to have been the first case in the oyer and terminer, *Respublica vs. Andrew Kirk*, indicted for burglary, of which the record is: "The prisoner being *arraigned* pleads guilty and submits to the court, with a protestation of his innocence, and prays to be admitted to a small fine. Whereupon, the judgment of the court is, that the prisoner, Andrew Kirk, forfeit to this Commonwealth all and singular the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, whereof he was seized and possessed on the 24th day of December, A.D. 1800, or at any time since, and that he undergo a servitude of six years, and be kept at such labor, and be fed and clothed as the law directs. That he pay the costs of prosecution; and that he be detained in custody till this judgment is complied with." The above mentioned are all the indictments found at this

term of court. Six persons were recommended to be licensed to keep houses of entertainment; among them are, for Bellefonte borough, Hugh Gallagher.

The August sessions for the same year were held before associate judges Jas. Potter, ———— ————. James Duncan, high sheriff, returned a panel of grand jurors, the list of those sworn beginning with Wm. Rankin and ending with Roland Curtin. Five indictments were presented at this court, two of which were against "Negro Jacob" for larceny. He plead guilty to both indictments, with the customary "protestation of his innocence," &c., and in the first case was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-seven cents and costs, and be imprisoned one month; in the second, a fine of fifty cents, and one month's imprisonment from the expiration of the former sentence.

On the docket for this term we find the following record: "On application of the grand jury, Wm. Connelly is brought before the court for contempt, in not attending the grand jury, and for locking them in the prison of the county while in for viewing the state of the same, and detaining them there a long time against their will." What was done with this contemptuous individual, who thus outraged the members of the grand inquest, we have no information.

On the first day of November sessions, 1802, we find it ordered by the court that four dollars fine should be imposed upon each constable who did not appear in court with his return on the evening of that day. "John Dobson, being brought before the Court, is fined the sum of sixty-seven cents for indecent and improper behavior in court, and the court direct that he be detained in custody till the same is paid."

Before the court of oyer and terminer at November term, 1802, the first indictment found in the county for murder was tried—that of *Respublica vs. Negro Dan, alias Dan Byers*, charged with murdering James Burrows, on the night of October 15, 1802, in Spring township. A number of persons were held as witnesses and as bail for others. Elizabeth Burrows was committed to jail as a witness. On the 9th of November, it is recorded, "the prisoner being

arraigned pleads '*non cul, et de hoc.*'" &c. November 10 a jury of the county called, twelve good and lawful men of the county of Centre, who being duly impanelled, summoned and returned, tried and balloted for, sworn and charged, on their oaths aforesaid respectively do say, that Negro Dan, otherwise called Dan Byers, the prisoner at the bar, is guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands indicted in the first degree, and have valued him in the sum of two hundred and fourteen dollars."

The explanation of this valuation of the prisoner is as follows: By the act of 1780 for the gradual abolition of slavery, it is provided, by the seventh section, that negroes and mulattoes, whether slaves or freemen, shall be subject to the same trial and punishment for offenses as white persons. Section eight is as follows:

"In all cases wherein sentence of death shall be pronounced against a slave, the jury before whom he or she shall be tried shall appraise and declare the value of such slave; and in case such sentence be executed, the Court shall make an order on the State treasurer payable to the owner for the same, and for costs of prosecution, but in case of remission and mitigation for the costs only."

"Whereupon, it is considered and ordered by the Court, that the said Negro Dan, otherwise called Dan Byers, be taken from this place to the common gaol of the county of Centre, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till he be dead—and that God may have mercy on his soul." Courts were powerful in those days, when they could "order" that God should have mercy upon the soul of a condemned malefactor. Negro Dan was duly executed on the 13th of the following December, by James Duncan high sheriff, and we hope it was a comfort to him, that the court which sentenced him to punishment in this world decreed that he should have mercy in the next. Elizabeth Burrows was at this term indicted for perjury, but was discharged from confinement the next April.

A very large proportion of the indictments in the early years of the county's history were for assault and battery, many of the principal men of the county being thus implicated. At January sessions, 1803, an indictment was presented against William Irwin,

John Irwin, Guian Irwin, John Morrow and David Love for assault on William McKibbon. It was ignored as to William Irwin and David Love; the others plead guilty, with the usual protestations, &c., and were fined six cents each and costs. David Tipton, Samuel Askey, David McKibbon and Geo. Williams were indicted for riot. A true bill was found as to the first three, but the indictment was removed by *certiorari* to the circuit court. At August sessions, 1804, John Dunlop was fined one cent and costs for assault and battery.

At November sessions, 1804, we have this record: "The commission of Hon. Thomas Cooper, Esq., as president judge of the several courts in the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, and his oath of office, taken and subscribed before two of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, was read in open court and ordered to be entered of record." James Askey was at this term indicted for murder, and tried by a jury, who found him not guilty.

Judge Cooper also presided over the courts at April term, 1805, which was his last appearance in this county as president judge of the district.

At April term 1806, it is recorded: "The commission of Hon. Jonathan Walker, Esq., president judge of the Fourth district, composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre, and his oath of office, read."

At January term, 1806, we find the first use of the form, "The Commonwealth as plaintiff," &c., in criminal cases, instead of "Respublica," as before that date.

"Chloe, a negress," was indicted at August term, 1806, for the murder of an illegitimate child, but discharged.

At August term, 1807, Paul Clover and Benjamin Jordon were appointed by this court, "wood rangers" for Clearfield county.

At August sessions, 1810, there was the case of the Com. vs. Wm Westhoyer, indicted for a misdemeanor "in raising the dead body of a certain John Newby, out of its grave in the grave yard belonging to the East Presbyterian church in Penn's valley, and carrying

it away." Defendant plead guilty, and was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to be confined in the county jail forty-eight hours.

We are informed that Thomas Sly, who was convicted at November term, 1814, of stealing a silver watch, was sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and be imprisoned in the county jail of Centre county for six months, *to be held at hard labor*. Two years after, a culprit, for stealing a fowling piece, was sentenced to confinement in the county jail for one week—from which, and many other records, it would seem that larceny was not then regarded by the courts with the same severity as at present.

The court commenced on the third Monday of April, 1818, was the last presided over by judge Walker. An adjourned term was held, beginning on the 27th day of the following July, when "the commission of Charles Huston, Esq., president of the Fourth judicial district, was presented and read in open court," &c.

At August term, 1818, the appointment of Ebenezer G. Bradford, by the attorney general—Amos Ellmaker—as prosecutor in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Monks, was approved by the court. At the same term, Henry Shippen was appointed prosecutor on behalf of the Commonwealth during the present court of quarter sessions, while David W. Huling was sworn as deputy attorney general, in and for the county of Centre, in open court, January 26, 1818.

At the August term, 1818, of the court of oyer and terminer an indictment was found against James Monks for the murder of Reuben Guild. On the 26th of August counsel for the defendant objected, before pleading to the indictment, "*first*, to the precept; *second*, to the return; *third*, because it does not appear by the lists set up in the office of the clerk of the oyer and terminer, nor of the sheriff, that the commissioners were present at, or had anything to do with the drawing of the jury. But," the record continues, "it appearing by the records in the commissioners' office that they were present at the drawing of the jury, the Court overruled the objections and directed the prisoner to be arraigned." The defendant

was arraigned on the 27th of August, when he plead not guilty, and on motion of his counsel the case was continued. At November term there appeared for the Commonwealth, Etting, Bradford and Blanchard; for the defendant, Norris, Burnside and Potter. The trial took place on the 26th of November, 1818, and on coming into court the jury were polled, when each answered that he found "the defendant, James Monks, guilty of murder of the first degree, in manner and form as he stands indicted." November 30 W. W. Potter, Esq., moved for arrest of judgment, and on the first of December following filed exceptions to the indictment. After argument the indictment was held to be good, and the reasons were overruled by the Court, which on the first of December proceeded to pronounce sentence upon the prisoner.

Monks was executed January 23, 1819, by John Mitchell, high sheriff. Gen. S. Miles Green, who was then a law student in Bellefonte, was present at the execution, and formed a member of a military company commanded by Captain Jno. G. Lowrie, who were stationed by the sheriff in front of the jail and around the scaffold. Gen. Green well remembers the appearance of the condemned man upon that occasion. He was apparently calm and collected, and upon the scaffold made a very earnest address to the multitude.

Monks had led the life of a vagabond, having had few opportunities for education or moral training. Reuben Guild, the victim of the murder, was going on an expedition to the West, and was killed on the hills beyond Anderson's creek, in what was then Centre, but is now Clearfield county.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit courts were an institution of our early jurisprudence, being authorized by law at the time of the formation of the county; also by act of 24th February, 1805, and abolished in 1809; again restored by act of 8th April, 1826, and finally abolished by the general judiciary law of 14th April, 1834, and the proceedings restored to the courts from which they had been removed. They were presided

over by one or more judges of the supreme court of the State—afterwards by a single judge only. Many important cases and indictments were removed from the common pleas and quarter sessions to the circuit court, by *certiorari* or *habeas corpus*, especially proceedings in ejectment. Judge Huston, speaking of the means by which he became acquainted with the land laws of the State, [Introduction to *An Essay on the History and Nature of Original Titles to Land, &c.*,] says:

“In a few years the circuit court system was adopted, which differed from the other [Nisi Prius courts] principally in this: the records of the court were kept in each county, the judgments were entered on the county, and the executions issued in the county, and not in and from the supreme court, which, then, sat only in Philadelphia. Under this system all ejectments were removed into the circuit court, held only by the judges of the supreme court. In these courts only could I obtain the information I wanted; and regularly, for years, I met the circuit court, at each county in the district; went in with the court, and come out when it rose,” &c.

There are in the vaults of the court house of Centre county two circuit court dockets, one for the period up to the time of the abolition of such courts in 1809, the other covering the second period of their existence from 1826 to 1834. Upon the inside of the cover of the first named docket we find a record to the following effect:

1st. A circuit court was held at Bellefonte by Hon. Jasper Yeates and Hugh H. Brackenridge, commencing Tuesday the 11th of May, 1802, and ending Wednesday the 12th of May, 1802, in the afternoon.

2d. By Thomas Smith and Hugh H. Brackenridge, Monday the 14th of May, 1804, and ending the Friday following, in the evening.

3d. By Wm. Tilghman, chief justice, commencing Monday the 19th May, 1806, and ending the Saturday following in the forenoon.

4th. By Thomas Smith, commencing Monday the 10th of May, 1807, and ending the Saturday following, in the evening, late.

5th. By Hon. H. H. Brackenridge, commencing Monday the 20th June, 1808, and ending the Saturday morning following.

The same docket has entries for terms of court in September and

December, 1801, and for March, September and December each year thereafter up to September, 1809.

May 17, 1804, James Duncan, "formerly high sheriff," acknowledged a deed poll to James Philips, in trust for John Philips, of bank in Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, in Great Britain, for ninety-nine tracts of land. At September term, 1803, we find the case of *Respublica vs. David Tipton, Samuel Askey, David McKibben, and Geo. Williams*, for riot and assault and battery on Guian Irvin, removed from the court of quarter sessions. The bill was ignored as to Williams. The other defendants were found guilty of riot, in May, 1804, and the court fined David Tipton five dollars. Sam'l Askey and David McKibben, each three dollars. There was also an indictment against Philip Beemer and ten other defendants, for forcible entry and detainer, and assault and battery, removed by *certiorari* to the circuit court. May 15, 1804, the defendants were found guilty by a jury, of forcible entry. On motion of William Duncan, judgment was arrested "for want of cause in court." McKean appeared for the prosecution, and Walker and Stewart for the defendants.

At September term, 1803, we find the case of Wm. Petrikin, Esq., vs. Wm. Miles, *capias*, assault and battery. Defendant held to bail in \$1,000. By consent, rule for special jury list, to be made by Robert Boggs, Esq. Removed to circuit court by the plaintiff. A struck jury to May circuit court, 1804. May 17, 1804, discontinued and defendant for costs, by consent. Walker and Stewart appeared for the plaintiff; Miles, Irvine, Henderson and Riddle for the defendant.

The record in circuit court docket, No. 2, commences with March term, 1827. As to when and by whom the courts were held at this period, we have no information. There are entries for the regular terms in each year in March, September and December, from March, 1827, to December, 1832. The business in this court seems to have fallen off, for we find on the docket for September term, 1831, but one cause; and the same for March term, 1832, September, 1832, and December, 1832.

REPORTED CASES.

An examination of the volumes of printed reports shows the first case reported from Centre county to be recorded in 4 Yeates, page 366. It was decided at the term of the supreme court held in Philadelphia in March, 1807. It is that of John Dunlop against Evan Miles, and was tried originally at a circuit court at Bellefonte, on the 16th of May, 1804, before Smith and Brackenridge, justices. It was an action of *insimul computasset* brought by one of three parties, Evan Miles, Richard Miles and John Dunlop,—who were engaged in the manufacture of bar iron, after the dissolution of the co-partnership,—on an agreement of John Dunlop, the defendant below. In the circuit court a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, with 429£ 10s. 9d. damages.

The next reported case is found in 2 Binney, page 60, the decision being rendered at the July term, 1809, for the middle district of the supreme court. The case is that of Paeker vs. Spangler and wife, removed by writ of error from the common pleas of Centre county. The action was for slander of the wife in charging that “she swore a false oath,” the *innuendo* being “meaning that the said Barbara had been guilty of the crime of willful and corrupt perjury.” The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs below, and gave \$500 damages. The supreme court decided that the words charged to have been spoken by Paeker were not actionable, nor would the *innuendo* help them. Before the supreme court appeared Riddle for plaintiff and Huston for defendants in error.

In 3 Binney, page 14, *et seq.*, is reported the case of Lessee of Duncan against Curry and others, an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of justice Brackenridge at a circuit court held in Bellefonte, in June, 1808. This was a case of considerable importance under the land laws of the State, and is quoted in full by Judge Huston in his work on Land Titles in Pennsylvania, as one of the leading cases on the subjects therein adjudicated.

THE JUDICIARY.

The president judges of the several courts of the district under the Constitution of 1790, were as follows: James Riddle, who was president judge of the Fourth district when the county was formed; Thomas Cooper, who first took his seat on the bench of this county at November term, 1804; Jonathan Walker, commissioned March 1, 1806; Charles Huston, commissioned July 1, 1818; Thos. Burnside, commissioned April 20, 1826; George W. Woodward was the first judge elected by the people under the act of 1850, having been previously appointed. Then followed judges James S. Hale, Alexander Jordan, James Burnside, James Gamble, Samuel Linn, Jos. B. McEnally, and Chas. A. Mayer, and additional law judge, John H. Orvis.

Neither Judge Riddle nor Judge Cooper was a resident of this county. Of Judge Riddle we have little information of a reliable character. Judge Thomas Cooper was distinguished as a scholar, and somewhat as a writer; his edition of the "Institutes" of Justinian, the translation being a revision and condensation of that by Harris, and a work on "Jurisprudence" being specially noted. He was fined and imprisoned for a libel upon President Jno. Adams, the fine being afterwards remitted by Congress. Besides being president judge of this district, he was professor of chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the State College of South Carolina.

HON. JONATHAN WALKER.

The first president judge of the district who resided here, was a lawyer of distinguished ability, and deserves a fuller notice than we are able to give in this brief sketch.

A house was built for him on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, and under his direction, by Gen. Philip Benner, and has remained in possession of the family of the latter ever since, being at present occupied by Hon. Jno. B. Linn, whose wife is a grand-daughter of

Gen. Benner. It is one of the substantial stone structures of an early day, for which Bellefonte is remarkable. At this place his son Stephen was born. He removed late in life to the State of Mississippi, where he died. In addition to his other titles to distinction, he is honored as the father of the celebrated Hon. Robert J. Walker "of Mississippi," lawyer and statesman; also of the lady author and poet, Martha Walker Cook, who was born in Bellefonte, and who became the wife of Gen. Wm. Cook of New Jersey. This lady, in addition to other literary labors, was for some time editor of the *Continental Monthly*, magazine, and translated Lizst's Life of Chopin.

On the occasion of the death of Hon. James Burnside, proceedings were held in court at August term, 1859, when A. G. Curtin, Esq., delivered a most eloquent address, especially reviewing the judiciary of this district. Of the earlier judges, Riddle and Walker, he said: "Although the county and court are still in their youth, and there are men now living who saw those eminent men on the bench, they seem to have lived and exercised their judicial functions in a remote antiquity. The records of these courts, which should preserve their learning and wisdom, are rarely opened, even by lawyers, and the traditions which hold their names and times in remembrance are rapidly fading into forgetfulness."

HON. CHARLES HUSTON,

who succeeded Judge Walker, was celebrated, not only as a lawyer but as one of the finest scholars of his day. As an evidence of his scholarship, Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States, in his autobiography, acknowledges himself indebted for his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages to Charles Huston, who was a professor in Dickinson College, Carlisle, when Taney was a student in that institution. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1795, and located for practice in Lycoming county. He says that in the county at the time "were only three young lawyers, admitted the same year, in the eastern counties."

He was appointed president judge of the fourth district in 1818,

and on the 17th of April, 1826, was transferred to the supreme court. He was early distinguished for his acquaintance with the land laws of the State, and after the expiration of his commission as a justice of the supreme court in 1845, he commenced the preparation of his valuable work entitled, *An Essay on the History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania*. He says of his work, "At the age of seventy-five I am engaged in what was planned nearly fifty years ago, and which thirty years ago I could have completed in less time than now and made it a better book." He informs us further, that after spending a year upon his work, and when it was about ready for the printer, "nine-tenths of it was burnt by an accidental fire from a candle." He continued his labor, however, under great difficulties and discouragements from age and infirm health. At one time, after a hard day's labor, he went to bed as usual, and, although up to that period he had never been obliged to aid his eye-sight by the use of glasses, on awakening the next morning he found he could not read a word. Again, after his sight had been sufficiently restored to enable him to resume work, his fingers became so distorted with gout and rheumatism that he was obliged to employ an amanuensis to do all his writing. He persevered with determined zeal, and completed the work in June, 1849, but a short time before his death. He says of himself, "I had been accustomed to labor and industry all my life," and seldom has the labor of a man's life been more valuable. While a judge of the supreme court he tells us that nearly three hundred days in each year were employed by him in holding courts, and in going to and returning from the five places where terms of that court were then held.

We have a record of the proceedings of members of the Bellefonte bar, and officers of the court, on the occasion of the death of Judge Huston, at Nov. term, 1849. On motion of James McManus, Esq., Hon. Thomas Burnside was appointed chairman, and Edmund Blanchard, secretary. On motion of A. G. Curtin, James McManus and Samuel Linn were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. The third resolution reads as follows :

Resolved, That, as a member of the bar, Judge Huston was distinguished for the power of his eloquence, and won for himself high rank among the first forensic orators in the State; and as president judge of this district he established a reputation for judiciary learning and wisdom which brightened with succeeding years, and which we cherish with feelings of local pride.

As a characterization of Judge Huston we cannot do better than to quote from the address, before alluded to, of Hon. A. G. Curtin, on the occasion of the death of Judge James Burnside. He is drawing a parallel between Judges Huston and Thomas Burnside:

“Judge Huston was a man of finished education, a ripe scholar, and a laborious student. To him the law presented itself as a great science of human government, and as such it was an idol to which he paid constant devotion for a long, laborious professional life.

“He had mastered the English language, and comprehended fully its beauties and power to convey thought. He acquired fame as an advocate early in life, and long before his elevation to the bench was acknowledged to be one of the most popular and eloquent lawyers in Pennsylvania.”

HON. THOMAS BURNSIDE.

The elder Judge Burnside, who was also translated to the bench of the supreme court of the State, was one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was elected to Congress, and afterwards appointed president judge. He resigned that position and returned to the practice of his profession. He was elected to the State Senate, of which body he was chosen speaker. When Judge Huston was elevated to the supreme bench, Judge Burnside was appointed to succeed him, as president judge of this district. In 1841 he was transferred to the district composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. On the 25th of January, 1845, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, taking the place of Judge Huston, whose term had expired. He died on the 25th of March, 1851, at the residence of his son-in-law, William E. Norris, Esq., in Germantown.

In the *American Law Journal* for May, 1851, we find an obituary

notice of our subject, said to be from the pen of Judge Lewis, from which we quote :

"At the bar the deceased was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with the land law of the State, and for his efficiency as an advocate. He was a sound lawyer, and until enfeebled by infirm health, was distinguished as an energetic and able judge. He leaves behind him, as a consolation to his surviving relatives and friends the rich legacy of an unblemished reputation for integrity in the discharge of his official duties. We believe that it may truly be said of Judge Burnside that his judgments were unbiassed by friendship or enmity, and that he was never deterred by the fear of consequences to himself from doing what he believed to be right. We knew him well, and can bear testimony to the noble generosity and great ability displayed in his practice when at the bar. In the day of his prime, he had no superiors in professional ability."

Gov. Curtin, in his parallel between Judges Huston and Burnside, says of the latter, [See Appearance Docket of Centre county, for August, 1859, tribute of respect to Hon. Thomas Burnside]:

"Judge Burnside was a man of indomitable will, and had that intensity of purpose which baffled poverty, want and iron fortune. He came to this county when it was comparatively a wilderness, without means or friends, and supplied the want of early educational training by his energy and perseverance. His goodness of heart, and open-handed hospitality, soon surrounded him with a circle of steadfast personal friends, and his large and liberal views of progress, with his lofty State pride, made him a captain of men, and all his mature life a ruling spirit.

"Huston was a man of the closet, and, surrounded by the books which were ever his friends and companions, formed his conclusions and studied the most appropriate words with which to express them. Burnside threw himself on his strong common sense and a keenness of instinct which never failed to indicate to him the right from the wrong, and expressed himself in such language as nature had provided for him. The lives, character, and public works of these two eminent men have given to this court and locality judicial distinction."

The present venerable "father of the Bellefonte bar," James Macmanus, Esq., furnishes the following estimate of the characteristics of Thomas Burnside :

"As a lawyer he was eminently great. His great strength of

mind, common sense and quickness of decision enabled him to grasp the main points of a case. With a vigorous step and stately march he would clear away the rubbish of technicality and special pleading, caring only for the justice of the cause before him. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave, as it was when he first put it on. His private life was as pure as his public career was noble."

Hon. George W. Woodward succeeded Judge Thomas Burnside as president judge of this district in 1841, taking his seat upon the bench of this county at the April term of that year. He was a distinguished lawyer and an able judge, being also elevated to the bench of the supreme court. He was not a resident of this county, and a sketch of his life is, therefore, not within the scope of this article.

HON. JAMES T. HALE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, 1810. He lived with his parents on a farm, (still owned and occupied by his brother, Major Elias W. Hale, several miles east of Towanda,) working on the farm and at intervals attending the schools of the neighborhood, until he was about fifteen years of age, when his father died, and he being the oldest son the support of the family was chiefly thrown upon him; and although young in years he was full of energy and industry, and, as in all subsequent undertakings, acquitted himself as head of the family "like a man." Some time after the death of his father he became the principal clerk in the prothonotary's office at Towanda; the duties of which he discharged for some time, with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employer and the public.

He then entered upon the study of the law, in the office and under the direction of his uncle, Elias W. Hale, Esq., of Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He was a diligent student, and on the 28th of February, 1832, was admitted to the bar at Lewistown.

In 1835 he moved to Bellefonte, where, on the 6th of May, 1835, he married Miss Jane W. Huston, daughter of the Hon. Chas. Huston, associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He entered with energy and great industry upon the practice of the law, and soon attained a full share of the business in his profession, and rapidly rose and occupied a prominent and leading position at the bar. He continued his practice in the courts of Mifflin county, and also attended the courts in the counties of Clearfield and Clinton. He was engaged in the trial of all the principal causes tried in these several courts for many years, until the 10th of April, 1851, when a vacancy occurred in what is now the twenty-fifth judicial district, whereof he was appointed president judge by Gov. Johnston. He presided in the several courts of the district until the 1st of December, 1851, when his commission expired, and he was succeeded by the Hon. Alexander Jordan. He occupied the bench but a short time, but during that brief period discharged the arduous duties of president judge with such promptness, dispatch, ability and impartiality, that he achieved such popularity and renown as a clear-headed and excellent judge as is rarely attained by men who occupy the bench for longer terms. After retiring from the bench he resumed his profession, in which he continued in full and successful practice in the several counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton and Mifflin until about 1856, when he had become so largely engaged in other enterprises that he was, to a great extent, obliged to abandon the active duties of the profession. Having become interested as part owner in a large body of timber and coal lands in the counties of Cambria, Centre and Clearfield, known as the Philips' estate, whose value, development and availability depended chiefly upon railroad communication, he embarked his means, industry, energy, and financial skill, in the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. In 1856 he was elected president of the company and continued in that position until 1860. During that period, notwithstanding the financial crisis of 1857, through his indomitable energy, enterprise, industry and financial ability, and the application of his own means, the road was, through much difficulty and many embar-

rassments, graded, and so far advanced towards completion, that it was in a year or two afterwards finished and equipped and put in running order; and that important branch and feeder of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad opened up and made available the rich timber and mineral wealth of parts of Cambria, Centre and Clearfield counties. After he retired from the presidency of the company he was continued a member of the board of directors until his death, taking an active interest in its management and success. Whilst many of those who have been enriched and made great by means of that railroad and its immense traffic, may not know, or have forgotten the trials and tribulations through which Judge Hale passed in its construction, and the great debt they owe him, the road will remain a monument to his enterprise, energy, perseverance and skill, more durable than granite.

In politics Judge Hale was an ardent Whig and high tariff man. He always took an active part in the political issues of the day—was a successful advocate of the principles of his party, and a popular stump speaker. When the Whig party passed out of existence he united with the Republican party, and in 1858 was elected to the 36th Congress from the Eighteenth district, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga. He was re-elected in 1860, from the same district, to the 37th Congress. In 1862 he ran as an independent candidate, and was again elected, over his competitor, the Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, the regular Republican nominee—from the same district—which was still largely Republican. During the 36th and 37th Congresses he was a member of the committee on claims, then esteemed third in rank in the House of Representatives. During the 38th Congress he was chairman of the same committee. At the close of the session, on the 4th of March, 1865, he took his family to Philadelphia, where, after attending to some private business, he left them, and returned to Bellefonte, and at once engaged in professional work—tried several causes at a special court, held by his Honor Judge Pearson—and, though not being well, he argued a cause with great force and ability on Friday, the 31st of March. The day

following he was quite sick, and continued growing worse until the following Thursday evening, the 6th of April, 1865, when he died. He was buried in the cemetery at Bellefonte, where a chaste and handsome monument, of Italian marble, was erected to his memory.

His congressional career included all the exciting, gloomy and terrible years of the late rebellion. He was perfectly loyal, but conservative—vigilant and attentive to the interests of his constituents—gave much of his time, sympathy and pecuniary aid to the soldiers, especially, but not exclusively, to those from his own district. Whilst he was not much of a speech-maker, and never talked for buncombe, he was always industrious, a hard worker, and an eminently useful member. His relations with the members of President Lincoln's Cabinet were of the most amicable kind, and with the president himself, for whom he had great admiration, he was on the best and most intimate terms.

Judge Hale possessed a bright intellect, a remarkably tenacious memory (never forgot a legal principle, or a reported case he had read), and an intuitive knowledge of the law, was quick in his perceptive powers, always ready, and, as it has been said of him, "Was a lawyer without a book or an office." In the trial of causes he was cool and calm, amiable and scarcely ever ruffled in temper, or disconcerted by any turn the case might take. If a witness betrayed him and testified contrary to his expectations, he was so exceedingly adroit in evading its effect that from the placidness of his expression and smiling face, one would have supposed it was just what he wanted. His equanimity of temper, and self-control, always gave him vantage ground over his competitors and rivals at the bar, and influence with jurors—before whom he argued causes with great power and effect. He was a man of rare common sense, which enabled him to take in the facts of the case as by intuition, and avoiding technicalities would go directly to the merits; and by his commanding presence, pleasing address, persuasive manner, simple but forcible diction, and withal sound argument, was sure to carry the court and jury with him.

So great was his power in grasping the main points of a case at a glance that it was a subject of common remark among his brethren in the profession that if an important and intricate cause was about being called for trial, and Judge Hale was retained on his way to the court house, he would enter at once upon its trial without preparation, and seemingly know more about the case and be better acquainted with all its details—the governing facts and the law applicable thereto—than the counsel who had been in it from its inception and made special preparation.

His academical advantages and early literary culture were meagre. But whilst he was not a classical scholar, he was well informed on all the living issues of the day and in the world's history, was fond of poetry, and could repeat from memory whole cantos from Scott and other standard authors. He was eminently a self-made man. In the qualities of a sound judgment, powers of judicial discrimination and intellectual ability he had few superiors, and not many equals. If his application to books had been equal to his other powers, he would assuredly have stood in the very first rank of his profession. But his mind was too fertile, and his industry too active to be much of a book-worm.

Judge Hale had strong religious convictions. He was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose welfare he took a lively interest. He was the leading member and principal supporter of the church at Bellefonte, and foremost in every undertaking that tended towards its advancement. Was the superintendent of its Sabbath-school for a score or more of years, and when the congregation was without a pastor, which was of no unusual occurrence, he conducted the worship in the church by reading the church service from its Book of Prayer, and a printed sermon from the work of some accepted divine of acknowledged orthodoxy. He was temperate in his habits, a member of the Washingtonian Society in its palmy days, and a strenuous advocate of total abstinence; a man of truth, and exemplary in his daily walk and conversation; a truly Christian gentleman—one of “nature's noblemen,” and “an

honest man, the noblest work of God." He was liberal and generous to a fault.

He was a public-spirited citizen—manifested an interest in and contributed of his means towards all public enterprises. He was kind to the young members of the bar—giving them words of encouragement, good advice, and such assistance as is always appreciated by worthy young men, who are struggling to overcome the difficulties which beset the youthful practitioner's way. He was a true friend of and generous to the poor—a good husband, and a kind and indulgent father. He was of a most genial disposition—fond of home—

"Where blend the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in hours of grief—
The silver links that lengthen
Joys visits when most brief."

Always amiable, bright, cheery and happy, when surrounded by his family and friends, and had the faculty of making others equally happy in the family and social circle.

With the companion of his youth and manhood he had seven children—five of whom survived him—three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons have since followed him to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." One son, the two daughters, and his widow, still survive.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So moved in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a man* "

[This sketch of the life and services of Judge Hale was prepared by Adam Hoy, Esq., a member of the bar of Centre county, and who was for some time associated with Judge Hale as his law partner.]

Hon. Alexander Jordan, who presided for a short period over the courts of this district, and was for a long time president judge of an adjoining district, was also not a resident of the county.

HON. JAMES BURNSIDE

Was the son of the still more distinguished Judge Thomas Burnside, and passed nearly his whole life in this county, where he was born in 1809. Receiving his preparatory education at Bellefonte, he entered Dickinson College, and graduated with distinction in 1828. He then returned to Bellefonte and read law in the office of his father. Being admitted to the bar, he removed to Dauphin county, but after a short absence returned to Bellefonte and continued the practice of the law in this and the adjoining counties until his appointment as president judge of the district, by Gov. Bigler, in the spring of 1853. At the ensuing State election in October, of that year, he was elected without opposition, and continued to hold the position of president judge until his death, which occurred in 1859. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage at the corner of High and Spring streets, in Bellefonte.

Gov. Curtin, in the address from which we have already so extensively quoted, says of him :

“ He was a man of great kindness of heart, pleasant in his social relations, and practicing the liberal hospitality to which he had been accustomed in his father’s house. The resolutions express the truth when they declare that he was an affectionate and kind husband and father. He was fond of the judicial office, and as he was always happy in his domestic and social relations, enjoyed life.”

On the death of Judge Jas. Burnside, Hon. James Gamble was appointed by the governor as president judge of the district, but at the ensuing election Hon. Samuel Linn was chosen by the people. Judge Gamble, however, was afterwards elected president judge of the Lycoming county district, and served a full term as such.

HON. SAMUEL LINN.

Among the most prominent and successful practitioners at the bar of Centre county, within the last thirty years, appears the name of the Hon. Samuel Linn, who is still living and now resides in the city of Williamsport, in the enjoyment of an extensive practice in the line of his profession.

Judge Linn is the fourth son of Rev. James Linn, D.D., who was for more than half a century the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, and was born on the 20th day of February, 1820. His mother was a daughter of James Harris, one of the proprietors of the town, and a lady of great excellence of character. She died when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, and hence his subsequent training was in the hands of his father, than whom there were few better qualified for the task of imparting such instruction as would be calculated to develop the latent ability and talent subsequently displayed by his son. In early life he manifested a taste for mechanics as a science, and had he been led to pursue this as a calling he would doubtless have excelled. In pursuance of this inclination, and being somewhat restive during the progress of his education in the primary schools, when only fifteen years of age he went to the State of Ohio with his uncle James D. Harris, who was the principal engineer of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, extending from New Castle to Akron.

After remaining about six months in that locality, he returned and went with Mr. Harris to Towanda, in Bradford county, where he sought and obtained employment with a corps of engineers who were then engaged in exploring a route for the North Branch canal beyond Pittston, now the site of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He continued in this position for about five years, and, although a mere stripling, earned an enviable reputation, and one which would have done credit to many others more advanced in this vocation.

As an instance of his ingenuity and mechanical turn of mind, it may be stated that, at the age of thirteen, he contrived and completed, with some assistance, a steam engine, which evidenced his

peculiar faculty in this regard. What became of the engine, and whether it was ever placed upon any of the railways of the country is unknown. It is probable, however, that, being only intended as a model, it may have been of *too narrow a gauge* for practical purposes. At all events nothing is heard of his further pursuit in this direction. It might not be out of place to observe that a reminiscence of the present day asserts that *about that period* an experiment with a steam engine resulted disastrously on the trial of its powers. The projector, who was a young man, and who felt great confidence in the successful working of his machine, but had a very limited experience, concluded to put it to the test in his father's kitchen, adjoining and separated from another room by a board partition. Shortly after the "firing up" an explosion occurred, which caused the sudden removal of a portion of the partition, and a considerable confusion throughout the room, but fortunately with no serious accident to the individuals who were present. *Of course* it is not *supposed*, nor is it *positively assumed*, that this event has any connection whatever with the structure referred to above, but being in this line of thought it may not be considered inappropriate. It is admitted that the coincidence, both as to time and place, is remarkable, and if the reader should by any means conclude that the occurrence was applicable to the identical machine constructed by Samuel Linn, it will not have been the fault of the writer, as he has nowhere said so expressly—but rather the reverse.

As years increased, his mind was turned to the law as a profession, the study of which he commenced with Bond Valentine, in 1844, and, after having attended the law school of Judge Reed at Carlisle, he returned to Bellefonte and pursued his course of reading with James T. Hale, and was admitted to the bar of Centre county in January, 1843. He immediately attracted the attention of his fellow members, and of the community in which he resided as well, and, as a consequence, at once took such a high grade in the practice as gave certain promise of future success.

He opened an office in Bellefonte and continued until 1847, when he formed a partnership with James T. Hale, Esq., which was

dissolved on the appointment of Mr. Hale to the judgeship of the Twenty-fifth judicial district, in 1851, when he resumed the practice in his own name. In 1856 he associated with him W. P. Wilson, Esq., and continued until 1859, when he was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. He remained on the bench until 1868, when, owing to ill health, his taste for the profession, and his desire to resume the practice, he resigned, and formed a copartnership with A. O. Furst, Esq., which extended until 1867, when he settled in Williamsport and again entered into partnership with Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong—composing the firm of Armstrong & Linn, which is still in existence.

Judge Linn, previous to his appointment as judge, prepared a work of great merit which is now found in the library of almost every lawyer, entitled *Linn's Analytical Index*, which has proved of great advantage and assistance to the profession in the preparation of causes—indeed it is considered almost indispensable for this purpose.

His reputation as a land lawyer is extensive, and is superior to most and inferior to few in the country—investigations of this kind being more suited to his turn of mind, which is eminently a legal and discriminating one, than any other branch of the practice. As a consequence, he is retained in the interest of many large and important suits pertaining to land titles, not merely at home but in other and distant counties throughout the State. And this mainly arises from the fact of his peculiar faculty in preparing the required briefs, and his intimate knowledge of the authorities and the land law of Pennsylvania. His written legal opinions are highly prized and esteemed as reliable and trustworthy, owing to the fact of his legal acumen—and are frequently solicited.

Being a resident of Williamsport, where the sittings of the U. S. courts are held for the trial of causes in the district, he is also frequently engaged as counsel, and has attained such a familiarity with the proceedings of these courts as renders him of much service to interested parties.

He has uniformly been considerate and kind to the younger mem-

bers of the bar, and as the opportunity offered has been pleased to afford them the advantage of his advice and counsel. He is strictly honorable, and, while faithful to his clients, is never disposed to take an undue or unwarrantable technical advantage of his opponent. Socially he is highly esteemed by his acquaintances, and few men have a greater and more happy facility of relating an incident for the entertainment of his friends with the same zest and effect, his conversational powers being of a high order.

As is frequently the case with superior men in any department, Judge Linn is modest and unassuming, and, in the opinion of his friends, greatly underrated his own ability.

It is proper to remark that Judge Linn is a member of the Presbyterian church, with which he united when a law student at Carlisle, under the ministration of the Rev. Dr. Alexander T. McGill, in 1841. Subsequently he was elected to the office of the eldership at Bellefonte, where he performed the duties appertaining thereto with great acceptance to the church, having frequently represented the congregation in the higher courts. He was married to Miss Augusta Moore of Carlisle, December 1, 1847, by whom he has had seven children.

[The foregoing sketch of Judge Linn was prepared by his life-long friend and admirer, E. C. Humes, president of the First National Bank of Bellefonte.]

Judge Linn resigned before the expiration of his term of office, to complete which Hon. Joseph B. McEually of Clearfield county was appointed, and commissioned on the second Monday in July, 1868. He served until the first Monday in December following, when Judge Mayer, who had been chosen by the people at the preceeding fall election, took his seat. Judge McEually is at present a successful practitioner of the law in Clearfield county.

Hon. Chas. A. Mayer was commissioned president judge of the district in December, 1868. He is a resident of Clinton county, where he had won a distinguished position at the bar previous to his election as judge. His term of office under that commission is nearly concluded, and although, as a non-resident of this county, we are precluded by our plan from giving a sketch of his career, we cannot forbear to remark that there is scarcely a more efficient or popular president judge in the State, or one whose future career is more promising.

HON. JOHN HOLDEN ORVIS.

Judge Orvis is the first additional law judge of this district, and has still the most of his ten years' term to serve as such.

He was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pa., February 24, 1835. In September, 1847, he removed to Howard, Centre county, where he became domiciled with his half-brother, Orrin T. Noble, Esq., now of Lock Haven, and where he attended the common schools of the vicinity. He taught a common school in Howard—now Curtin—township, in the winter of 1850-51, being then but fifteen years of age. In the spring of 1851 he went to Baltimore, Md., where he learned the trade of printer in the office of R. J. Matchett. He next went to Chester county, Pa., in 1853, where he worked for a while in a printing office, and attended a term of the New London academy, under Prof. W. F. Wyers. He continued to work at his trade of printing during the summer seasons, and to teach school winters until February, 1856, when he was admitted to

the practice of the law at Lock Haven, Pa., having studied under N. L. Atwood, Esq. He now entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, which he continued, at Lock Haven, until December, 1862, when he removed to Bellefonte, where he has since resided.

As a lawyer, he was extremely successful, and soon rose to the front rank of his profession. In 1872 he was selected by his party as their candidate for representative in the State Assembly, and was elected by over five hundred majority. He was re-elected to the same position in 1873, by a majority of seven hundred and sixty-seven. An act having been passed by the Legislature allowing an additional law judge to this district, Mr. Orvis, while still a member of the Assembly, was appointed to that position by Gov. Hartranft. This appointment of a political opponent was a graceful recognition both of the fitness of the appointee for the position, and of the wish of the people of the district. This latter fact was demonstrated at the election held in the fall of 1874, when Judge Orvis was chosen for the full term by a majority of two thousand six hundred and thirty-four votes.

As will be seen, from this brief mention of the leading events of his life, Judge Orvis is a self-made man, and his early struggles and deprivations have set their stamp upon his character. He is one of those who have "achieved greatness," both of mind and position, and almost solely by his own unaided efforts. He is peculiarly self-reliant, and possesses a strength and force of mind and character, attained by but few. As lawyer and judge, he has ever been remarkable for the quickness of his perceptions, and the almost unexampled retentiveness of his memory, which preserves every fact, and often every figure—even when there are many of them—which it is important to recall for the full elucidation of a case, and that without the aid of notes or memoranda of any kind. He has a way of going to the heart of a cause, and setting it in the clearest light before a jury, with whatever mass of extraneous matter it may previously have been obscured. He has an excellent command of the best and most forcible language, and his speeches, and judicial

charges are delivered almost without pause or hesitation, and are remarkable as well for the clearness of the thought, as the elegance and purity of their diction.

In the prime of life, it is hardly proper to say of our subject as much as could and will be uttered at the close of his race, even as to what has already passed, but his many friends and hosts of admirers believe that he is really just fairly started upon the brilliant and useful career to which he is destined.

COUNTY OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE COURTS.

Associate Judges.—James Potter, commissioned October 20, 1800; John Barber, October 22, 1800; Adam Harper, December 1, 1800; Robert Boggs, December 2, 1800; Isaac McKinney January 8, 1819; Jacob Kryder, December 10, 1827; William Smith, 1841; John Shafer, 1841; John Hasson and Samuel Strohecker elected in 1851; William Burchfield and Henry Barzhart, 1856; Samuel H. Stover and John S. Proudfoot, 1861; John Hosterman and William Allison, Jr., 1866; W. W. Love and Henry Dopp, 1871; John Irwin, August, 1876; John Divens and Samuel Frank, 1876.

Deputy Attorney Generals.—Thomas Burnside, January 12, 1809; William W. Potter, —; David W. Huling, 1818; Gratz Etting, July 17, 1819; James M. Petrikin, —; Ephraim Banks, —; James McManus, 1830, 1833 and 1839; B. Rush Petrikin, 1845; James T. Hale, 1849.

District Attorneys, elected by the people.—Jas. H. Rankin, 1850; do. 1853; do. 1856; John H. Stover, 1859; Wm. H. Blair, 1862; Henry Y. Stitzer, 1865; do. 1868; John F. Potter, 1871; J. L. Spangler, 1874; D. F. Fortney, 1877.

Prothonotaries.—Richard Miles, October 22, 1800; Jno. G. Lowery, 1805; do. 1808; John Rankin, February 2, 1818; Jno. G. Lowery, February 8, 1821; John Rankin, January 22, 1824; William L. Smith, March 3, 1830; James Gilliland, March 23, 1831; Geo.

Buchanan, January 12, 1836; Charles Carpenter, elected in 1839; do. 1842; John T. Hoover, 1845; do. 1848; do. 1851; George B. Weaver, 1854; John Hoffer, 1857; John T. Johnston, 1860; Jno. H. Tipton, 1863; do. 1866; John Moran, 1869; Aaron Williams, 1872; do. 1875.

Register and Recorder.—Richard Miles, 1800; John G. Lowery, 1805; Wm. Petrikin, 1809; Franklin B. Smith, 1821; Wm. Pettit, 1824; W. C. Welch, 1836; Henry Schultz, 1839; Jno. Toner, 1839; M. P. Crosthwaite, 1851; Jesse L. Test, 1857; Wm. H. Longwell, 1860; J. Philip Cephart, 1863.

Register.—John H. Morrison, 1869; Wm. E. Burchfield, 1875.

Recorder.—Israel J. Grenoble, 1869; William A. Tobias, 1875.

Sheriffs.—James Duncan, October 28, 1800; William Rankin, October 25, 1803; Roland Curtin, November 14, 1806; Michael Bolinger, 1809; Jno. Rankin, 1812; Wm. Alexander, 1815; John Mitchell, 1818; Joseph Butler, 1821; Thomas Harkness, Jr., 1824; Robert Tate, 1827; Wm. Ward, 1830; George Leidy, 1833; Wm. Ward, 1836; John Thompson, 1839; Wm. Ward, 1842; Thomas M. Hall, 1845; William L. Musser, 1848; Joseph J. Lingle, 1851; Mordecai Waddle, 1854; Thomas McCoy, 1857; George Alexander, 1860; Richard Conley, 1863; Daniel Z. Kline, 1866; Daniel W. Woodring, 1869; Benjamin F. Shaffer, 1872; Levi W. Munson, 1875.

THE BAR.

In attempting to give special notices of the more remarkable of the members of the bar of this county, who are either deceased or have retired from practice, we have found the way beset with difficulties. There are few records to which we could refer that would give any definite information, unless it could be supplemented with the recollections of individuals. Of these there are few living whose memory is really valuable in this regard, whose reminiscences could be obtained, and most of these could not be made available during the time in which it was necessary to prepare

this sketch. Although there are many popular rumors and reminiscences of the more distinguished lawyers who have passed away, yet when the historian or annalist attempts to gather definite intelligence, he is apt to find that the recollections of most persons are extremely vague and general—often of almost no value whatever for his purpose. It has been peculiarly so in this instance. There are few living individuals who can give any really valuable information concerning the bar of the county in its most palmy period, and of those who might render such aid, most are either at a distance or have been so engaged that little has been obtained from them.

There is an extensive and most interesting field of research comprising anecdotes, reminiscences and personal characteristics of celebrated lawyers of the county, with histories and descriptions of remarkable trials, and other matter of a similar nature. Into this field it was the original design of this sketch to enter, more or less extensively, but circumstances have prevented the writer from culling scarcely anything of what it was believed would be found much more interesting than such material as is now furnished. It is hoped that some one with more leisure and better opportunities and qualifications will yet take up this subject and do it justice.

There is much that might be said of the habits of lawyers in the olden time, when the country was new. In the early days of the county's history, it was customary for all lawyers in good practice to "ride the circuit," much after the English fashion, attending every court in the district, some of them having more practice abroad than at home. This kind of practice, considering the times and the condition of the country, would naturally be productive of many strange scenes and experiences, a relation of which at this day would be extremely interesting. Then there were no railroads, and few public conveyances of any kind, and the lawyer frequently mounted his horse, and with his saddle-bags behind him, containing his wardrobe, set out, like a knight of old—or a modern country doctor—to right such wrongs as he was called upon to redress through the medium of his eloquence, his astuteness or his knowl-

edge. There is much that is worthy of study and admiration in the lawyers of that day, and in their mode of practice. It is hardly to be wondered at that such habits should produce the intellectual and moral giants we know many of them to have been. Their mode of life, as well as their high standard, would produce the kind of men Cicero speaks of:

“What is so kinglike, so generous, so munificent, as to bestow help upon those who supplicate our aid? To raise the oppressed, to save our fellow citizens from peril, and preserve them to the State? What, on the other hand, is so necessary as to have always the command of weapons by which we may be protected from injury, or be enabled to attack the wicked, or avenge ourselves if attacked by others?”—*De Oratore*, I, 8.

In our country, however, the lawyer is not merely the advocate, after the pattern of ancient Rome, he who, according to Cato, must be “*Vir bonus dicendi peritus*.” He should be that and something more, to be completely efficient in his profession. We have not the distinction of barristers and attorneys which prevails in England. A lawyer with us must understand all branches of his profession. He must not only be learned in all departments of the law, he should possess more or less the faculty of persuasion and the gift of eloquence. A man may be a fair business lawyer without being eloquent; the advocate—the man who is to persuade courts and juries—must in this country be not only thoroughly learned in the law, but ready of speech; he must be, in fact, an orator.

What wonder then that our country has placed so many of her leading lawyers in high positions, when such qualifications are exacted of them for the practice of their profession? It would be far more wonderful, if she had not, than that advocates have always been prominent in the world's history, from the times of Demosthenes and Cicero to the present.

Yet, while many of our best legal practitioners have given their talents to their country's service in public positions, there are others again, and these we believe among the most really worthy and able, who have preferred the emoluments and practice of their profession to the more glittering, but often less really satisfying renown of

public official and partisan distinction. Such men practically agree with Judge Brackenridge when he declares : " I count therefore him who confines himself to his profession, till he has arrived at the calm of years, as most likely to consult his own happiness, and at the same time, the interests of the public." Not that always and exclusively

" The post of honor is the private station,"

for one may exercise more real and conscious self-denial and at the same time most benefit his fellow men by assuming leadership among them and directing the affairs of the State, for which he is well fitted. But too many are eager for the compensations and the factitious celebrity of public life before they are at all prepared for such positions as they seek, desiring only their own aggrandisement without reference or regard to the good of the greater number.

That lawyers—if thorough ones—should, in general, be better qualified to discharge the duties of legislators, or even to fill executive offices in civil life, is most reasonable. For, surely, it is absurd to presume that a man is fitted for the business of a law-maker who knows nothing of the laws as they exist. In no other profession or science—except that of statesmanship and legislation, where all citizens of a republic like ours are apt to suppose themselves capable of serving—would such a thing be for a moment imagined. The law is a very complicated science, requiring years of laborious study and practice by those who are qualified by nature and education for the task, to master its principles and its details.

We often hear persons of other professions—or rather those of no profession and of little intelligence—complaining that there are so many more lawyers than other classes of citizens represented in our legislative halls, and in other public positions. Who are better fitted to make, or to administer the law, than lawyers? Nay, who else are really fitted for that business at all? It is true that men may acquire a fair conception of the principles of legislation who are not professional lawyers. Yet such men are practically acquainted with the business they undertake, and become lawyers, in reality, to that extent. It is true, also, that in our deliberative

assemblies it is proper that all the large classes of our citizens should be represented; we do not by any means claim that no man should go to the Legislature or to Congress who is not a well read lawyer. The actual business of framing the laws, and even of judging of their expediency, as respects the existing body of our statutes and jurisprudence, is usually, and well may be, entrusted, practically, to a few. Yet these should be thorough lawyers, and such will exercise a controlling influence in legislative bodies, from their superior knowledge of the details of the business in hand. A beautiful code of laws, we should have, indeed, should we entrust, for but a single term of our Legislature, the business of law-making to a body ignorant of the science of the law and of existing statutes and legal decisions!

The fact that lawyers are and always have been very largely represented in constitutional and other law-making assemblies, not only in our own country but in all states where such bodies have had an existence, is a significant fact, and one that shows the people generally to have had at least an instinctive impression of what their own best interests required.

Carlyle, in his work on *The French Revolution*, speaking of the first constituent assembly under the revolutionary regime in France, makes this comment:

“Fervor of character, decided patriot-constitutional feeling, these are qualities; but free utterance, mastership in tongue-fence, this is the quality of qualities. Accordingly one finds, with little astonishment, at this first biennial, that as many as four hundred members are of the advocate or attorney species—men who can speak if there be aught to speak.” Four hundred lawyers in a legislative body comprising seven hundred and forty-five members—or more than one-half. And a similar proportion of lawyers, or advocates, as they are there called, was found in all the law-making bodies of France under the Republic.

The first Napoleon, indeed, found the free tongues and great ability of the lawyers of the realm an almost impassable barrier to his vaulting ambition, and was obliged to carry out his tyrannical

designs, to deprive them of many of their privileges. When asked to consent to a decree restoring to them at least freedom of speech, he said, with characteristic vehemence and arrogance, "The decree is absurd; it leaves no handle, no means of acting against them. They are a factious kind of persons—the concoctors of crimes and treasons; as long as I wear a sword at my side I will never sign such a decree; I wish it were the law that the tongue of an advocate might be cut out who uses it against the government."

The tyrant had abundant reason to hate those men whom, as he says, he had "no handle against," if they were permitted to use their tongues; only by the sword could he completely keep them under, and be permitted to subvert the liberties of the people.

This is quite enough by way of introduction to what is to be offered of personal sketches of the distinguished lawyers of Centre county. As to what the bar was at one day, these notices will give but a feeble idea. "When I think," said Judge Woodward in the Constitutional Convention, "of that picturesque and beautiful village of Bellefonte, and of the refined and intelligent society I found there in 1841, it makes my heart ache to think of the desolation death hath wrought there. There was John Blanchard, one of the noblest men it has been my good fortune to know; and Bond Valentine, a genial Quaker; and James T. Hale, a man of rare endowments; and James Petrikin, a lawyer, an artist, and a wit; and James Burnside, who was everybody's friend and had a friend in everybody."

Of some of the more distinguished members of this bar, we find a brief characterization given in a paper read by James McManus, Esq.,—who was their contemporary—at a meeting here on the occasion of the death of Hon. H. N. McAllister, from which we cannot forbear to quote:

"It may be pardonable in me on this occasion to state that after reading law under the tutorage of the late Hon. Thomas Burnside, then president judge of this court, a judge distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with the law, and who had no superior in professional ability, I was admitted to the practice of the law. At that time the bar of Centre county was arrayed with a galaxy of

legal minds equal to any bar in the State. There was the kind-hearted, talented William W. Potter, an eminent and eloquent advocate, possessing a strong and discriminating mind, quickness of decision, just and honorable in all his acts. He was an honor to the profession. There was John Blanchard, a lawyer of great good common sense, of great energy and directness of purpose, and whose language was free from vulgarity; pure in himself, he abhorred impurity in others. There was the logical Bond Valentine, a rising star in the profession. There was the eccentric and volatile child of nature, James M. Petrikin. As an advocate he possessed every possible requisite. He excelled in wit and humor. His irony, though pungent, never galled; it was playful and sportive, not malignant, nor even mischievous. Then came Hugh Nelson McAllister, James T. Hale, James Burnside, shining lights in the jurisprudence of this judicial district; and these seven that I have named, while in the zenith of their practice, were called by their fellow citizens to fill high and important official stations, on the bench, in Congress, in legislative halls, and constitutional conventions.

* * * * *

"Of this coterie of legal minds, only five are living. Josiah W. Smith resides in Clearfield, Thomas Craighend in Cumberland county; the Hon. Samuel Linn, your immediate predecessor as president judge of this court, is practicing law in an adjoining district; the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin has retired from the practice, leaving me, the least among them, the only survivor of that class now in practice at the bar."

HON. WILLIAM W. POTTER.

In the palmy days of the Bellefonte bar, one of its most prominent members was W. W. Potter. He was not only a lawyer, and an advocate, of recognized first-class abilities, but was also remarkable for literary tastes and acquirements, and as a leader in politics, though generally indifferent to public position.

He was a grandson of Gen. James Potter of Revolutionary celebrity. His father was for many years one of the associate justices of this county. The distinguished advocate was born in Penn's valley, where his grandfather and father had large possessions. He was born to riches, and had every advantage which his family name

and inheritance could give him. He went through the course of study in Dickinson college, after which he read law with Judge Huston. While pursuing his legal studies with his distinguished preceptor, he became acquainted with the sister of the judge's wife, whom he subsequently married. Another of the sisters married Judge Thos. Burnside. These three young ladies, who thus became connected with three of the most celebrated lawyers of this region—two of them judges of the courts of common pleas, and eventually of the supreme court of the State—were named Winters. They were residents of Williamsport, and noted belles in their day, as would be inferred from their matrimonial destiny.

Mr. Potter opened a law office in Bellefonte, where he practiced with the most distinguished success, soon reaching the very head of his profession in this and adjoining counties. He was very early solicited to enter public life, his family position, riches and great talents making him a desirable candidate for his party. He was several times asked to accept the appointment of president judge of his district, but seemed to prefer the practice of the law as an advocate and counsellor. We find it on record that the grand jury of Union county petitioned the Governor to appoint Mr. Potter as president judge of the district, and there were many similar applications, to which he refused to accord his assent.

In 1832 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for the position of representative in the Congress of the United States, but peremptorily declined to be an aspirant for that position. In 1835 he was again nominated for a seat in Congress, and this time, having overcome his reluctance to enter into public life, he was elected by the largest majority ever given in the district up to that time. He was re-elected to Congress in 1838, but died in October, 1839, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Although so young, and so short a time, comparatively, in the councils of the Nation, he had gained a very high position in Congress. He was, indeed, from a very short time after he had taken his seat, one of the leaders of his party in the lower house. He was distinguished for eloquence and for statesmanship, and his voice was heard on all important

occasions, his fame being rapidly extended throughout the federal Union. The public journals and the Congressional records of that day, bear witness to Mr. Potter's prominence and ability, and his reported speeches will be found among the most able of those delivered at that period, when the country was represented in its principal deliberative assembly by some of the proudest names which its history has to record.

Mr. Potter died at his residence in Bellefonte, after a protracted illness. In an obituary notice, published at the time (Oct. 29, 1839) in one of the local journals—the *Centre Democrat*, edited by S. T. Shugert, Esq.—we find this characterization of the subject of this sketch :

“ During the sessions he represented us in the national councils, by his talents, clear and discriminating mind, and eloquence, with a mild and gentlemanly demeanor, he gained for himself a high reputation, and without disparagement to others, stood at the head of the Democratic delegation from his native State.”

On the occasion of his death, the judges and officers of the courts, and members of the bar, convened at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, October 27, 1839. Hon. Thomas Burnside was called to the chair, James McManus, Esq., was appointed secretary, and John Blanchard, H. N. McAllister and James Burnside, Esq's, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. We extract a portion of the resolutions then reported, which seem to have embodied the actual sentiments of the meeting, and are endorsed at the present day by all those who have had an opportunity of knowing Mr. Potter's career and character :

“ For twenty-five years past he has been an able and judicious counsellor, and an industrious and skillful practitioner of the law. His profession was his pride ; left with an ample patrimony, no child of penury and want was more indefatigable and industrious in legal pursuits. He cast from him the temptations of vice and dissipation. He applied the powers of his strong and discriminating mind to become master of the laws and jurisprudence of his country. He succeeded, and obtained the gratification of his desire and the object of his ambition—professional excellence. At his death he had no superior in his district in legal standing and acquirements.

He filled as great a space in the public mind of this community as any individual in it. He died in the midst of his professional usefulness, and at the height of his political honors. To his fellow members of the bar he was kind, courteous and liberal. He was feeling and affectionate in all his domestic relations, and faithful in the performance of all his duties. His loss will long be felt and regretted. In sincerity and truth, in sorrow and in grief, we feel it a duty we owe to him as well as to ourselves to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased."

Among our older members of the bar, and other citizens, we find many recollections and reminiscences characteristic of both the abilities and disposition of Mr. Potter, but we have not space for them in this article. We think it proper to say, however, that he was especially distinguished for his kindness of heart, that he was most affectionately regarded by all who knew him, and that there are persons now living who cherish his memory, not so much for his great and recognized talents, as for his exceeding benevolence and friendliness to all who appealed to the generous instincts of his warm and noble heart.

HON. JOHN BLANCHARD.

In a volume, entitled "*History of Congress, Biographical and Political*," &c., by Henry C. Wheeler, and published by Harper & Brothers, in 1848, we find a sketch of Hon. John Blanchard, with the following appreciative introductory remarks:

"A glance at the worn features and bent form of this gentleman, as they presented themselves to the eye during the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, would have convinced an ordinary observer that he would soon be beyond the reach of any *living* biography which we could write. With the members of that Congress, King Death had made notably merry. A thorough-bred leveler, he had paid his respects to them 'without distinction of party,' scattering, as stubble before the wind, the deep-laid schemes of the politicians, and leaving the 'unfinished business,' of which the rules are so tender, to take care of itself. * *

"How many more victims the despot might have claimed if the law had not prescribed a definite period to the deliberations of the two bodies, it lies not within our limited vision to foresee; but high

on the list of those whose presence was demanded in his imperial court, 'pricked to die,' like certain Romans 'in the black sentence and proscription' of Mark Antony, *seemed* the name of John Blanchard of Pennsylvania. He looked as 'if any man might have bought the fee-simple of his life for an hour and a quarter.' Yet, late one night, he took the floor, feeble as he was, and forthwith threw the house into such a roar of laughter at the jokes he rolled out in quick succession, as almost to leave the impression that there must be something like a *joint* in those infirm limbs and the tottering gait which so hardly seemed to support him. From that moment we classed him among the living. We knew that he *could* not die. The thing was impossible."

John Blanchard was born September 30, 1787, in Peacham township, Caledonia county, Vermont. His father was one of the first settlers in the township, and an academy was erected upon his land, within a short distance of his residence. The subject of this notice was compelled to work on his father's farm during the summer season, and attended the public schools during the winter months only. After the academy was established he attended that, but his educational advantages were at this period confined to the English branches. When he was about fifteen years of age his father died, leaving a family of seven children, of whom five were younger than John. He continued to labor on the farm during the working season, and to teach school in the winter months, until about twenty years of age. He then managed to prepare himself for the Sophomore class in Dartmouth College, which he entered in the fall of 1809, and graduated in 1812. He then removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as a teacher in an academy, at the same time devoting his leisure hours to the study of the law. After being admitted to the bar, he removed to Lewistown, Mifflin county, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. He left that place in the fall of 1815, and located in Bellefonte, which continued to be his place of residence until the time of his death. He at once took a high position among the eminent lawyers who at that time graced the bar of this county and district. He was married in 1820, to Miss Mary Miles, daughter of Evan Miles, of this county.

He was not a partisan in politics, although he had been brought up a Federalist, and continued to adhere to that party for a long time, but eventually joined the Whig party and supported John Q. Adams for president. He was often solicited to enter public life—his recognized abilities and irreproachable character pointing him out as a desirable candidate. He was extremely loth to enter the political arena, but in 1844 consented to become the nominee of the Whig party for representative in Congress. Although he would take no part in the canvass, he was elected by a majority of three hundred and forty-three votes, the district being composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin. He was re-elected in 1846 by a majority of six hundred and fifty.

Mr. Blanchard lived to discharge the duties of his position until very near the close of his last Congressional term. A few days however before the close of the term he was taken quite ill, and immediately after the adjournment—on the fifth day of March, 1849—he started for home, accompanied by his wife and his son Edmund. The party—who were afterwards joined by Gen. S. Miles Green and Abram S. Valentine—proceeded on their way as far as Columbia, Pa., where Mr. Blanchard became much worse, and where he died on the evening of the day of his arrival. The remains were taken to Harrisburg, where, the Legislature of the State being in session, a committee of that body was appointed to meet the body at the railway station and accompany it to a hotel. It was then brought to Bellefonte, and interred in the beautiful cemetery at this place.

On the first day of April term of court, 1849, the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the court were presented by James Burnside, Esq., with remarks from which we quote :

“Since the last term the senior member of the bar of the fourth judicial district has departed this life. Mr. Blanchard has been, the greater portion of the last four years, in the councils of the nation, but for the thirty years previous there were few cases of importance tried in this district in which he was not one of the counsel. It is not the language of eulogy, but the words of sober truth, to say that no client could have a more able, zealous and devoted advocate. He

was an ornament to his profession, and that his mantle may descend upon his brethren cannot but be the wish of your Honors, to whom his integrity and ability were too well known.

"The members of the bar and officers of the court met on the day of his funeral, and in the resolutions which they requested that I should present to the court have manifested their feelings of respect and regard for their deceased brother," &c.

On receiving the resolutions presented, the court—Judge Woodward—said :

"With deep sensibility the court entertains the motion to place on record the proceedings of the bar in relation to the death of Mr. Blanchard. The resolutions of the bar, and the observations with which they have been introduced to the notice of the court, do not exaggerate the virtues of the deceased. We knew him well, whether in the social circle, in professional relations, or in public life, as a husband, father, friend—as a scholar and a lawyer, as a legislator and a statesman, he earned a fair title to the eulogy which the gentlemen of the bar would record to his memory. Speaking of Mr. Blanchard in this place, the mind recurs chiefly to his professional character, and it is with melancholy pleasure we remember his varied and exact learning, his terse and luminous address, his occasional though genuine humor, his fidelity, as well to the court as to his client, and that manly bearing and sterling integrity which won from a reluctant world the soubriquet of 'Honest John Blanchard.' Glad that the bar of the Fourth district for so long enjoyed the light of such an example, we grieve that it has at length been extinguished in death. We place on record this merited memorial, not only to honor the dead but to encourage the living; and as generation comes chasing after generation, like the waves of the sea, we hope that the purity of this recorded example may make its just impression upon the young minds, and lead them to place high their standard of professional morals and attainments."

Mr. Blanchard is at present represented in Bellefonte by his two sons, Edmund and Evan M. Blanchard, who are engaged in the successful practice of the law.

For what follows we are indebted to the kindness of his Excellency ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, who was for several years a law partner of Mr. Blanchard, and who is no doubt better qualified than any man living to do justice to the talents and the character of one whom he confesses to have admired as a man and loved as a friend.

In the foregoing biography the leading events in the life of Mr. Blanchard are correctly stated, but it is so incomplete that in justice to his memory it is proper that more should be written of him in a book of this character.

The academy at York, Pa., when Mr. Blanchard was a teacher, was at that early period one of the foremost and most popular institutions in the State. James Merrill, who settled in Union county, Pa., and for many years a leading member of the bar in that and the adjoining counties; Amos Kendall, who removed to Kentucky, where he attained distinction and was postmaster general in the administration of Pres't Jackson; and Thaddens Stevens, were all instructors in the academy at different periods and were admitted to the bar in York. They were from the same town in Vermont and graduates of Dartmouth college, and of them it can be truly said that they were the artificers of their own fortunes and distinction in life.

After his removal to Bellefonte Mr. Blanchard did not suffer the probation generally incident to the commencement of professional life unassisted by family connections, influential friends or other adventitious circumstances. He very soon attained to a full share of practice which continually increased and extended into Huntingdon, Mifflin and Clearfield counties, in all of which he attended the regular terms of the courts. He was never physically strong, and the demands made upon him in his professional duties, his industrious habits and close application to study gradually wore away his constitution, and it can be truly said that for many years he was rarely free from pain and was not blessed with one day of perfect health.

Naturally a man of retiring habits and disposition and trained to assiduous, persistent labor in his early life, from necessity in the conscientious belief that his profession demanded all his time, the interests of clients entrusted to him absorbed him and pressed upon his mind to the exclusion of social and personal enjoyment of leisure. Mr. Blanchard was a thoroughly educated man, and it is not exaggerated eulogy to say a ripe scholar. He retained his fondness for

the classics and read Latin and Greek habitually in his hours of relaxation from professional labor.

He was active and zealous in the cause of education and participated in all means intended to improve and enlighten the people who surrounded him. In his professional reading, except in the preparation of his cases for trial, he preferred books and writers in which elementary principles are discussed, and had the fondness of the thoroughly educated and accomplished lawyer for the common law.

There were other phases of Mr. Blanchard's nature which were scarcely known except to his intimate friends. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous and enjoyed wit and humor with rare zest. Those who knew him well only realized the extent and variety of his literary acquirements. Remarkable for his agreeable conversation, he was always the leader in the social circle when not too ill, and then he gave real enjoyment by his knowledge of modern classic literature, and amused by apt and quaint illustrations of men and events of the present drawn from his well filled memory by early reading men and events of the past. A man of positive convictions on all questions that engaged his attention, Mr. Blanchard was bred and educated a Federalist in his political opinions and never abandoned the principles of that party which he had closely studied and well understood. It was a high compliment to him and a just appreciation of his character, as well to the generosity and good sense of the people of the district in which he lived, to elect him twice to Congress, when it was well known he was an avowed Federalist, when the name was odious, and the party was defeated, disbanded, and its leaders in retirement.

As an advocate Mr. Blanchard was persuasive, clear in his logic, and always truthful in his statements. In his forensic efforts he was remarkable for the simplicity of his language. His speeches were never long enough to weary the court or jury, or to lose him the interest of the court room.

That he was learned and truthful, and faithful to his clients, was the foundation of his professional success, is true to his memory;

and the purity of his social life, and his integrity, gave him the sobriquet of "honest John Blanchard," and more than all others gave him power in the forum and influence in the community.

Mr. Blanchard was happy in his domestic relations, and in his intercourse with the community where he lived, and his death made a void which all felt, and a memory of a blameless, useful life, which will not soon fade.

BOND VALENTINE.

The record which this book is intended to contain of the life and character of the members of the bar who are now deceased, would be sadly imperfect if it failed to present some suitable memorial of one who stood prominently amongst his contemporaries for his professional ability and moral worth.

Bond Valentine was the son of parents who belonged to the society of Friends, and resided in Chester county. Of his parents the writer has not been able to acquire any reliable information, but judging from his life and character we can scarcely be mistaken in assuming that his early parental training must have been such as to carefully instil into his mind those pure principles of morality which were the guide and controlling influence of his after life. As to his early education but little is known, but, although his educational advantages may have been limited, yet, he was enabled to overcome any lack of such advantages by a careful and dilligent cultivation of a mind naturally strong and gifted. In early life he made choice of the profession of the law, and when quite a youth he removed to Centre County, in or about the year 1815 in company with his elder brothers, who engaged in the manufacture of bar iron at the iron works near Bellefonte, which are still being carried on by their sons. After being admitted to the bar he entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte, and continued in practice until about the year 1841, when, although still comparatively a young man and in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, influenced by conscientious convictions, he abandoned the profession of his early

choice, that he might devote his life to the public ministry in the religious society to which he belonged—the Society of Friends. From that time to the day of his death, his time, his talents and his energies were consecrated to the cause of his Divine Master, and although diligent in business, in the care of the property that he had acquired, he was above all “fervent in Spirit, serving the Lord.”

To give a full and true portraiture of the admirable character and life of the subject of this sketch is an undertaking which any one, even the most gifted in the use of language, might well shrink from, because of an inability to give a representation by word picture true enough to do justice to his subject. The artist who finds no difficulty in sketching a likeness when there are any strong, prominent points in the face of his subject, will meet with far greater difficulty when he undertakes to place upon his canvass a face distinguished by beauty, regularity and harmony of features; and a task as difficult is undertaken by the writer who attempts to portray a character as excellent and harmonious in all its features as that of the subject of this biographical sketch. The fear is that he will fail in doing complete justice.

He was twice married. First in his youth to Miss Lydia Fairbank, a lady of strong intellectual powers, and who, by high culture and refinement, was well suited to be the companion of such a man. She was a lady of cultivated literary taste, but the gratification of such taste was not allowed by her to interfere with a strict attention to her domestic duties. She was truly a lady of exalted virtues, which secured to her the highest esteem of the members of society with whom she associated. She died in Bellefonte in the year 1843. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Thomas, a lady who resided in the city of Baltimore who still survives him, and who by excellence of character, and rare combination of virtues, was well fitted to take the place of his deceased partner.

In his private life Mr. Valentine was distinguished for honesty and integrity in his dealings. But that which rendered him attractive to the society with which he mingled was his genial spirit—his fondness for the society of the young—his keen appreciation of

those social entertainments, which gave zest to life and were free from aught that was coarse or vulgar. He was remarkable for his purity of thought, and despised any attempt at a coarse or obscene jest. The man who ventured in his presence to perpetrate a coarse or low jest, was sure to be met by an expression of his just indignation and disgust, which was a more severe rebuke than could have been administered in words. No expression savoring of the vulgar, or inconsistent with true refinement ever escaped his lips. To sum it all up, he was pure in thought, pure in heart, pure in speech and pure in life.

As a lawyer he very soon, after his admission to the bar, secured the confidence of the community and was rewarded by a liberal share of patronage. Whilst he acquired a clear and intimate acquaintance with the principles of his profession, he was especially distinguished for his powers of oratory. He had a remarkable command of language, and his addresses to the court and jury were distinguished not only by mature thought, but also by the happiest choice of words and modes of expression. Compared with those of his contemporaries he excelled them all in the power of declamation, and having a deep feeling of contempt for meanness, criminality or dishonesty wherever he met them, he did not hesitate, when in the course of his professional duty he encountered men of such character, to pour out upon them the language of scathing invective. A few sentences quoted from an obituary notice published in the *Friends' Review* we quote here, as describing his social character in well chosen language: "His sterling integrity and the well known simplicity of his character, averse to mere forms, won for him the increased confidence and respect both of the community and his associates at the bar. As a pleader and a public speaker his addresses have been marked by impassioned earnestness. In the social circles our friend was very attractive; without reserve, original, genial and simple."

Our short record would be very incomplete did we neglect to speak of his stern and unwavering patriotism, manifested during the rebellion. Notwithstanding his firm adherence to the non-combat-

tant principles of his religious society, his enlightened mind refused to be fettered by the cold letter of the precept, but on the contrary he recognized the claims of patriotism upon him as a member and citizen of the Union, and during our recent struggle against an armed rebellion, he sympathized deeply with the National Government, and no man more earnestly desired the success of her armies called to the field in defence of our National life. His cultivated mind found no difficulty in reconciling the peace principles of his society, with the duty to resist the efforts of rebels, who, with arms in their hands, were seeking the destruction of the government. He consequently manifested a deep and lively interest in every thing which was intended to sustain the Federal government. It will, no doubt, be remembered by many persons, as it is by the writer, the deep interest he exhibited in the re-election of our patriotic Governor, A. G. Curtin, whose second election occurred on the day preceding the night on which Mr. Valentine died. During the entire day—the 15th of October, 1863—it was observed by many with whom he conversed, that he was more than usually cheerful, and deeply interested in the success of the Republican party. Seated at his fireside, during the evening, engaged in cheerful conversation with his wife, he was very suddenly attacked with some affection of the brain, by which he was immediately prostrated, and during the night he died. When, on the following morning, his death was announced, all those who had previously known him, felt that the community had suffered a serious loss, which would be deeply felt by all classes of society that a good man had fallen. Thus passed away one upon whom can be unhesitatingly passed that highest of encomiums, “he was an honest man.”

[For the above appreciative sketch of the career and character of Bond Valentine we are indebted to the pen of Ex-judge Linn.]

HON. JAMES M. PETRIKIN.

This gentleman, of whom Judge Woodward spoke as "a lawyer, an artist and a wit," died at a comparatively early age, yet not before he had distinguished himself at the bar, and gained hosts of friends. Among the brilliant galaxy of lawyers of his day, who resided in this county, he did not live to attain the foremost place, but he was, and still is, reckoned as one of that band, who—so many coming and living nearly at the same period of time—illustrated the truth of Schiller's Hymn to the gods of Hellas:

"Never,—believe me—
Appear the immortals—
Never alone."

Although Mr. Petrikin is so well and so favorably remembered in this community, yet we find the same difficulty in his case as in others, that very little of a definite character is recalled by those with whom we have talked, of his sayings and doings, and we must content ourselves with such meagre facts as we can find. He seems to have been a peculiarly brilliant man; that word rather than any indicating depth of learning or research being fitted to characterize him, yet he was regarded as a good lawyer as well as much else that was remarkable.

He died in Bellefonte, in April, 1838, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. In an obituary notice, published at the time in the *Centre Democrat*, we find it said of him :

"Mr. Petrikin, for several years, was an able and successful practitioner of the Centre county bar, and for several years represented this and Clearfield counties in the Legislature, where he gave evidence of possessing talents of a high order, and was known as a firm and ardent friend and able advocate of our internal improvement system.

* * * * *

"As a lawyer, he was courteous, able and just; as a legislator, honorable and patriotic; and as a citizen, amiable in his demeanor, and obliging to his neighbors, and as father and husband, affectionate, indulgent, and kind. In his death he has left numerous friends and acquaintances who entertain deep veneration for his virtues and gratitude for his services."

The members of the bar and officers of the court met to pay tribute to his memory, when resolutions were prepared by James Burnside and Jas. Macmanus, Esq's. As in other cases where we quote the resolutions submitted on such occasions, we believe them to embody an honest and intelligent expression of opinion—on the part of those best qualified to judge—of the personal and professional characteristics of their subject. They speak of him as one “whose character as a lawyer and a man, at all times, commended their regard and respect,” and resolved “That the varied talents of our departed friend will be remembered so long as we attend courts of justice, or entertain recollections of the many pleasant hours we have passed in his society.”

HON. JAMES MACMANUS.

This gentleman deserves a notice in this narration as the “father of the Centre county bar,” as he is properly styled—the oldest member of that bar in practice—although from the fact that he is still in full health and active practice, he would, by our plan, be denied admission into the company of lawyers who are either departed from this world, or at least have deserted their profession.

He was born on the 17th of May, 1806, in Carlisle, where he was reared and educated. In 1824 he was entered as a student of Thomas Burnside, in Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1826. In 1827 he was appointed by Frederick Smith, then attorney general of the State, as deputy attorney general for the county of Clearfield. He was re-appointed to the same position in 1828 and 1829, by attorney generals Blythe, Elmaker and Markley. In 1830 he was appointed, by attorney general Douglass, deputy attorney general for the counties of Centre and Clearfield. This appointment was renewed by attorney generals Ellis Lewis and M. Dallas, in 1833, and Ovid F. Johnston in 1839. In 1844 he was again re-appointed to the same position by attorney general John K. Kane, but declined to accept.

When Jefferson county was annexed to the fourth judicial district

Judge Thomas Burnside appointed Mr. Macmanus to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth for that county. He was appointed by Judge Woodward to the same position for Clinton county, when that county was organized, and held the office until 1842. He was counsel for the commissioners of Centre county for over eleven years.

In 1841 he was elected to the State legislature, by a majority of more than eleven hundred, and served during the sessions of 1841-'42, but declined a renomination. In 1843 he was renominated and elected to the legislature, with L. W. Smith, to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield. He served during the session of 1843-'44, but again declined a renomination. On the death of the Hon. W. W. Potter, he was the choice of his party to supply the place of that gentleman as representative in Congress for this district, but he declined to accept a nomination. He was once offered the position of president judge by Governor Schunk, but declined.

Mr. Macmanus has always been an active member of his political party, and has often been solicited to accept higher public positions than any he has occupied, but has always preferred legitimate practice of his profession to the doubtful emoluments and the certain cares and annoyances of political life. His reward is, that he is enjoying a green old age, universally respected, and, we believe, with much that is pleasant to remember in his past career, and little to regret. His position as the connecting link between the present and a distinguished past of the county's legal history, is every way an enviable one, and he bears his honors modestly and well. All his friends—and in that list is included all who know him—sincerely hope that it will be long before there shall be a necessity of writing his obituary, on which occasion much more can properly be said than is here recorded.

HON. H. N. McALLISTER.

For a sketch of the life of this distinguished lawyer we are indebted principally to a biographical notice published soon after his death, with proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, the courts of Centre county, &c., on that occasion. This notice was prepared by his Honor, Judge Orvis.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Hon. Wm. McAllister, who was the son of Major Hugh McAllister, a well-known patriot and officer in the war of the Revolution. Hugh Nelson McAllister was born on his father's farm in Lost Creek valley, Juniata county, Pa., on the 28th of June, 1809. He was employed in laboring on the farm during his early years and attended the schools of the vicinity, being also instructed in the rudiments of the ancient languages by the Rev. John Hutchinson. He entered the Freshman class of Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, in 1830. He was distinguished as a laborious and successful student in his classes and graduated with high honors in 1833. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of W. W. Potter, at Bellefonte. After the usual time spent by students in preparation for admission to the bar, he extended his researches and acquirements by attending at a law school then conducted by Judge Reed at Carlisle. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Centre county November 25, 1835. He immediately became a law partner of Mr. Potter, who was soon after elected to represent his district in Congress. This gave Mr. McAllister an opportunity to display any abilities or acquirements he might possess, and was the commencement of a long, laborious and eminently successful legal career. He was allowed no time, as is usual with beginners at the bar, for extra studies and recreation, and a gradual induction into the laborious duties of professional employments; he came at once into full practice, and continued so till the end of his most useful life. This circumstance of his fortune seems to have been entirely consonant with his disposition and habits. What he asked and all he required was an opportunity to work, and to earn, by earnest, efficient labor,

what he wanted. Hon. W. W. Potter died while serving his constituents in Congress, and Mr. McAllister was then left alone to carry on the extensive law business which had been acquired by his former partner and himself. It was not until the year 1859 that he was again associated with a law partner, when Gen. James A. Beaver entered the firm, and the co-partnership of McAllister & Beaver continued until the death of the former.

Mr. McAllister was always earnest in his advocacy of any public measures or men whose success he believed to be consonant with the best interests of the country; yet he was never a professional politician, preferring to devote his time and talents to attaining greater eminence in his chosen profession rather than to the uncertain emoluments, or more uncertain distinctions of public political life. He was, on three different occasions, tendered a commission as president judge of his district—once by Gov. Bigler, and twice by Gov. Curtin. He was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of the border counties of the State for losses sustained during the war, the duties of which position he discharged in his usual thorough and conscientious manner.

When it was resolved to amend and reform the Constitution of the Commonwealth, Mr. McAllister was selected by the Republican State Convention as one of the delegates from the State at large. After a thorough preparation, he took his seat in that body when it assembled, and continued one of its most thorough working members until his death, which was undoubtedly hastened by his arduous labors in the cause of constitutional reform. He held in the Convention the position of chairman of the committee on "Suffrage, Election and Representation," and was also a member of the committee on "Railroads and Canals." As to his labors in the Constitutional Convention, and his characteristics as a man, a lawyer, and a citizen, we cannot, perhaps, give a better idea than by making extracts from the various addresses by his colleagues, on the occasion of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, May 5, 1873.

Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin offered resolutions suitable to the occasion, and in moving their adoption made an address, character-

ized by his customary eloquence and power, and also showing his high regard for the deceased, who had so long been his contemporary and rival in legal practice in the courts of this county. We could wish that our limits permitted more copious extracts from this eulogy, which is valuable in other respects besides being a merited tribute to the worth and abilities of the deceased :

“ Mr. McAllister never held a public station until he appeared in this Convention. He had a distaste for public life. He never would condescend to the means by which public station is too often acquired. His was a life of labor and industry, and with the earnestness of purpose which attached itself to his professional character, which incorporated him with the rights and interests of his clients, which led him to intensify all the feelings of his nature on any public work in which he was engaged, in any private enterprise, or enlarged charity and hospitality, Mr. McAllister could not, from his nature, be a politician. But so great was his influence in the part of the State in which he lived, so entirely had he engrossed the confidence of the people in that community, that he could, at frequent periods of his life, have held public station if he had been willing. Over and over again he was solicited to ask for office from the people, and more than once his friends united in importunities to him to permit himself to be placed in judicial stations. Once, at least, during his professional life he refused to be the president judge of the common pleas of his district, and I know full well that there is upon this floor a gentleman who would have been only too glad if his friends had presented his name for appointment.”

* * * * *

“ Many years since, when worn down by the constant labors of his professional life, Mr. McAllister conceived the idea that, in harmony with the tastes of first pursuits, his health might be restored by turning his attention to agriculture. He purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Bellefonte, where he lived, and turned his attention to skilled agriculture. He made that farm the model for all the people in the neighborhood.”

* * * * *

“ When Mr. McAllister, with his zeal and industry, became connected with practical agriculture, his views enlarged, and he conceived the idea of establishing in Pennsylvania a school where farming would be taught as the chief part of a complete education, and to him belongs the credit, in a large measure, of the establishment of, first, the Farm School of Pennsylvania, and now the Agricultural College, (at present the State College); and while

other men faltered and hesitated under disappointment, when the school would have failed over and over again, the energy and persistence of this man kept it alive, and before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing it in successful operation; and there is not to-day, in all this great Commonwealth, a more successful educational institution than the Farmers' College of Pennsylvania." * *

"It is, perhaps, no place, and this is no occasion to intrude private sorrow; and yet at the risk of an impropriety, I shall be permitted to speak of him as my friend for many years. I was not his equal at the bar, but his rival, and in all the struggles of an active professional life, and amid the antagonisms which grew out of the trials which constantly occurred, in which we were opposing counsel, rarely, indeed, was our constant friendship interrupted. With an inclination to attract men, and a modicum of ambition for public life, I admired in this man just the opposite qualities. To have made himself governor or president, our colleague, who is dead, would have never turned from his intensity of purpose, his settled convictions of public or private duty or his well settled religious belief. In that respect I never knew his equal."

Ex-Governor Bigler said: "His precise like I have never seen. In industry, resistless energy, positive will, passionate devotion, dauntless courage, large benevolence, and tender humanity. Hugh N. McAllister, seldom, if ever, had an equal."

Said Hon. W. H. Armstrong of Lycoming county: "Possessed of a large and beautiful farm adjoining the town of Bellefonte, where he lived, he applied himself with characteristic earnestness to its improvement. It became a model of neatness and excellence in all that could embellish, and improve it. He was among the foremost to adopt and experiment with any implements that would lighten the labor of the farm, and equally prompt to test the value of whatever offered by way of improved varieties of grain or improved modes of culture. His experiments were conducted under his own immediate supervision, and the results noted with characteristic exactness. It is said that many able papers were contributed by him to the reports of the National Agricultural Department, &c."

Hon. G. W. Woodward said: "Perhaps I have known lawyers of more subtle reasoning faculties than Mr. McAllister possessed, but I never knew one who could prepare a cause so well."

And Mr. Carter said: "I have known Mr. McAllister from boyhood. As a man, his chief characteristic, in my opinion, was that of untiring energy in the prosecution of conceived duty."

The testimony of Mr. J. M. Bailey of Huntingdon county, on a point more especially concerning the private character of our subject, is not less valuable: "Whatever eulogies may be passed on him upon this floor, or whatever the biographer may write about him, no higher tribute can be paid to his personal character and private worth than this, *that he was the idol of his family.* * * * And I would rather trust to such silent testimony to a man's moral worth than to all the eulogies and panegyrics that can be pronounced."

Space does not permit of farther extracts from the addresses made upon that occasion; yet, surely, no apology need be given for the length and number of those above furnished. Each speaker who reviewed the character and life of the deceased seems to have had some new matter to present, which could aid in making a proper estimate of his life, abilities and characteristics. The same might be said of the addresses delivered in the court house at Bellefonte, on the occasion of the remains being removed here, when the members of the bar of the district met to offer their last tribute to the memory of this distinguished lawyer. What those who had long known him during his professional life, and who from their own occupation were best fitted to judge of his character and qualities, then said of him, must be more valuable to the reader, as a representation of the man, than any studied dissertation of the biographical writer; but we have space only for what follows, from the address of Hon. James Macmanus:

"We have seen his assiduity, skill and fidelity in all his professional engagements, and which gained for him public confidence; the iron will, the unbending firmness, the fearless courage which marked his character must be acknowledged by all. * * * His very faults originated in high qualities; jurisdiction over these, as over our own, belongs to a tribunal competent to decide upon them, by a justice so exact, a mercy so tender, as to leave nothing but acquiescence.

“ He had as great self-possession and greater self-reliance than any lawyer I ever knew; he possessed moral and physical courage in a very great degree. Confident in his own course, fearing no obstacle that might be in his way, it was almost impossible that he should not have been imperious in his character; never doubting as to what, in his opinion, duty and patriotism required at his hands, it was natural that he should sometimes be impatient with those more doubting and timid than himself. He belonged to that marked class who are the men of their century, for it was his good fortune not only to be endowed with capacity to do great things, but to have enjoyed opportunities of achieving them and this county is filled with a monument of his genius in her Agricultural College. The leading qualities of his intellect were quickness and clearness. He could take up a complicated mass of facts in as short a space of time as any lawyer he has left behind him; he could present a statement of a case to a jury so clear that it was not only easy to comprehend but impossible to misunderstand it. He had never learned to waiver. He gave the subject no attention as worthless, or addressed himself to it with diligence, drew his conclusion, dismissed the process, and adopted the result as a fixed fact, about which no doubt was ever after tolerated.”

Mr. McAllister never held any public office of importance, except that of member of the Constitutional Convention. Yet, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he, as an earnest supporter of the existing administration, and a zealous patriot, exerted himself in securing material aid to the government. Not content with giving his time and means to induce others to enlist, and in aiding the families of those who were in the service of his country, he raised a company of volunteers, almost by his own sole efforts, and consented to serve as its captain, although he had passed the age when by law he might have been exempted from military duty, and made great sacrifices in leaving his profession and his family. He served in the army until his place could be supplied without detriment to the service, when he returned to his home and the practice of his profession. From the sketch of his life, before alluded to, we extract the following, which will close our notice of this distinguished lawyer and citizen:

“ Mr. McAllister was twice married—first to Henrietta Ashman

Orbison of Huntingdon, Pa., by whom he had seven children, four of whom died in infancy, and one, Ellen C., a lovely daughter, died in 1866, at the age of twenty. Two daughters, Mary A., the wife of Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, and Sarah B., wife of Dr. Thos. R. Hays, both of Bellefonte, survive their father. The first Mrs. McAllister died April 12, 1857, and on September 12, 1859, Mr. McAllister married Margaret Hamilton of Harrisburg, a granddaughter of Captain John Hamilton, under whom *his* grandfather served in the revolution, and daughter of Hugh Hamilton. By this second marriage Mr. McAllister had no children. He leaves his widow to mourn her irreparable loss."

EX-GOV. A. G. CURTIN.

It is not our intention to write a biography, or to attempt a history. Our object in this instance is merely to indicate the standing of Mr. Curtin as a member and practitioner of the Law at the Bellefonte Bar.

As an advocate he has powers of the highest order—his arguments of facts were solid, his powers of ridiculing an adversary so great that he possessed the faculty in a strong degree of "laughing a case out of court." His wit is considerable, his humor incomparable; his talents as an orator first-rate. His skill in the cross-examination of a witness was exquisite. He did not insult a witness; on the contrary, he tried to keep him in good humor, and quietly coaxed him into contradictions. If the evidence was very strong against him and difficult to be shaken, he raised a laugh either by some unexpected joke, or by mimicking the style and manner of the witness. This he would introduce so suddenly and so adroitly that the desired effect was produced before the judge could interfere. The criterion of a speech is the effect produced on the audience to which it is addressed. Assuming this rule to be correct, he was a most successful advocate. He carried away jurors, the bar, and the audience, convulsing them with laughter, or *vice versa*, as seemed most to his client's advantage.

In the case of Miss G—— vs. H. and wife, case *sur* slander, A. G. Curtin, with two other members of the bar, was the attorney for the

plaintiff. The case was tried in 1842, when he was a very young man. It excited much attention, and the preparation, trial, and the argument of Mr. Curtin, who closed for the plaintiff, gave him a reputation as an advocate which largely contributed to his future success.

There are numerous incidents in his professional life which are remembered as traditions in the community in which he lived; but as this book is intended especially to revive memories of the dead, this sketch is not as full as might be desired.

He practiced his profession in this and the adjoining counties, with uninterrupted success, until he was elected Governor in 1860, when he retired from the bar.

[As a sketch of Governor Curtin's life appears elsewhere in this volume, in the foregoing only his career and characteristics as a lawyer have been considered. As one of the most prominent members of the bar of the district, such a sketch as this would be absurdly incomplete, did we say nothing of such a man. For this notice we are indebted to the pen of Hon. James Macmanus, "the father of the Bellefonte bar."]

GEN. S. MILES GREEN.

As the oldest living lawyer resident in this county, who was admitted to practice at the Bellefonte bar, General Green deserves a place in this article. He was born in Milesburg, Centre county, in 1797, studied law with Hon. John Blanchard, at Bellefonte, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He removed to Clearfield county where he was appointed deputy attorney general. Thence he went to Meadville, Crawford county, where he remained five years. While there he was employed by the attorney general to conduct the prosecution of a man charged with the murder of a constable. On this trial there were a large number of counsel for the defense, among them Judge Baldwin, afterwards a justice of the supreme court. He was also engaged to defend a man named Burnside, who was indicted for murder, and who was a distant relative of Judge

Thomas Burnside. This man was acquitted, it was said, by bribery of the jury; one of the jurors confessing the fact and then committing suicide the day after the verdict was rendered.

General Green then retired from the bar and married a Miss Dorsey, who was interested in the iron business. He continued to be engaged in the manufacture of iron in Huntingdon county until within a few years. He was commissioned a brigadier general of the State militia, by Governor Porter, while resident in Huntingdon county. He now resides in Centre county in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age.

*LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR WHO HAVE BEEN
RESIDENT PRACTITIONERS IN CENTRE COUNTY.*

Jonathan Walker,	- -	admitted at	November term,	1800.
Charles Huston,	- - -	"	"	"
Robert T. Stewart,	- -	"	"	"
William A. Patterson,	-	"	"	"
John Miles,	- - -	"	"	"
David Irvine,	- - -	"	"	"
William W. Laird,	- -	"	"	"
James Dunlop, Jr.,	- -	"	August	"
Ephraim Bonham,	- -	"	August	1802.
Thomas Burnside,	- -	"	April	1804.
Andrew Boggs,	- - -	"	August	"
Walker Reed,	- - -	"	April	1805.
Andrew Dunlop,	- - -	"	August	1806.
William Norris,	- -	"	August	"
John Johnston, Jr.,	- -	"	August	1811.
Joseph M. Fox,	- - -	"	April	1813.
William W. Potter,	- -	"	April	1814.
John Blanchard,	- -	"	April	1815.
Duncan Stephen Walker,	-	"	April	1817.
Geo. Latimer Potter,	-	"	April	"
Gratz Etting,	- - -	"	August	1818.
Bond Valentine,	- - -	"	November	1821.
John G. Miles,	- - -	"	April	"
Samuel M. Green,	- -	"	April	"
Abraham S. Wilson,	-	"	November	"
James M. Petrikin,	- -	"	April	1822.

Josiah W. Smith,	- -	admitted at	April	term,	1825.
James Macmanus,	- -	"	August	"	1826.
Matthew D. Gregg,	- -	"	August	"	1827.
Thomas Craighead,	- -	"	August	"	1829.
James Burnside,	- -	"	November	"	1830.
Benjamin Patton,	- -	"	August	"	1831.
James Crawford,	- -	"	November	"	1832.
James T. Hale,	- - -	"	January	"	1833.
Reuben C. Hale,	- -	"	August	"	"
William M. Patterson,	-	"	April	"	1835.
H. N. McAllister,	- -	"	November	"	"
Andrew G. Curtin,	- -	"	April	"	1837.
John Hoffman,	- - -	"	August	"	1839.
James H. Rankin,	- -	"	January	"	1841.
E. V. Everhart,	- -	"	January	"	"
Daniel B. Canfield,	- -	"	January	"	"
Samuel Linn,	- - -	"	January	"	1843.
David C. Boal,	- - -	"	November	"	1845.
D. Clinton Welch,	- -	"	November	"	1848.
George W. Elder,	- -	"	January	"	1849.
William P. Wilson,	- -	"	September	"	1849.
Edmund Blanchard,	-	"	November	"	"
F. J. Huston,	- - -	"	November	"	1850.
A. V. Laurimore,	- -	"	January	"	1852.
Samuel H. Reynolds,	- -	"	November	"	"
W. W. Brown,	- - -	"	April	"	1853.
R. Bruce Petrikin,	- -	"	August	"	"
J. Harvy Larimer,	-	"	November	"	"
James H. Hunter,	- -	"	April	"	1854.
Ira C. Mitchell,	- - -	"	April	"	"
William H. Blair,	- -	"	April	"	"
William P. Macmanus,	-	"	August	"	1855.
Edward H. Rogers,	- -	"	August	"	"
J. Biddle Gordon,	- -	"	November	"	"
J. Holden Orvis,	- -	"	January	"	1857.
D. G. Bush,	- - - -	"	April	"	"
Adam Hoy,	- - - -	"	April	"	1858.
John H. Stover,	- - -	"	April	"	"
William J. Kealsh,	- -	"	August	"	"
C. H. Hale,	- - - -	"	November	"	"
James A. Beaver,	- -	"	January	"	1859.
C. T. Alexander,	- -	"	August	"	"
J. F. Riddle,	- - - -	"	November	"	"

E. M. Blanchard,	- -	admitted at	November term,	1859.
A. C. Toner,	- - - -	"	January	" 1860.
James P. Coburn,	- -	"	January	" "
J. Dunlop Shugert,	- -	"	January	" "
A. O. Furst,	- - - -	"	January	" 1861.
Delaune Gray,	- - -	"	August	" 1862.
G. M. Yocum,	- - -	"	August	" 1863.
H. Y. Stitzer,	- - -	"	January	" 1864.
Norman M. Hoover,	-	"	November	" 1865.
John P. Mitchell,	- -	"	November	" "
S. D. Gray,	- - - -	"	August	" 1866.
Jno. Mills Hale,	- - -	"	August	" 1867.
Jno. G. Love,	- - -	"	August	" "
David F. Fortney,	- -	"	April	" 1869.
John F. Potter,	- - -	"	August	" "
Aaron Williams,	- - -	"	November	" "
Isaac Lytle,	- - - -	"	November	" "
J. Smith Barnhart,	- -	"	January	" 1871.
D. S. Keller,	- - -	"	April	" 1873.
C. M. Bower,	- - -	"	November	" "
Jackson L. Spangler,	-	"	January	" 1874.
Seth H. Yocum,	- -	"	April	" "
R. M. Magee,	- - -	"	April	" "
Jno. Keichline,	- - -	"	November	" "
William F. Reber,	- -	"	January	" 1875.
Daniel H. Hastings,	-	"	April	" "
John I. Irwin,	- - -	"	April	" "
W. A. Morrison,	- -	"	August	" 1876.
A. A. Dale,	- - - -	"	August	" "
Clement Dale,	- - -	"	August	" "
Jno. Wesley Gephart,	-	"	November	" "
Wilbur F. Reeder,	- -	"	April	" 1877.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

By the first section of an act approved February 14, 1866, it was provided "that all fines imposed by the courts of the county of Centre and all forfeited recognizances, which, under existing laws, are not payable to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its own use, are hereby directed to be paid to the committee hereinafter named for the purchase of a law library to be kept in the court house

of said county for the use of the court, bar and citizens of said county."

Section 2 authorized the court to appoint a committee composed of three members of the bar to receive and expend this money in the purchase of a law library. Section 3 authorized the court and members of the bar to make necessary rules and regulations for the management and preservation of the library.

On the 25th of April, 1866, the court appointed John H. Orvis, Edmund Blanchard and James A. Beaver, Esq's, a committee to receive and disburse the moneys arising under this act. The same committee was continued from year to year as long as the act remained in force. During this time the committee received and expended \$3,185.53, purchasing full sets U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and a full set of N. Y. State Reports, down to the practical abolition of the common law by the adoption of the Revised Statutes in that State, together with a fine collection of text books and digests, including the U. S. Digest in thirty-three volumes and Howell's State Trials in thirty-four volumes.

The Library act was repealed February 15, 1872, and the fines and proceeds of forfeited recognizances restored to the county treasury. Prior to the enactment of the law in 1866 the county had realized an average of less than forty dollars a year from fines and forfeited recognizances during a period of forty years. During the time that the act was in force the committee collected over five hundred dollars per year. Since the repeal of the library act the former practice of neglecting to collect forfeited recognizances and remitting fines is again coming in vogue, and the county will realize but little from the same sources from which the Law Library received over \$500 a year. The library act seems to have been drawn in a spirit of "poetical justice," that those who violate the law should contribute to purchase a library for the use of those who administer and enforce the law.

Since 1872 the U. S. Supreme Court Reports, and the Pennsylvania State Reports, have been kept up by voluntary contributions from members of the bar. Other new and valuable books have been purchased and added to the library by the same means, and at this time the library is worth not less than \$3,500.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

AS has been stated elsewhere in this work, Centre county has produced a very large number of distinguished men as compared with other sections of the State—men who have not only enjoyed high reputations at home, but throughout the State and Nation. Among the very first settlers of the county were those who possessed a high order of intelligence, and ranked with the leading men of the State. General James Potter was a prominent revolutionary officer, and had the entire confidence of General Washington. He was appointed brigadier general April 5, 1777, major general May 23, 1782. He was vice president of the State in 1781, member of the Council of Censors 1784, and on one occasion came within one vote of being made president of the State. General Philip Benner, also an officer during the revolution, became major general of militia, and was twice honored with the position of presidential elector. Andrew Gregg was sixteen years a member of Congress, then chosen a member of the United States Senate, and afterwards appointed by Governor Heister, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The county has furnished several members of Congress and United States senators. It was represented in the Federal Cabinet in the person of Hon. Robert J. Walker. It has now a representative of the general government at Venice, Dr. John Harris. It furnished many brave officers during the late war. A number who ranked as generals, and many colonels, captains, and officers of lower grade, who made for themselves honorable records.

Connected with the history of the county are many names of distinction, which are appropriately mentioned in that portion of this book devoted to the Bench and Bar, and need not be repeated here.

The county has produced at least two women who possessed decided literary abilities. Mrs. Martha Walker Cook, daughter of Judge Jonathan Walker, and sister of Hon. Robert J. Walker, was born in Bellefonte in 1807. She edited and conducted the *Continental Monthly* magazine, and translated the life of Chapin from the original of Liszt, &c.

Mrs. Harris, wife of James Harris, Esq., was the author of a metaphysical work, entitled "Alphabet of Thought." This book was composed and written by Mrs. Harris while in the daily discharge of her household duties, and shows that the writer had a mind capable of grasping subjects of great depth, and a pen able to present them to the world in a graceful style.

Centre county has given to the religious world a number of eminent ministers of the gospel, some of whom occupy, or have occupied, prominent positions as writers, travelers, &c. The present bishop of Oregon, the Rt. Rev. B. W. Morris, was, for many years, a resident of Bellefonte.

Centre county has been the home of at least four State governors: William Bigler, who was engaged from 1830 to 1833, as printer in the office of the *Centre Democrat*, published by his brother John, at Bellefonte, was elected governor of the State in 1851, and "by a remarkable coincidence his own election as governor of Pennsylvania was simultaneous with the election of that brother to the same dignity in the new State of California." Governors Packer and Curtin were both born in the county. The former having his home within its limits till nearly reaching manhood, the latter still one of its honored citizens. The following biographical sketches of these pre-eminently distinguished citizens of the county, are deemed especially worthy a place in this book—without them, indeed, the work would be very far from complete.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born in Bellefonte, on the 22d of April, 1817. His father, Roland Curtin, emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1793. He was a man of fine abilities, having received a good education in Paris, which city he was obliged to leave on account of the political condition of France. He was twice married, the second time to a daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg. The result of this marriage was seven children: one of them being the subject of this sketch, who received his elementary education at Bellefonte, afterward attending school at Harrisburg, and finally completing his academic course at a popular educational institution at Milton, Pa., under the charge of Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick. Returning to Bellefonte, he commenced the study of law in the office of W. W. Potter, Esq., and afterwards entered the law department of Dickinson College as a pupil of Judge Reed, then regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

In 1839 he was admitted to the bar in Centre county, and commenced the practice of law as partner of John Blanchard, Esq. [For sketch of his legal career see "Bench and Bar."] In 1840 he took an active part in politics, and worked earnestly for the election of General Harrison to the presidency, and in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay. In 1848, and also in 1852, he served as presidential elector.

In 1854 he was urged to accept the nomination for Governor, but declined, and, instead, aided materially in the election of James Pollock, acting during the campaign as chairman of the State central committee of the party. By Governor Pollock he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, which position included the duties of secretary proper, and those of Superintendent of common schools.

At the expiration of his term as secretary, Mr. Curtin returned to Bellefonte, and resumed the practice of law. In 1860 he was nominated for governor and elected by a majority of over thirty-two thousand votes; which was much larger than his most sanguine

friends had anticipated, considering that his immediate predecessor, of opposite politics, had been chosen by a large majority. Andrew G. Curtin was called to the position of chief magistrate of the Commonwealth "at a time when the gravest problems ever presented to American statesmanship were to be solved. The geographical position of the State, added to its political importance, made the duties of the Executive peculiarly responsible and perplexing." But Gov. Curtin proved equal to the emergency. When the Southern war-cloud burst, and the storm of battle commenced, he spoke for Pennsylvania in language that inspired her citizens with unbounded confidence in his ability and patriotism. To the government, in her impending struggle, he pledged the moral and material support of his State, and the people declared that his pledge would be redeemed. He grasped the intricate problems of the hour, and with the voice of a statesman uttered words of determination and wisdom. During the entire progress of the war he not only stood up at all times, and on all occasions for the National cause, but he was ever mindful of the interests of the soldiers, whether on the field, in the hospital, or in the prison, winning thereby the well-deserved title of "Soldier's Friend." Gov. Curtin having promised the volunteer soldiers of the State before leaving, and after they were in the armies of the country, that their widows and orphans would be provided for, in 1863 originated and pressed through the Legislature the law providing schools for soldier's orphans, which have proved a success, a blessing, and an honor to the State.

In 1863, just previous to the expiration of his term of service as governor he was formally offered a first-class Foreign mission, by President Lincoln, which he signified his willingness to accept at the close of his term. But, in the meantime, he was nominated for re-election, and again chosen governor of the State by a majority of over fifteen thousand votes. On the occasion of his second inauguration a committee, composed of leading citizens of New Jersey, presented him "Audobon's works on the Birds and Quadrupeds of America," as a "token of their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by his Excellency to the National Government

during his late administration, and the able manner in which he defended the policy adopted for its preservation and perpetuity, during the canvass, which resulted in his re-election, and coupled with his untiring devotion to the soldiers in the field, and kind care of those in hospitals in his own State."

As an evidence of the appreciation of his services as governor of the State, the day before his term expired, Mr. Wallace offered resolutions expressing approbation of his discharge of his duties, and the thanks and gratitude of the Senate. The resolutions passed, on the call of the Senate, unanimously. On the same day, Mr. Rudiman of Philadelphia, offered similar resolutions in the House, which also passed unanimously.

In 1865 he was tendered a Foreign mission by President Johnson, which he declined. In 1867 he was a prominent candidate for United States senator; and in 1868 was warmly supported for vice president in connection with General Grant. Soon after the latter's inauguration he was appointed Minister to Russia, and performed the duties of his position not only satisfactorily to his own government, but became popular with the people with whom he associated abroad. In recognition of his eminent services as a Diplomat, and as a token of his personal regard, the Czar of Russia presented him an elegant life-size portrait of himself.

The letter accompanying this magnificent gift shows the exalted opinion held by his Majesty concerning its recipient. When it became known to the Emperor that Mr. Curtin had asked for his recall and was about to leave Russia, Prince Gortchacow, the Prime Minister, informed him the Emperor wished to present him his portrait. Mr. Curtin replied that, while acting in his official capacity, he could only receive it as the property of the United States government. He was then informed that the portrait was intended expressly for himself and family. After Mr. Curtin retired he received, while in London, the following letter:

WILDBAN, Switzerland, 18 July, 1872.

Sir:—His Majesty, the Emperor, desiring to give you a particular testimony of his good wishes, has wished that, in leaving Russia, you

take with you his portrait. It has just been executed by order of his Imperial Majesty. He has charged me to transmit it to you, in expressing the desire that it remains forever in your family in remembrance of the good sentiments that you have always manifested towards Russia, and of the souvenirs of esteem and affection that you leave there. In acquitting myself of this supreme order, which attests the great sympathies which follow you in your retreat, permit me to join to it the expression of those with which you have inspired me personally in the course of our mutual relations.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

GORTCHACOW.

His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN,

Care of Minister U. S. A., London.

In December, 1872, the portrait arrived in this country, and Governor Curtin acknowledged its receipt as follows:

PHILA., Jan'y 31, 1873, U. S. America.

My Dear Prince:—The portrait of the Emperor arrived some weeks since, and, in compliance with a very general desire, has been on public exhibition in this city. It is indeed beautiful, but its value is largely enhanced to me and my family as it presents his Majesty as he looked when we had the honor and privilege of seeing him. As a work of art of the highest merit, the portrait has attracted much public attention; but the interest is largely increased by the feeling that it is a faithful likeness of a monarch who has at all times and under all circumstances been the friend of our country, and one whose large beneficence to humanity in his own country has attracted to him on the part of the people of the United States the homage of their profound respect.

I am at a loss for language to express my pride and thanks for this manifestation of the kindness of his Majesty, and am deeply grateful for the words of affection with which the portrait was accompanied.

My residence in Russia was a happy episode in my life, and my memories of the confidence and good will I enjoyed from all persons I knew there, unalloyed by the jealousies and differences that so often mar the pleasures of life, can never be forgotten. Since returning to my country I have availed myself of many opportunities to speak of the Emperor—of the mildness and virtues of his nature—of the vigor and justice of his reign—of his large and liberal views of human rights, and of the good he has done for his subjects. I pray God his life may be long spared for the good of

Russia, and that his humane example, and his justice and integrity, which so justly endears him to his own people, may be practiced by those who are called by Providence to rule other Nations.

And now, dear Prince, you must permit me to express to you in words warm from my heart, my gratitude for your continued kindness and friendship during my residence near you, and your courtesy in our personal and official intercourse.

I will ever think and speak of you with pride as my friend, and will ever be, my dear Prince,

Sincerely, your friend,

A. G. CURTIN.

In response to the above Governor Curtin received the following, through Baron Offenbach, Russian Minister at Washington :

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1873.

Dear Mr. Curtin:—I have just received and made known to his Majesty, the Emperor, your letter of the 31st of January last. His Imperial Majesty has been extremely touched by the sentiments you express toward him and by the attachment you preserve for Russia. I fulfill an express command in transmitting to you the thanks of his Majesty and the assurance of the particular good will you have inspired in him. As for myself I have no need to tell you how deeply sensible I am of your good and cordial words. Better than any one I have been able to appreciate the qualities which have won for you the general esteem and affection during your sojourn among us. Such sentiments, founded upon constant personal relations, are solid and durable. I will always keep the best remembrance of them, and I beg you to believe in my sincere and invariable friendship.

GORTCHACOW.

Mr. Curtin was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873, which is the last public position he has held.

In person Governor Curtin is tall and commanding, with a broad, massive head and deep chest. He was married to a daughter of Dr. W. I. Wilson of Centre county, and has five children—one son and four daughters. The family resides in Bellefonte in a fine stone mansion near the centre of the town.

GOV. WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Gov. Packer was born on April 2, 1807, in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., within six miles of the birth place, and ten years previous to the birth of his successor in office, Andrew G. Curtin. His father, James Packer, born in 1773, was a native of Chester county, and a son of James Packer and Rose Mendenhall. James Packer, the grandfather, was born 1725, in New Jersey, at the site of the present city of Princeton, and was the son of Philip Packer, who was an English Quaker, and among the first emigrants to West Jersey, under the auspices of William Penn.

Between the years 1791 and 1800 James Packer, the father of William F., located upon the present Packer estate, which had previously been patented to Job Packer, a brother of James Packer, the elder. The property has remained in the family ever since, being now in possession of Governor Packer's third daughter, Mrs. J. A. Woodward, who received it from her father by inheritance.

At the age of seven years W. F. Packer was deprived of his father by death. When thirteen years old he entered the printing office of Samuel J. Packer, a relative in Sunbury, as an apprentice. At the end of a year, the office being closed, he returned to Centre county and completed his apprenticeship in the office of the *Bellefonte Patriot*. In 1825 he became a clerk in the Register and Recorder's office of Lycoming county. In the fall of the same year he went to Harrisburg and engaged as journeyman printer in the office of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*.

In 1827 he entered his name as law student in the office of Joseph B. Anthony of Williamsport, but never applied for admission to the bar. In the fall of 1827 he purchased an interest in the *Lycoming Gazette*, published at Williamsport. On the death of his partner, John Brandon, in 1829, he assumed full control of the establishment, continuing to conduct the *Gazette* till the spring of 1836. On the 24th of December, 1829, he married Mary W., daughter of Peter W. Vanderbelt of Williamsport, and a granddaughter of Michael Ross, the original owner of the land on which Williamsport is built.

In June, 1832, he was appointed superintendent of the West Branch canal, being at that time but *twenty-five years old*, and reappointed three successive years. During his term of service he satisfactorily disbursed a million and a quarter of dollars. In 1836, in company with O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke, he established the *Keystone* at Harrisburg. He continued his connection with that paper till 1841 when he retired. In 1839 he was appointed a member of the board of canal commissioners. In May, 1842, he received the appointment of Auditor General of the State, remaining in that position till 1844. By virtue of his office he was a member of the executive cabinet. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter counties, and re-elected the following year by an increased majority. In 1849 he was elected State Senator from the district composed of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Sullivan counties, by a large majority over Andrew G. Curtin.

When the three hundred dollar exemption law was passed Mr. Packer was speaker of the House of Representatives and gave it his hearty support. In a speech delivered in favor of the law he said : "I would not permit the covetous and hard-hearted creditor to drive his unfortunate debtor naked and penniless out upon the cold charities of an inhospitable world. The laws that authorize such a procedure should be blotted from the pages of the statutes of every state in the Union. They are repugnant to the spirit of the age and revolting to humanity."

In 1852 he was made president of the Susquehanna Railroad Company. Mainly through his exertions this company obtained financial aid, which ultimately enabled it to complete the road to Sunbury. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Buchanan for the Presidency. It may be stated in this connection that he was also member of the convention that assembled at Baltimore in 1835 and nominated Van Buren.

On March 18, 1857, he was nominated for Governor, and, though opposed by two strong candidates, Hon. David Wilmot and Hon. Isaac Hazelhurst, he was elected by a majority of more than fifteen

thousand votes over both. At the close of his administration, his health failing, he retired from public life and returned with his family to his former home in Williamsport, where, highly honored and esteemed by all, he died on the 27th of September, 1870, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of fine physique, tall and symmetrically formed. His eyes were blue and hair chestnut brown or auburn, with broad, intellectual forehead.

At his death he left a widow and six children—two sons, Boyd C., now living at Lock Haven, and Albert, since deceased; and four daughters, Mary, wife of James W. Clarke of Williamsport, Sarah B., now Mrs. Elisha Allis of Easton, Pa., Annie, wife of J. A. Woodward, now living upon the old homestead, and Ellen B., wife of W. E. Eccles of Williamsport. The widow still resides in Williamsport.

The old home of Governor Packer occupies a beautiful location. The land gently slopes from the base of an Allegheny spur to the Bald Eagle creek. Upon this inclination, surrounded by broad fields, stands the house in which he was born. It was erected in 1802, but has withstood the ravages of time remarkably well. A few rods in the rear of the house is the old family burying ground. Within it lie the remains of quite a number of the ancestors and relatives of Governor Packer. Near the centre of the enclosure is the grave of his father, marked by a head-stone bearing the following inscription: "In memory of James Packer, who died June 3d, 1814, aged 41 years." The letters were marked out by Governor Packer when but seven years of age, and cut by his brother, Judge H. B. Packer, who was two years older.

CHURCHES.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

THE first African Methodist Episcopal church of Bellefonte was organized in 1836 by Samuel Johnson of Chambersburg, Pa. It was known as Zion's Wesleyan A. M. E. church. This organization continued until 1848.

In 1844 Rev. Willis Nazery organized a congregation in the place which was known as the A. M. E. church, and for four years there were two separate organizations. These differed only in form of government. The former believed in electing superintendents every four years, while the latter preferred ordaining bishops for life, or as long as their conduct comported with the Word of God, and as this mode of government seemed to meet the approbation of a majority of the people it was sustained by them. The church, at this time, numbered but seven members. The first place of worship was a dwelling, where they continued to meet for three years. They then removed to a school house, where services were held until 1859, when the present church was built.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. William Grimes the number increased to thirty. The new church was dedicated by Bishop D. A. Payne, D.D., B. T. Tanner, now editor of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, and Rev. James Lynch, who settled in Mississippi after the war and became secretary of State. The church at present numbers fifty-four members. The Sabbath-school about sixty. The church property is valued at twenty-five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. Charles E. Herbert. The writer of this is

the only one now living of the seven original members of the church.—*John Welch.*

BAPTIST.

There are at this time six Baptist churches in Centre county, viz: Milesburg, Bald Eagle, Unionville, Philipsburg, Eagleville and Bellefonte.

The first meetings in the county were conducted by Elder Calvin Philleo, a missionary from Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., who preached in Bellefonte on the 14th of July, 1821.

Services were also held at Milesburg, when Joseph and Susan Miles of Bellefonte, and Hannah Green and Abigail Miles of Milesburg, applied for baptism. An organization was effected in August, 1822, consisting of fourteen members, and Charles J. Hopkins of Philadelphia, was chosen first pastor. Since that time the church has been served by the following pastors: George I. Miles, J. P. Thompson, F. B. Brown, Eli Tuttle, Charles Tucker, Father Haydock, David Williams, D. W. Hunter, Frederick Bower, George W. Bowman, D. B. Thomas, F. M. Perry, A. B. Runyan, and W. A. Biggart, who serves the church at this time. About six hundred persons have been baptized into the fellowship of this church. Eight ministers of the Gospel have been raised up by this church. Their names are: George I. Miles, Samuel Miles, Edward Miles, J. Green Miles, J. B. Hutton, F. E. Clapp, E. C. Baird, and William S. Holt. The membership of the Milesburg church, at this time, is about one hundred and sixty. They occupy a neat and substantial two-story brick building, costing, when built, about ten thousand dollars.

At Martha Furnace is located the Bald Eagle Baptist church, an independent organization, effected in 1835, by about thirty of the members of the Milesburg church, who resided in that neighborhood. The church has been served by the following pastors, viz: Calvin Philleo, George I. Miles, Josiah Jones, J. R. Morris, E. W. Daniels, John W. Evans, D. V. Krevlin, Geo. W. Bowman, B. B.

Henshey, J. L. Holmes, and W. A. Ridge. The church numbers at this time one hundred and ten. From the date of organization, in 1835, up to 1864, the church was known as the Patton township church. At this period the name was changed to Bald Eagle, and a number of their members were dismissed, and were separately organized as the Unionville church. Rev. D. V. Krevlin became their first pastor in 1864. Since then they have been served by Revs. A. B. Runyan, and W. A. Biggart.

Philipsburg Baptist church was organized May 14, 1868, by Rev. B. B. Henshey, a missionary of the Pennsylvania General Association. Pastoral services have been rendered by the following ministers: J. L. Holmes, J. M. Perry, Robert Dunlap, D. T. Davis and W. H. Eldredge, the last named serving the church at this time.

The Liberty Baptist church, at Eagleville, has been of rapid and permanent growth. Organized February 23, 1871. First pastor, Rev. A. B. Runyan. The site of the old Lutheran church was purchased and a neat church building erected thereon. There have been one hundred and seventy-three additions to this church during its brief existence. At this time Rev. W. A. Ridge renders efficient services at Eagleville, Unionville, Julian, Martha Furnace and Port Matilda.

Prior to the date of the organization of the Baptist church in Bellefonte, May 13, 1876, the several adherents of that faith residing in the place held their membership in the Milesburg church. It was believed, however, that an independent organization should be had in Bellefonte. Accordingly, services looking to that end were held in the court house April 18, 1875, by Rev. W. A. Biggart. By mutual consent a conference was held in the place on the 13th of May, 1876—moderator, Rev. W. A. Ridge—at which time Christian experience was related by the several persons whose names appear below as the constituents of church: F. Potts Green, Harvey Adams, Mercella C. Adams, Mary R. Adams, Nettie Kirk, Elizabeth North, Eliza Wells, Amelia Wells, Mrs. Kealsh, Father Keachler, W. A. Biggart and Margaret S. Biggart. Rev. W. A. Biggart was elected pastor and still continues his labors with the church. A

council of recognition convened with the church August 16 of the same year, which organized by electing moderator, Rev. Thomas Swinden of Logan's valley; committee to examine doctrines of the church and report in hearing of the convention, Rev. H. F. King, A. M. Lloyd, H. L. Bunker of Hollidaysburg, Rev. W. A. Ridge of Eagleville, W. A. Biggart, F. Potts Green of Bellefonte. Committee after having carefully examined the articles of faith held by the church and finding them scriptural and in harmony with the great body of the Baptist church, reported, recommending their recognition and reception into the body, when hand of fellowship was extended the pastor by H. L. Bunker and recognition sermon preached by Rev. H. F. King. The old M. E. church was rented as a temporary place of meeting. During the one and a half years of their existence the church has grown from twelve to seventy members.—*Rev. W. A. Biggart.*

BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

A society of people who have been in the United States nearly one century, and are usually called Dunkards. They emigrated from Switzerland, and located on the Susquehanna river, in Lancaster county.

They have spread over quite a number of States. A small number is found in Centre county, where they hold meetings in a dozen different places throughout the year. These meetings are conducted by Conrad Long, and his son, T. A. Long, who live at Howard, and are held in private dwellings, school houses, and sometimes barns are fitted up for the occasion. Their faith is similar to that of the Friends. They believe in non-resistance, take no part in politics, fill no offices, and are "plain in their dress and address."

CATHOLIC.

The St. John's Catholic church of Bellefonte, having at present one of the largest congregations in the county, was built in 1828 by Rev. Father O'Reily, who afterwards moved to Wilmington, Dela-

ware. From 1824 to 1828 the congregation was attended by Rev. Father Haydon, then of Bedford, to which place it was attached as a Mission. Services were held in a house, later the residence of William Welsh, on High street. From the building of the church, in 1828, dates the existence of the Bellefonte Catholic Parish, in connection with which were Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Howard, and Potter township, then Hecla and Washington Furnace, Philipsburg and Snow Shoe.

To 1868 Bellefonte Parish belonged to the Philadelphia Diocese, which was then divided into Philadelphia, Wilmington, Scranton, and Harrisburg Diocese, the latter holding, at present, the jurisdiction over this Parish. The secular priests officiated until 1857, when the Benedictines were given control, which lasted seven years. In 1864 the secular priests were again appointed, Rev. Thomas McGovern, now of Danville, Pa., being the first pastor. He remained six years,—during his pastorate, in 1867, he built the St. Mary's church of Snow Shoe. The congregation there numbers two hundred.

Since the establishment of the Bellefonte Parish, forty-nine years ago, there have been thirty-five priests, among whom were Rev. Lewis Fink, now Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Rev. Father Bernard, prior of the Benedictine Order at Newark, New Jersey. The present pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brian, came here July 19, 1876. He was educated at St. Charles College, Philadelphia, and ordained priest November, 1874, remaining at Columbia, Pa., until he was sent to this place. At present the congregation consists principally of Irish, with a few Germans; however, the former have always largely predominated.

The church at Philipsburg was built by Rev. Father Boetzkus, who officiated as pastor for two years. At present there is no pastor stationed there—the congregation being attached to Osecola. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in private houses. For the above facts the compiler is indebted to Mr. H. W. Broeckerhoff.

DISCIPLE.

A congregation or religious society known as "Disciples of Christ," or Christians, (the title first given to the disciples of Christ about the year 41), was organized at Howard in the summer of 1832 by Elder Nathan J. Mitchell. Neither their religious principles nor the people themselves were at that time known in Centre county. Having no human creed or symbol of faith and claiming the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice, it was incumbent upon him to make known orally the object and principles of the society. The organization consisted of five persons: Henry B. Yarnel, Job Rendel, Harriet Way, the Elder and his wife. The organization has continued to the present time. It has never exceeded eighty or ninety members, owing somewhat to death and to a constant emigration west. In October of 1859 the congregation at Howard erected a church in what is now the borough. Hitherto they had worshipped in dwellings and school houses. The principal contributor to this church was John P. Packer, (a brother of the Elder's wife, also of Gov. William F. Packer). He became a member of the church in 1841. The house of worship is not large, but quite comfortably arranged. It is a frame structure and cost two thousand dollars. In 1832 Elder Mitchell extended his labors down the Bald Eagle valley to Mill Hall, which was then in Centre county, and preached in different localities between Howard and Mill Hall. The same year he organized a church in what was called the Beach Creek neighborhood. It was composed of about ninety members. Here a house of worship was erected by the joint efforts of the Mennonites and Disciples. In a short time the former surrendered their entire membership to the Disciples, who became sole owners of the building. This house was occupied by the Disciples until 1869, when a lot on the opposite side of the public road was purchased and a large and commodious brick edifice erected. It has a capacious basement and a beautiful audience room above. This congregation once numbered among its members ex-Sheriff J. J. Lingle, now of

Philipsburg, this county; Hon. James Chatham and Orin T. Noble, Esq., both now of Lock Haven. Austin Leonard, an elder of the first organization, resides in Beech Creek, three-fourths of a mile from the church. He has stood for forty-five years a pillar in the church and a citizen of irreproachable reputation. The Disciples organized a congregation in Curtin township many years ago. Their house, of a more recent date, is a pleasant and convenient building. They have a good Sunday-school and meet for worship every Lord's day. —*Elder Nathan J. Mitchell.*

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

As early as the year 1804 the pioneer ministers of the Evangelical Association extended their field of operations to Brush and Penn's valleys, creating a new circuit and establishing points for preaching. This new circuit, which included parts of Centre and Northumberland counties, was at first called Shamokin, and afterwards Northumberland circuit. Revs. John Walter and A. Lieser traveled this circuit for nearly a year, when Rev. J. Albright, the founder of the society, and Alexander Jameson, took charge of it. At that period changes of ministers were made at short intervals—some remaining on a circuit less than a year. At about this time (1804) Mr. Albright came to Brush valley, Centre county, and was received by Christopher Spangler, who gave him permission to preach in his house, and was the first convert to the new sect in Brush valley, if not the first in the county. Mr. Spangler afterwards became the post and pillar of the society in his neighborhood, and was for many years a local preacher. He died in 1855 at the age of nearly eighty-nine years, deeply lamented by his numerous friends. Prior to the erection of the Evangelical church at Rebersburg, in 1834, Mr. Spangler's home was the regular place for preaching, and several camp-meetings were also held on his land.

A class was formed in Brush valley in 1806, of which he was leader. Among the first members were J. G. Conser and Jacob Reber. At a later period—about 1833—the following families were

added: Gramlys, Meyers, Becks, and Feidlers. At Millheim a class was organized in the same year—1806. Abraham Ream, Paul Bachman, David Mark, and George Swartz, were among the first members; and at the eastern end of Penn's valley, Adam Hennig, John Wise, and Jacob Mark, were, about the same time, the leading members in that section. At a later period the following families joined the society: the Harters, Dinges', Deiningers, Kremers, Gep-harts, Hostermans and Motzes. In 1811 a class was formed near Potter's Mills, of which John Dauberman, B. Wagner, Daniel Shreffler, C. Dillman, and Abraham Ream, were the first members. Southwest of Millheim, in the neighborhood of Mussers' church, the following members joined the association about the year 1830: Adam and Philip Zerby, Jacob Neese, John Feidler, John Falkner, and Sebastian Musser—the last named subsequently entered the ministry. A camp-meeting was held in this region in 1833, at which occurred sixty conversions. There were thirty-four tents.

The churches at Rebersburg and Mussers' were built in 1834, and were the first in the county. The former was dedicated in 1834, the latter in 1835. Before the erection of meeting-houses religious services were held in private dwellings, school houses, &c.

There was a camp-meeting held at the eastern end of Penn's valley on the land of J. A. Hennig, in 1817, which is said to have been the first of the association in the county. Yet the history of the Evangelical Association makes mention of one held on the land of George Swartz, near Millheim, in 1814.

The fourth general conference of the Evangelical Association was held at the house of John A. Hennig, eastern end of Penn's valley, November 1, 1830.

An annual conference was held at Rebersburg March 28, 1836. The seventh general conference was convened at Mussers' church March 25, 1839. Rev. John Seybert was elected the first bishop of the society. There were present thirty-one ministers. An annual conference was held at Millheim March 13, 1844, and again at the same place March, 1862.

Centre circuit was formed in 1813 and was the first in the county.

Prior to this date the appointments in Centre county belonged to Northumberland circuit. In 1819 Centre circuit numbered three hundred and four members. It included at one time Penn's, Brush, Stone, Sugar, Nittany and Nippenose valleys and the "German settlement" beyond Jersey Shore. At present it embraces only that part of Penn's valley lying east of Spring Mills. The number of churches now is six; members, three hundred and fifty; Sunday-schools, seven, with five hundred and seventy-five members; preachers the present year, Revs. C. F. Deininger and J. H. Peters; supernumerary preachers, Revs. Sebastian Musser and E. Stambach.

Centre Hall circuit belonged to Centre circuit until about the year 1858, when it was erected into a separate district under the name of Boalsburg circuit. It received its present name in 1872 or 1873. There are four churches and about one hundred and sixty members, one Sunday-school having fifty members. Rev. Horace Stover is the present minister.

Nittany Valley circuit was formed in the spring of 1871. Part of it lies in Clinton county. The part in Centre contains three churches, besides five "school house appointments," and numbers two hundred and seventy-eight members, and one Sunday-school of seventy members. Revs. W. E. Detweiler and J. J. Lohr are the present ministers; Isaac Frain, local preacher.

Milesburg circuit was formed in 1876. It was formerly a part of Boalsburg circuit. It contains five classes, numbering two hundred and twenty-five members, and two churches, besides four other appointments. There are three Sunday-schools within its limits having an aggregate of two hundred and thirty members. Present minister, Rev. J. M. King.

Brush Valley circuit was organized in the spring of 1877. There are within its limits four churches and three Sabbath-schools. Number of church members, about one hundred and sixty. Members belonging to the schools, about two hundred. Rev. John Kreamer is the present preacher; Revs. Andrew J. Gramly and J. Vonada, local preachers.

From the origin of the association up to the present time the

different circuits and charges have been supplied with ministers on the itinerant system, and changes are made at the end of one or two years, hence the number of preachers that have traveled in Centre county for a space of seventy-five years would be too large to enumerate. But a list of several of the first ones that labored in Centre is here presented : Jacob Albright, John Walter, George Miller, J. Erb, Leonard Zimmerman, F. Shaner, John Driesbach, Jacob Kleinfelter, John Stambach and A. Longsdorf.—*Prof. Henry Meyer.*

LUTHERAN.

The first Lutheran church within the limits of what is now Centre county, was built in 1794, previous to which time missionaries of this denomination visited Penn's valley, preaching to the settlers and Indians alike. The first regular congregation was organized in 1793, and was called the Salem Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Aaronsburg. Arrangements were immediately made for erecting a house of worship, and the corner-stone was laid on the 1st day of May, 1794, on which occasion the Rev. Christian Espich of Sunbury, officiated. Among the memorials deposited in the corner-stone was a copy of the *Denkschrift*, published in 1794. The officers were—elders, Jacob Stover and Geo. Wolf, Sr.; deacons, Nicholas Snyder and Adam Stover; building committee, Wm. Laurimere, Jno. Shuck, Jacob Stover and George Troutner. Rev. Espich continued as pastor until the year 1800, when Rev. L. A. W. Ilgen of Germany, was called to the pastoral charge. Rev. Ilgen continued to serve the congregations connected with this charge, viz: Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Loop and Penn's creek, until his death, on the 20th of August, 1823. In addition to his regular labors he frequently visited the western portions of Penn's and Nittany valleys. His successors were Rev. J. T. Abele, 1823 to 1838; Rev. Daniel Gottwald, 1838 to 1843; Rev. Charles Reese, 1843 to 1853; Rev. J. M. Alliman, 1853 to 1858; Rev. J. Walker, 1858 to 1862; Rev. D. Sell, 1862 to 1867; Rev. A. C. Falker, 1867 to 1869; Rev. P.

Salm, 1869 to 1873; Rev. John Tomlinson, 1873 to 1877. The Penn's creek congregation, belonging to this charge, was organized in 1801, the first after Centre county was formed. The present church edifice at Aaronsburg was built in 1852; Revs. J. M. Alliman and J. G. Ansprach officiating at the laying of the corner-stone. Congregations have been organized at other points in the eastern part of Brush valley, viz: Madisonburg, St. Paul's and Brungarts, together with the one at Rebersburg, previously organized, constitute a charge within themselves. The Centre Hall Lutheran congregation was organized in 1854, Rev. Frederick Ruthrauf being the first pastor. His successors were Revs. J. T. Williams, P. P. Lane, William Poor, C. M. Settemeyer, J. K. Miller and W. E. Fisher. The other congregations composing the Centre Hall charge are those of Loop, Union and George's valley. The first Lutheran church at Boalsburg was built in 1825, the German Reformed congregation uniting with the Lutherans in erecting the building. They continued to worship together until the year 1860, when the Lutherans purchased the interests of the Reformed congregation. The pastor, at the time of the erection of the church, was Rev. J. T. Abele. In 1868 the stone church, built in 1825, was torn down and a brick one erected on its site. The charge is composed of the Boalsburg, Shiloh and Pleasant Gap congregations. The first Lutheran church at Pine Grove was built in 1832. The ministers present at the dedication were Revs. Moser, Abele and Martin. Rev. Moser continued pastor of this, together with other congregations in the valley, till his death, in 1864. At present the Pine Grove and Pine Hall congregations compose one charge, with Rev. H. P. Long as pastor. The Pine Hall church was built in 1875. Congregations have existed for many years at Gatesburg and Centre Line, the Rev. Smith at present being the pastor. The Shiloh Lutheran church, located about six miles from Bellefonte, along the Bellefonte and Boalsburg turnpike, was built in 1868. Previous to that time the public school building was used as a place of worship. The Pleasant Gap church was built in 1869. It formerly belonged to the Bellefonte charge, but has lately been connected with the Boalsburg

charge. The Nittany Valley charge was originally composed of the Bellefonte, Zion, Snyderstown and Jacksonvillle congregations, with several congregations now within the boundaries of Clinton county. The first pastor was Rev. L. C. Eggers, who was succeeded by Revs. Jacob Albert, Henry Ziegler, L. K. Seerist, J. C. Burkhalter, W. L. Heister and J. A. Bright. In Bellefonte the Lutherans and Reformers were joint owners of a church property for many years. In 1869 the Lutherans sold their interest in the church to the latter, and purchased a property in the central portion of the town, on High street, which has been neatly fitted up. Rev. W. H. Diven is the pastor at present. As far as we are able to learn there are now about twenty Lutheran congregations in Centre county, with eight ministers to supply them with preaching. The church properties are all in good condition, most of them being almost entirely new.—*Clement Dele, Esq.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH.

The first introduction into Centre county of the peculiar views believed in by this sect, was by Rev. J. R. Gales, in 1842. His labors were mostly confined to Nittany valley. He, however, did not attempt the organization of a church. In 1845-'6, Rev. J. D. Boyer visited the county and permanently located. The first church organized is now known as the Marsh creek church, some three miles from Milesburg, and subsequently a house of worship was erected on land belonging to Joseph Eckley. Mr. Boyer extended his labors to most of the neighborhoods in the county, as well as into adjoining counties, and organized churches, which, up to 1858, acted entirely independent of each other, under the general name of "Second Adventists." In that year a State Conference was called for the purpose of forming an organization which should bind these churches together. At this meeting the name "Messiah's Church" was adopted, to distinguish this body from those holding the general name of "Adventists."

The congregations in Centre county, at present, are as follows:

Central City, Marsh creek, Dix's Run, Zion, Snow Shoe, Pine Glen, and Moshannon, all of which have church edifices except those of Central City and Moshannon. These congregations have been served by the following ministers: Revs. M. L. Jackson, T. Hollen, H. P. Cutter, J. Zeigler, and J. A. Aldred.

METHODIST.

As far back as the year 1800 the old Methodist preachers passed through what is now called Centre county, and, wherever an opening presented, proclaimed the Gospel. On horseback and frequently on foot, (for they were men of great endurance), they traveled long distances through summer's heat and winter's cold with a Bible, hymn book and a few choice volumes of Wesley's and Fletcher's works, and patiently and faithfully instructed the people in the doctrines of Methodism, which they believed to be in accordance with the inspired Scriptures and best suited to men's consciences. The first preachers who traveled Centre and adjoining counties were John Thomas, who, in advanced life, became an associate judge, in Lycoming county, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him; Joseph Rhoads, Henry Minshall, Marmaduke Pearce, James Stevens, and others who, despite their toils and privations, attained to old age, and were permitted by Divine Providence to witness the success which followed their efforts. The first charges or circuits included in Centre county were Bald Eagle, Aughwick and Huntingdon. These have been divided and sub-divided until Centre county itself now has nine circuits and stations, with thirty-one regular appointments, two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight church members, twenty-six Sunday-schools, two thousand and sixty-six Sunday-school children, three hundred and seventeen officers and teachers, and about fifteen thousand volumes in the libraries. There are nine regular traveling preachers appointed annually to take charge of the work. There are also six local preachers, a large number of exhorters, stewards and church class-leaders. For many years after the commencement of Methodism in

Centre county there were no houses of public worship belonging to that denomination, but frequently, on stumps, on the corners of the streets, in dwelling houses, in school houses, and when permitted, in summer time, in barns, the minister proclaimed the Gospel. The first Methodist church in Centre county was, probably, the one located in Penn's valley, named the Pennington church, after the proprietors of the land. It was built of logs.

In the bounds of Centre county itself there are, at present, twenty-six houses of worship belonging entirely to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, valued at \$89,000. Many of them are beautiful and imposing edifices; instance the one in Bellefonte, also the one in Philipsburg, and in other places. There are four parsonages, valued at \$3,500, and other church property belonging to the society, of considerable value.—*Rev. Elisha Butler.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The earliest effort that is now known to have been made in this county towards the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal church, was made in the town of Philipsburg, in 1820. Mr. Hardman Philips, an English gentleman, scholarly and polished, of superior business ability, and a large proprietor, deeded a lot of ground for the use of the people of Philipsburg and vicinity, to be used as a burying place for all denominations. On the lot stood a new log building, of rather large size, well chinked and daubed, and used as a school and meeting house. It was built by the people of the settlement, all contributing material and work. A town meeting was called, and trustees were appointed to take charge of the place. Regular church services were not held there, however, for many years; but Sunday worship was rendered in full at the "Big House," or Philips' mansion, by Mrs. Sophie Philips herself, at first. The Methodists chiefly used the log house at this time, though it was not absolutely given up to them. The Rev. Dr. Bull, of Chester county, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Meadeville, were the first to officiate there. The first organization was effected under the name of "Trin-

ity Church," on the 15th day of May, 1834. At that time it appears that Dr. John Plumb and Mr. Hardman Philips were elected wardens, and William Bagshaw, James McGirk, John Matley, Richard Taylor, Joseph Glew, John Plumb, Jr., and Joseph Dale, Jr., vestrymen. In 1868 the Presbyterians got possession of the old building, and the corporate name was changed to St. Paul's church, when a new charter was obtained and a new building erected on a lot deeded by Mrs. R. C. Hale.

In the year 1826 Mrs. Harriet Wilson and a sister, who afterwards became Mrs. James Gregg, residents of the town of York, where they had received the rite of confirmation, or laying-on-of-hands, from Bishop White, moved to Bellefonte, in the hope that change of air and scenery might benefit their somewhat impaired health. One Rev. Dr. Hall, whose acquaintance they had made in York, gave them letters commending them to the pastoral care of the nearest Episcopal minister, the Rev. Mr. Piggott, then at Lewistown. They found in Bellefonte Major James Armor, who had been baptized in youth at Carlisle, this State, but of late had been separated from his church associations; and also a Mr. Magee, who for forty years had been deprived of the services of the Episcopal church. Soon after the arrival of the Misses Wilson in Bellefonte, the Rev. Mr. Piggott made a visit to these stray sheep, and held public services in the town. Many of the people who were present at those services were so much pleased that they invited him to repeat it. The church was new to all the Bellefonte people except the persons already mentioned, and to Colonel James Burnside (afterwards Judge) and Dr. Irvin, who had attended its services occasionally in Philadelphia.

Mr. Piggott finally agreed to hold services in the town every third Sunday, but the interest soon so increased that the little band desired to meet weekly, and made an effort to have lay-reading. Accordingly, a Mr. Keehler, who, though a member of the Moravian church, became very much attached to the Episcopal church, consented to act in the capacity of lay-reader, and Mr. Armor offered for use the upper story of his cabinet warehouse, which stood

where Mrs. Petrikin's house now stands. Here the little congregation assembled, and Major Armer acted as clerk, making all the necessary responses after the manner at that time so common in the church of England. Services were afterwards held for a time in the school room over the Masonic Lodge.

Soon Bellefonte attained to the dignity of a mission station, and was regularly served by the several rectors of the church at Lewis-town who succeeded Mr. Piggott, until August 26, 1836, when a meeting of the congregation was held and a parish organization effected by the election of a vestry composed of the following named gentlemen, to wit: James Armer, James T. Hale, James P. Gregg, George Buchanan, Benjamin Barnett, William Irvia, James Burnside, Charles B. Callahan and Constant Curtin. There seems to have been no church building, however, until the Rev. George W. Natt, of holy memory, entered upon the rectorship of the parish in August, 1838. It was then that the question of the establishment of the church here was permanently settled. With a zeal and earnestness to which many men are utter strangers, Mr. Natt set about the work of building. Judge Hale donated the lot, and the house in which the Lutheran congregation now worships was erected. In 1843 a rectory was built, which was disposed of at the time of the building, in 1869, of the new and beautiful and commodious Gothic stone church edifice on the corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets.

During the present year, 1877, Mr. William F. Reynolds, one of the oldest members of the parish, has erected on the church lot, at his own cost, and presented to the congregation, a very handsome and convenient house, to be used as a rectory.

The congregation has the reputation of being both influential and wealthy, and of those who have passed out of earthly sight the memory of such men as the Hon. Judges Hale, Burnside and Shaler, and Major James Armer, is still fondly cherished. The society is, at this writing, in a flourishing condition and has a prosperous future before it.—*Rev. John Hewitt.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

The sketch of this church is unavoidably incomplete. Judge Linn had been selected to prepare it, but professional duties has prevented him from doing so up to the time of going to press. This is very much regretted by the publishers, as the Presbyterian church has been one of the most prominent ones in the county since the days of General Potter. The leading families among the first settlers were of that faith, and early organized themselves into congregations. One of the first churches built, if not *the* first, was at Centre Hall, about a mile from Potter's Mills. It was called Sinking Creek church; General Potter being the leading spirit in its construction and the organization of a congregation in its neighborhood. Among the first preachers were Rev. Mr. Wiley and Rev. Mr. Martin, who also preached at Spring Mills. Rev. William Stewart was pastor of Sinking Creek and Spring Creek churches in 1818, and for some years after. Of the families connected with the Presbyterian church in the county in early times, were the Potters, McKims, Loves, Irvins, Duncans, Fosters, Jameses, Woodses, Kelleys, Barners, Hutchinsons, Curtins, Rankins, Hustons, Lowreys, Humeses, Wilsons, Harrises, Dunlaps, Williamses, Mileses, Halls, Petrikins, Steeles, and many other people of prominence. A church was organized in Bellefonte soon after the town was laid out. The first regularly installed pastor was Rev. Henry R. Wilson, who took charge of the united congregations of Bellefonte and Lick Run in 1803. In 1809 he was succeeded by Rev. James Linn, who continued his pastoral care of the Bellefonte congregation till his death, which occurred on the 23d of February, 1868, having faithfully served his people more than half a century. In 1860 Rev. J. H. Barnard became assistant pastor, remaining till 1866, when he was followed by Rev. Alfred Yeomans, who continued as Dr. Linn's assistant three years. In November, 1869, Rev. W. T. Wylie took charge of the congregation, remaining as its pastor till May, 1876, when he was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. Wm. Laurie.

This congregation has a fine house of worship, costing about \$40,000.

There are now, in all, twelve or fourteen congregations in the county, with a membership of not less than twelve hundred. The following was furnished by Rev. W. O. Wright:

The foundation for the Moshannon Presbyterian church was laid in September, 1851, on land donated by James Gilliland and Henry Vandyke. The principal contributors were Henry Vandyke, James Gilliland, Sarah Miles, James Marshal, John Holt and William and John Baird. The whole cost of the building was about fourteen hundred dollars, two hundred of which was contributed by the "Church Erection Fund." This was the first church erected in this part of Centre county. The church was organized September 25, 1852, in what is known as "the Askey school house," by the Rev. James Linn. The first communion service was held in the church July 23, 1854, and on this date the church was dedicated, the Revs. James Linn, D.D., and Robert Hamill, D.D., officiating. The Rev. B. E. Collins was the first pastor, who began his labors April 29, 1855, and was installed pastor September 4, 1855. His pastorate ended April 4, 1858. The Rev. John P. Clark supplied the church from April, 1860, to October, 1860. On February 8, 1861, he was called by the church, and began his labors in May, 1861, and closed them March, 1864. The Rev. R. M. Campbell supplied the church for sometime, beginning in 1866. During Mr. Campbell's time W. M. Horner and John Holt were elected ruling elders. The Rev. William Prideaux served this church till April, 1868.

In March, 1869, the churches of Moshannon and Snow Shoe made a call for the Rev. W. O. Wright for one-half of his time. Though Mr. Wright had preached for this people previously, he entered formally on his work July 17, 1869, and on May 10, 1870, was installed pastor of the churches of Moshannon and Snow Shoe.

The Snow Shoe church was incorporated on August 24th, 1868. The entire cost of the building and furnishing, was \$3,399.83—of this amount \$1,780.30 was contributed by members of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and Bellefonte friends. A friend of R. H. Downing, president of the company, contributed

\$700, and the balance, \$549.43, by John S. Sommerville and son. In July, 1869, this church was consolidated with the Moshannon church, which thus constituted one ecclesiastical organization. At this time there were only two members at Snow Shoe, viz: John S. Sommerville and Mrs. Sarah Sommerville, his wife; but, on the above date sixteen persons were added to the church. At this time the Rev. W. O. Wright was pastor elect of the church of Moshannon and Snow Shoe, and on the 10th of May, 1870, he was installed pastor, the Rev. W. T. Wylie of Bellefonte, and the Rev. Robert Hamill, D.D., officiating. Eighty-eight persons have united with the Snow Shoe branch. The elders, at this date, are John S. Sommerville, J. Harbison Holt, William Askey and T. D. Weaver.

The Milesburg church was erected by the Bellefonte Presbyterian church. In 1868 this church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntington. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was first observed Sept. 20, 1868, and eight new members united with the church, during which time the Rev. W. O. Wright was stated supply of the church, and installed pastor May 10, 1870. June 21, J. H. Linn, Daniel P. Shope and William B. Thomas were elected ruling elders. Since March 5, 1868, to the present time, November, 1877, seventy-three persons have united with this church, which, with the original eighteen, make ninety-one. This church has had but one pastor since its organization—the Rev. W. O. Wright.

QUAKER.

The Quakers were among the first settlers of that part of Centre county known as Bald Eagle valley and Half Moon township. From Muncy, from Adams, and from Chester county, came the Fishers, the Wilsons, the Spencers, the Moores, and the Givens, with others, men of high moral character, the effects of whose honest industry were seen in the rapid opening and improvement of the country around, and whose descendants in many cases still occupy the land held by their fathers. At least two meeting houses were built by them, one of which is still in use, while others have since been built in that part of the county. About 1828 the memorable

division took place which divided the society of Friends into two distinct parties, called, respectively, Hicksite, and Orthodox.

Prior to the year 1830 there was no Friend's meeting house in Bellefonte. About that time George Valentine and his brothers, with their partner, William A. Thomas, determined to build one on their own ground, and at their own expense, for the accommodation of any Friend, who might desire to hold a meeting. They were all by birth members of the society, and after the building was finished, they invited William Fisher, and some others from Half Moon, to come and open the house for regular use. It was done, and from that time meetings have been held in it on the Firstday and Fourth-day of every week. In 1837 a committee from Baltimore yearly meeting visited Bellefonte, and, after consultation and exchange of opinion with the Friends of Bellefonte, the latter united with the body of Orthodox Friends. They were formally created into a monthly meeting and made part of Dunning's Creek Quarterly Meeting in Bedford county, which is now held alternately in Bellefonte and at Dunning's Creek, and reports annually to the Orthodox yearly meeting of Friends in Baltimore.

The rise of the Friends' meeting in Bellefonte seems worthy of some notice. It was established by four or five men, who, making no special profession of religion, yet yielded to a simple apprehension of duty, and built a house for the worship of God. All of them became faithful, humble followers of the Lord Jesus, and to one of them was committed the ministry of the Gospel of Christ.

"Friends' meeting" is still regularly held in Bellefonte, and is largely composed of the descendants of those who established it.—*Mrs. Julia Valentine.*

REFORMED.

Among the early settlers of the county were a number of members of the Reformed church. Of these may be named Revs. Jonathan Rahauer, (1789-1792), George Geistweit, (1794-1804), Jacob Dieffenbach, (1808-1810). Rev. Yost H. Fries, having visited the Aaronsburg and Rebersburg congregations twice in 1811, became

their regular pastor in 1812. The latter he served until about 1827 and the former until about 1833. Rev. Henry Rassman was the first Reformed minister who resided in Centre county. In April, 1812, at the advanced age of 59 years, he was licensed to preach and at once became pastor of all the Reformed churches in the county, excepting the two congregations served by Rev. Fries. At first there were only three congregations and forty-five communicants in his charge. By his industry and zeal, however, the churches were multiplied. In 1827 he was compelled, by the infirmities of age, to lay down his shepherd's crook, and on December 23, 1832, died at the age of 79 years, 8 months and 3 days.

Rev. B. S. Schneck, D.D., who, since 1825, had been stationed at Snyderstown, became Mr. Rassman's successor in January, 1828, and also that of Mr. Fries in the Rebersburg congregation. He was now the pastor of all the Reformed congregations, save Aaronsburg, in Penn's, Brush, Sugar and Nittany valleys. These were seven in number. Bringing youthful vigor and ardor to the work, and being possessed of more than ordinary preaching powers, he labored in this vast field with encouraging success until June, 1832, when he was succeeded by Rev. P. S. Fisher. The latter was plain, practical and popular as a preacher, and highly esteemed as a man. To his faithful and efficient labors the Reformed church in this county is very largely indebted. In the course of about a year he added to this already large and laborious field the Aaronsburg congregation. Such was his success that he not only organized but also laid the foundation for other congregations. When he closed his pastorate here in October, 1857, the field which he alone originally occupied was so extended and strengthened that there were five pastoral charges, with twenty-one congregations and one thousand three hundred and forty-five communicant members in it.

There are now eighteen congregations with about one thousand three hundred and fifty communicants in the county. Below we give the names by which congregations are most commonly known. With these are given, in parenthesis, the time when and the names of the clergymen by whom they were organized, as correctly

as the writer was able to ascertain: Rebersburg, (1790*, J. Rahausert†); Aaronsburg, (1790*, J. Rahausert†); Penn's Creek, (1801, G. Geistweit†); Jacksonville, (1812, H. Rassman); Loop, (1812, H. Rassman); Boalsburg, (1822*, H. Rassman); Madisonburg, (1832*, P. S. Fisher); Union, (1835*, P. S. Fisher); Bellefonte, (Dec. 1836, E. Kieffer); Pine Grove, (Jan. 1837, E. Kieffer); Zion, (1844, W. R. Yearick); Pine Hall, (1850*, P. S. Fisher); Marsh Creek, (1852, W. R. Yearick); St. Paul's, (Oct. 1852, M. A. Smith); Centre Hall, (Dec. 11th, 1853, P. S. Fisher); Nazareth, (1857, D. G. Kline); Grace Chapel, (1869*, W. G. Engle); Snydertown, (1825, B. S. Schneck, D.D.).

The Boalsburg charge is now composed of the Boalsburg, Loop, Centre Hall, Pine Hall and Pine Grove congregations. It was served by Rev. B. S. Schneck, D.D., (died April 19, 1874), 1828-1832; Rev. P. S. Fisher, (died May 22, 1873), 1832-1857; and by Rev. W. H. Groh, the present pastor, since December 20, 1857.

The Bellefonte charge is now composed of the Bellefonte and Zion congregations. It was served by Rev. E. Kieffer, (died May 11, 1871), 1836-1840; Rev. J. L. Reber, (died August 1, 1856), 1843-1844; Rev. W. R. Yearick, 1844-1852; Rev. G. T. Foy, (deposed 1853), 1852-1853; Rev. J. S. Shade, 1854-1856; Rev. D. G. Klein, 1857-1863; Rev. E. S. Sheip (died July 26, 1866), 1864-1866; Rev. D. W. Kelley, (died Feb. 3, 1877), 1867-1868; Rev. D. M. Wolf, 1870-1873; Rev. H. King, the present pastor, since 1873.

The Rebersburg charge has been modified since its existence in 1843. It now consists of six congregations of which only three, namely, Rebersburg, Madisonburg and Grace Chapel, are in this county. It was served by Rev. J. L. Reber, 1843-1844; Rev. W. R. Yearick, 1844-1847; Rev. J. D. Zehring, 1847-1851; Rev. D. S. Tobias, (died Oct. 29, 1864), 1851-1864; Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, (died April 19, 1877), 1865-1868; Rev. W. G. Engle, 1868-1872; and by Rev. W. M. Landis, the present pastor, since 1872.

The Nittany charge was constructed in different ways since its organization in 1847. It now consists of five congregations. The

*Means about.

†Means probably.

following three only are in this county, viz: Jacksonville, Snyder-town and Marsh Creek, and since 1847 has been served by Revs. W. R. Yearick, P. A. Schwartz, I. S. Weisz, J. K. Millet, H. D. Darbaker and G. P. Hartzell, the present pastor.

The Aaronsburg charge was organized in 1852, and is composed of four congregations, viz: Aaronsburg, Penn's Creek, Union and St. Paul's, and since 1852 has been served by Revs. M. A. Smith, L. C. Edmunds, S. Kuhn, C. H. Reiter, and J. G. Shoemaker.

Each of these eighteen congregations has a house of worship, but seven are so-called "Union" churches, owned conjointly by Reformed and Lutherans. Some are comparatively new. Each pastoral charge possesses a good parsonage. It is estimated that all this church property is worth about \$50,000.

In her early history in this county she made exclusive use of the German language in her religious services, but the English language was gradually introduced, and now more than one-half her worship is conducted in this language.—*Rev. W. H. Groh.*

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

At an early day a log church was built by these people upon or near the site of their present building in Bellefonte. Among the early and earnest workers of the denomination in Centre county, were the Roops, Waites, James Barthurst, for many years a local preacher, Martin Houser, Alexander Edmiston, Solomon Barlet, and Abraham Switzer. Centre county is included in the Eastern district of Allegheny Conference, and is divided into three circuits, each of which is in charge of a regularly ordained minister, besides whom there are ten local preachers in the district. Rev. W. H. Mattern is pastor of the Bellefonte circuit; Rev. J. F. Tallhelm of Port Matilda circuit; and Rev. J. M. Smith of Millheim circuit. There are in all fifteen church buildings in the district, and an aggregate membership of not less than six hundred, with fifteen Sabbath-schools, having seven hundred members.

HOTELS.

THE BUSH HOUSE.

THIS hotel, one of the largest in Central Pennsylvania, was built in 1868-9, by D. G. Bush, Esq., whose name it bears. It is located in Bellefonte, one of the most attractive towns in the State, near the passenger depot of the B. E. V. R. R., on an island formed by Spring creek and the race, which conveys water from that stream to the mills below. The building has a front of one hundred and forty-five feet on High street, and a wing at each end of one hundred and twenty feet. It is substantially built of brick, four stories high, and contains one hundred and twenty-five sleeping apartments, with ample accommodations for three hundred guests. The house is supplied with all modern conveniences, and is thoroughly ventilated. The halls, twenty feet wide, extend the entire length of the building. Every floor is supplied with cold spring water, and hot and cold baths. The dining room is commodious and pleasant. The parlor is a most attractive room, on the second floor, overlooking the swift-running waters of Spring creek. The beautiful spring (*Belle fonte*) is within a few rods of the house, cold, sparkling and inviting.

The Bush House was built expressly for the accommodation of summer boarders, at a cost of \$60,000, and \$30,000 for furnishing. During several seasons, since it was opened, it has been literally crowded with guests from the cities. There are many attractions in the neighborhood of Bellefonte; the town itself is a model of neatness and beauty. To the health, or pleasure seeker, there is no

place in the State that offers greater inducements than does this. To the sojourner of a few weeks, the pure water, and cool and bracing air has an exhilarating effect; invalids are almost invariably benefitted by being brought here from other less favored localities. In the vicinity are mineral springs, said to be of great medicinal value. Numerous trout streams are within a short distance of the town, and some of the finest views in nature are to be had in the immediate neighborhood. An object of especial interest to tourists is the cave in Penn's valley, two hour's drive from the hotel. Through this cavern flows a navigable stream, upon which boats may be launched and rowed through its gloomy length. In the brief space allotted to this sketch it is impossible to describe all the attractive features of this region. Suffice to say, Bellefonte and its surroundings, present to the visitor all the advantages and charms that could be desired.

The Bush House is now under the proprietorship of Mr. Frank D. McCollum, late of Pittsburg, and to him belongs the credit of establishing for it a reputation second to that of no other house in Central Pennsylvania. He is obliging, gentlemanly, and attentive to the wants of his guests, and whoever has the fortune to stop at this house while he is in charge, will be treated courteously and receive all requisite attention.

Daniel G. Bush, the founder of this house, was born in Granville township, Bradford county, Pa., March 28, 1826. His father's name was Joseph Bush and a mill-wright by trade. His mother was a daughter of John Putnam, who about the year 1818 moved from Great Barrington, Mass., to Granville and there located. He was a Revolutionary soldier, having entered the service at the age of thirteen and served three years. He was a man of great decision of character, tenacity of purpose, and integrity. He had the genuine Putnam metal, and would not have flinched at entering a wolf's den any more than did his illustrious relative—Gen. Israel Putnam.

His paternal grandfather, Daniel Bush, settled in Litchfield-Bradford county, Pa., about the year 1807. He possessed more than average ability, having received a very liberal education for that,

day, in consequence of being crippled as a result of a broken leg which was improperly set. Being unable to work for several years, he devoted his time to study. He was a good surveyor and a millwright. About the year 1798 he was employed by the Spanish government to survey in what is now the State of Louisiana, but owing to the malaria of that region he remained but a short time. He afterwards surveyed that portion of New York State where Auburn now stands, and refused to take his pay in land within what is now the city limits, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. His father was an officer in the French war, and was under Washington at Braddock's defeat.

The subject of this sketch received his early education principally in the chimney corner. Many an evening he spent in study, lying upon his back on a short board, one end of which rested upon the floor and the other upon the hearth of a cook stove, with no other light than that obtained through the open stove doors. While thus engaged during the evenings his days were spent in plowing and attending to farm work generally. Occasionally, however, he attended the district school two or three months during the winter.

He remained with his parents at the place of his birth until he was about fifteen years old, when his mother died, and his father, becoming somewhat involved through bailing his neighbors, the family was separated, each child going to a different place. Daniel G. went to work on the farm of his uncle, Luman Putnam, where he continued through the spring, summer and fall, then went to the district school the following winter. In 1846 he entered his name as law student in the office of Ulysses Mercur, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., and read whenever time allowed while teaching his first school, in the winter of that year, in New Albany, Bradford county, Pa., at ten dollars per month, and "boarded around."

In the following spring he determined to enter Whitestown Seminary near Utica, N. Y., but failing to get the money due for teaching his winter's school, he started, in opposition to the advice of his friends, with what little money he was able to raise from other sources, amounting in all to eleven dollars, three dollars of which

proved to be counterfeit, with the promise that the money due him from the directors, and also some due from others for work, would be sent him,—he started with his entire wardrobe and books in an old-fashioned valise, which was swung over his shoulder and carried by means of a stick. Thus equipped, with a staff in his hand, he made the trip to the Mohawk, a distance of about two hundred miles, on foot, as that mode of travel was better suited to his means than by public conveyance. He arrived about the 1st of April, 1847, and stopped at a hotel kept by two young men—one an attorney by the name of Schofield. On visiting the school he found that each student must provide his own bed, though each room was furnished with a bed rack, stove, table and two chairs, for the use of which one dollar per term, of fourteen weeks, was charged. After spending a day or two in looking around he felt doubtful about providing a bed with the few dollars he had left, and as men were being recruited for the Mexican war, he seriously thought of enlisting, and with that idea went to Mr. Schofield, the landlord, for advice, and after telling him of his financial condition, expectations and aspirations, received advice which shaped his subsequent career. Schofield was pleased with the pluck of young Bush in disregarding the advice of his relatives and starting out to get a better education, and advised him to stick to his original plan and not enlist, and offered to furnish a portion of his bedding; and Mr. Bush from that time on applied himself most energetically to the acquisition of knowledge. After paying his bill at the hotel he had only twenty-five cents left. As the April nights were most too cool for him to stay in his room without a fire, he applied at a wood yard for credit for one dollar's worth of wood, but was refused, whereupon he invested his remaining twenty-five cents, procuring therefor *five sticks*, which he cut up and took to his room, and by economy he made it last through the session. He then wrote home to each party owing him, for a remittance. After anxiously waiting what seemed to him a long time, he was one day informed by the postmaster, that there were three letters for him in the office, with fifteen cents postage due upon them. As he had not one cent, he was in a dilemma; but the

postmaster kindly allowed him to take the letters, after hearing a statement of his case, with the understanding that he would pay the postage the next day. So, with expectations rather high, taking it for granted that out of the three letters he would get *some* money, he opened them, and instead of money they contained nothing but reproaches and censure for him for being so headstrong as to go off to school, as he did, without money. The writers intimated that, although they owed him, they were in no hurry, under the circumstances, to pay him. His feelings, at this stage of affairs, can be better imagined than described—his word pledged for the payment of fifteen cents the next day, with no prospect whatever of raising it. As all at school were strangers to him he did not feel at liberty to ask for the loan of the required amount. Learning that a gentleman in the neighborhood was fitting up a large garden, and wished to employ men to work it, he offered his services, four hours per day, as he had that much time outside of study hours for physical exercise, which were accepted; his wages to be six and a quarter cents per hour, and he soon earned enough to pay his postage bill. He continued working at the same rate till the garden was put in order. Saturdays he worked for the farmers in the neighborhood, at fifty cents per day. At the close of the term he found himself in debt twenty dollars, for tuition, board, &c., and no money to pay it with. In this emergency he contracted to work one month for a farmer, in the hay field, for twenty dollars and board. At the end of the month he was paid twenty-five dollars, as the man for whom he worked said he had fully earned it. With the money he paid his debts, and worked till the close of vacation—two weeks longer—in the harvest field, for one dollar per day. When he commenced his second term at the Seminary he determined to pay as he went. In order to do so it was necessary for him to economise, so he decided to board himself, as he thought he could do it much cheaper than boarding by the week. He, therefore, provided himself with some corn meal, molasses, and a few pounds of rice, and did his own cooking during the entire session, using no meats nor butter. The actual cost of his board, for the term, was just thirty-one cents per week.

The following winter he taught school near Owego, N. Y., and in the spring of 1848 went to White Deer valley, Lycoming county, Pa., and taught there one year, then took the general agency for Pennsylvania for the sale of Pelton's Outline Maps.

This business he continued, in connection with teaching, and introducing Sanders' series of readers into schools, until 1856, paying all the money he made to D. B. Cotton of Athens, Pa., (with whom he had formed a co-partnership in purchasing lots, and building houses there), until he had furnished him about three thousand dollars.

In June, 1856, he settled in Bellefonte and re-commenced the study of law. Was admitted in the next April and commenced practice the following summer. About that time he received notice that his partner in Athens had taken the title of the firm's property in his own name, mortgaged it for all it was worth, and left. He immediately went to Athens, but instead of saving anything out of the wreck, found a firm debt there of two hundred dollars which he had to pay. Thus the savings of about eight years were swept away leaving him not worth five hundred dollars.

In 1857 he was appointed mercantile appraiser for the county by the board of commissioners, who were then Democratic for the first time since the triumph of the Know-nothing party. He had taken a very active part in the campaign of 1856, when the county gave about three hundred Democratic majority against five hundred majority the other way the year before.

In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Louisa Tomb, daughter of Gen. Geo. Tomb of Jersey Shore, Pa., and permanently located in Bellefonte at the practice of the law. Being naturally of a speculative turn of mind, he soon became extensively engaged in the real estate business. In 1862 he took George M. Yocum into his office as law partner, and in a few years retired from the active practice of law himself, having enough other business and interests to occupy his whole time.

In 1868 Centre county presented his name to the Congressional conference for the nomination for Congress; but Clinton county

having offered L. A. Mackey as a candidate, Mr. Bush desired his name to be withdrawn, as it was generally conceded that Mr. Mackey would poll a larger vote in the district than any other man in the Democratic party. He was nominated, but defeated, however, at the polls, as the district was then largely Republican. In 1873 the Congressional district was changed and became Democratic. In 1874 Mackey was again a candidate and elected. In 1876 Centre county the second time presented the name of Mr. Bush for Congress, but at the conference he desired the withdrawal of his name in favor of Hon. L. A. Mackey, who was a candidate for re-election, it having been customary throughout the State for a number of years for a member of Congress to represent his district at least two terms, and Mr. B. did not wish to see the usage broken in this case, as Mr. Mackey had made a very acceptable member and acquitted himself creditably.

As an active and energetic business man Mr. Bush has few superiors. To him the borough of Bellefonte is indebted for some of its most valuable improvements. In 1865 he commenced building by the erection of a fine private residence. The following year he built what is known as "Bush's Arcade," a brick block near Spring creek, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long and sixty feet deep. The third story is devoted to a public and a Masonic hall. In 1867 he put up six dwellings, and the next year commenced the "Bush House." The same year he also built the fine brick block opposite the Bush House and fourteen dwellings. In 1869 he erected a block of three dwellings—in all twenty-seven buildings.

In 1868, in connection with others, he established the Bellefonte glass works, and in 1873 took a very active part in the construction of the Bellefonte car works. He not only furnished the water power valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, but subscribed one-tenth of the amount required to be raised by the town for the purpose of securing the location of the works at that place, and afterwards took five thousand dollars' worth of stock. In addition to his other speculations and operations, he has been extensively engaged in the lumber business.

GARMAN HOUSE.

This hotel occupies a building of considerable historical interest. A portion of it, at least, is one of the old landmarks of past generations. It was erected at a period, probably, not later than 1800, by whom it is difficult to ascertain, as there are various opinions concerning its actual builder and first owner. It is known, however, that it was occupied in 1806 by Judge Jonathan Walker as a residence, but just how long he continued in possession is uncertain. The original structure—that occupied by Judge Walker—was built of stone, and remains to-day in as good a state of preservation, apparently, as it was when first erected, three-quarters of a century ago. When this house was built Bellefonte was a very small collection of buildings. Indeed it was hardly entitled to the name village. The changes that have taken place—the improvements that have been made in the vicinity since then, have transformed the place into a prosperous centre of wealth, refinement and intelligence. There is an uncertainty also as to the precise time when the house was opened to the public as a hotel, but it was probably previous to 1810. The first landlord was William Alexander, who conducted the house for some time. Since his day it has been occupied by quite a number of different individuals, among them Benjamin Bennett, well-known by many of the older citizens of Bellefonte. In 1828 one of the rooms—the one now used for a sitting room—was occupied by Mr. Henry Brockerhoff as a store.

Owing to its proximity to the court house and business centre of the town, this house early gained a large share of country patronage, which it has retained to the present time, the members of the farming community generally making it their headquarters while transacting their business in town.

For many years this hotel was called the “Franklin House,” and under that name was well known throughout the county; but when the present owner and proprietor, Mr. Daniel Garman, took possession of it in 1861 its name was changed to the “Garman House.” At the time it was purchased by Mr. Garman its accommodations

were exceedingly limited as compared with what they are to-day. It then contained only fourteen or fifteen rooms. Now it has upwards of seventy, the result of improvements made within the past few years. Then it could not conveniently accommodate twenty-five guests; now it can board and lodge one hundred and fifty. The entire length of the building, (including a large brick addition recently built on the south end), is one hundred and twenty feet. It occupies a very desirable location on High street within a few yards of the court house and convenient to the principal business houses of the town. A portion of the lower floor is occupied by attorneys' offices, and one apartment is used as a harness and saddler's shop opened in 1875. It is conducted by Mr. Garman's son, Allen S. Garman. In connection with the hotel there is a good livery stable, supplied with a sufficient number of horses and carriages to accommodate all ordinary demands.

Mr. Daniel Garman, the proprietor of the hotel, was born in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, on the 12th of February, 1820. His father, whose name was George Garman, followed the occupation of farmer, and in the same pursuit the son was employed till he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then, having had no other educational advantages except those of the common schools, embarked in business for himself, locating in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., where he was engaged for a number of years at the trade of jeweller. Subsequently he opened a livery stable in the same place, which he conducted till 1856, when he removed to Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., and there resumed the jewelry business. He remained in Lock Haven three years, at the expiration of which time he permanently located in Bellefonte, and again commenced operations as a livery keeper. After remaining in Bellefonte about two years he purchased the hotel property above described.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

This house, one of the largest in the State, outside of the cities, was built in 1866 by Mr. Henry Brockerhoff, who came to this country from Germany in 1822. The building occupies a central position in Bellefonte, and is complete in every respect. D. R. Cummings, formerly of the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, is the present proprietor.

L U M B E R .

THE annual production of Lumber in Centre county is of considerable magnitude, the greater part being produced at Philipsburg and vicinity. The following are the principal manufacturers and dealers: Holt, Munson & Co., 3,500,000 feet; D. W. Holt, 6,500,000; Jones, Alport & Co., 8,500,000; Hoover, Harris & Co., 4,500,000; Hoop, Irwin & Co., 1,500,000; John S. Gray, 500,000; Wagner, 500,000—making 25,500,000 feet, board measure. The above firms manufacture, annually, about 10,500,000 lath and shingles.

The following are the principal operators east of the mountains in Centre county: P. B. Cryder & Son, of Snow Shoe, 7,000,000; J. W. Cook, Beech Creek, 1,000,000; Chaney & Thompson, Port Matilda, 1,500,000; E. M. Sturdevant, Julian Furnace, 5,000,000, and about 5,000,000 by the following firms: Hoover & Reece, Port Matilda; J. F. Williams, Martha Furnace; Henry Hoover, Julian Furnace; Jacob Cryder, Intersection; J. K. Miller, Centre Hall; W. J. Thompson, Potter's Mills; Musser & Gephart, Po valley. The above firms also manufacture about 8,000,000 lath and shingles—making a grand total of 45,000,000 feet, board measure, and 18,500,000 lath and shingles. In addition to the above J. H. Holt and others, manufacture and raft down the Susquehanna river about 500,000 feet, cubic measure. The above facts and figures are as nearly correct as is possible to obtain them.

APPENDIX.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR FURNISHED BY CENTRE COUNTY.

The following facts in relation to the part taken by Centre county soldiers in the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, are from an address delivered at Milesburg, by Gen. W. H. Blair, before the Veteran Club of Centre county, on the 17th of Sept., 1874. There were companies composed wholly or in part of Centre county soldiers in thirteen regiments, varying from seven companies down to one—in the 1st, 2d and 7th Cavalry, 5th Reserves, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 93d, 148th, 184th and 200th, Pa. Vol., while there were individual soldiers and squads from the County in nearly every Regiment of the Federal Government, scattered all over the South, fighting in all important battles. The regiments in which there were Centre county companies, were engaged in the following battles: Yorktown, the 49th, 53d and 93d; Williamsburg, 49th and 93d; Malvern Hill, 43d, 93d and 5th Reserves; South Mountain, 45th, 51st, 56th and 5th Reserves; Antietam, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 56th and 5th Reserves; Fredericksburg, 1st Cavalry, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 93d and 5th Reserves; Chancellorsville, 53d, 56th and 148th; Gettysburg, 1st and 2d Cavalry, 53d, 56th, 93d, 148th and 5th Reserves; Vicksburg, 45th and 51st; Coal Harbor, 1st Cavalry, 45th, 49th, 51st, 93d, 118th and 184th; Reams Station, Wilderness, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 93d, 148th and 184th; Spottsylvania, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 93d and 148th; North Anna, 45th, 53d, 56th and 148th; Weldon Railroad, 45th, 51st and 56th; Petersburg, 45th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 93d, 148th, 184th and 200th.

In addition to the above important and bloody battles, the 1st Cavalry was engaged at Drainsville, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Brandy Station and Culpepper. The 2d Cavalry at Cedar Mountain, Todds Tavern, Fortification of Richmond, Trevallion Station, St. Marys Church, Charles City Cross Roads, Wyatts Farm, Boydtown Road, Deep Bottom and Chantilly; The 7th Cavalry, at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Shelbyville, besides innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes; The 5th Reserves, at Second Bull Run, Charles City Cross Roads, Mechanicsville and Gainesville; The 45th, P. V., at James Island, Capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Spring, Campbell Station and Siege of Knoxville; The 49th, P. V., at Mary's Heights, Sablem Heights and Occoquan; The 51st, P. V., at Roanoke, Newbern, Camden, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Hatchers Run, Campbell Station, Capture of Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville and Jackson; The 53d, P. V., at Gaines Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Bristoe Station, Po River, Tolopotomy, Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains; The 56th, P. V., at Gainesville, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Upperville, Bethesda Church and Hatcher's Run; The 93d, P. V., at Mary's Heights, Salem Heights, Occoquan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; The 148th, P. V., at Bristoe Station, Po River, Tolopotomy, Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom; The 184th, P. V., at Deep Bottom and Boydtown Road; The 200th, P. V., at Fort Steadman and Petersburg.

The following is a list of members of the various companies recruited in Centre county, as given in Bates' History of Pennsylvania soldiers :

OFFICERS OF THE 148th REGT. P. V., FROM CENTRE COUNTY.

Col. James A. Beaver,	As. Sergt., Alfred T. Hamilton,
Lt. Col. Robert McFarlane,	As. Sergt., John W. Allen,
Lt. Col. George A. Fairbank,	Chaplain William H. Stevens,
Lt. Col. James F. Weaver,	Sr. Maj., Isaac N. Sloan,
Maj. Robert H. Forster,	Sr. Maj., James E. Hall,
Maj. George A. Bayard,	Q. M. Sergt., W. C. Deviney,
Adgt. Robert Lipton,	Com. Sergt., James P. Odenkirk,
Adgt. James W. Muffley,	Com. Sergt., Lewis W. Ingram,
Adgt. Charles A. Ramsey,	Hos. St., William H. Mayes,
Q. M. John G. Kurtz,	Hos. St., Jacob B. Krider,
Q. M. Samuel D. Musser,	Muc., W. B. Harpster,
Sergt. Uriah O. Davis,	Muc., Samuel D. Otto,
As. Sergt., C. P. W. Fisher,	Muc., Robert A. Cassidy,

COMPANY "A," 148th REGIMENT.

Capt., Robert H. Forster,	Sergt., William Harper,	Corp., Henry Crotse,
" John L. Johnson,	" Henry Miller,	" Fredrick Limbert,
1st Lieut., Simon S. Wolf,	" Daniel Weaver,	" David Rossmann,
" Wesley W. Beirley,	" George W. Leitzell,	" Levi Strayer,
" Simon M. Spangler,	" Elias Mingle,	" Henry Meyer,
2d Lieut., Eras. J. Burkert,	Corp., Samuel R. Getting,	" Thomas E. Royer,
" Daniel E. Shaffer,	" Jacob Breckbill,	" George M. Rupp,
" Jarred I. Jones,	" Benjamin Beck,	" Amos Erhard,
1st Sergt., J. A. Miller,	" Manassas Gilbert,	" Daniel Shaffer,
Sergt., Thomas P. Meyer,	" George Corman,	" Jacob Lanick,

Corp., Daniel Miller,
Musician, John B. Ziegler,

PRIVATES.

Bierly, Solomon
Bower, Daniel
Boob, Nathaniel
Boob, Levi
Bressler, David
Beim, Jeremiah
Bayer, Adam
Bierly, Charles
Boob, William
Bierly, J. B.
Barr, Isaac
Butler, Sidney J.
Corman, James
Concer, Henry G.
Clapham, John
Chestnut, William A.
Crum, William
Deininger, A. O.
Dale, Solomon
Deckert, James
Eymier, William D.
Emerick, Jacob
Edleman, Elias
Fulmer, Isaiah
Fulmer, William
Fulmer, Levi H.
Fleck, James M.
Fenny, Nelson
Furley, Samuel K.
Grim, John
Grim, Adam

Gueiser, Mathias
Gilbert, Moses
Gilbert, Samuel
Grove, Martin
Garret, Griffin
Gilbert, Noah
Held, Charles H.
Howe, Josiah
Heckert, Tobias T.
Helman, Henry
Hanley, William M.
Harper, Simon
Hatley, John W.
Johnson, Jacob D.
Kremer, Gideon
Kremer, Jesse
Kleinfelter, Aaron
Krape, Samuel
Lanich, George W.
Long, Jesse
Long, Daniel
Laurich, Henry
Lamy, Michael
Loose, George S.
Miller, John
Messinger, James E.
Miller, Ignatz
Manus, Henry
Mock, Morris
Mock, Joseph
Miller Aaron
Meyer, William P.
Maze, Israel
Meyer, James K.
McMurry, James F.
Morthrop, Fenton L.

Otto, William
Otto, Israel
Parks, John
Reish, John E.
Rosenberg, Frank
Roof, John
Randall, John H.
Reeder, John F.
Roush, Jackson E.
Strong, John
Strayer, Samuel
Stover, Elias
Shively, John W.
Stonelaugh, David
Sixes, Josiah
Smith, Levi H.
Stover, Simon
Stevens, John S.
Troutman, Martin
Weiser, Charles W.
Werich, Thomas G.
Whipple, Augustus B.
Webb, Jacob J.
Wiler, Philip
Wolf, William
Wilcox, Isaac C.
Woodling, Philip
Weight, William
Wolf, Franklin
Wolf, Samuel
Wolf, Charles A.
Wolf, Harry
Weight, John
Weis, Solomon
Walker, Ira
Zerby, Andrew

COMPANY "B."

PRIVATES.

Capt., James F. Weaver,
" William D. Harper,
1st Lieut., J. C. P. Jones,
2nd Lieut., J. E. McCartney,
Sergt., D. H. Swyers,
" Samuel L. Barr,
" John B. Luke,
" M. F. Conner,
" George W. Lucas,
" Thomas T. Taylor,
" Alfred C. Moore,
" Constance Barger,
" George R. Huston,
" W. J. J. Davidson,
" Jacob Roop,
Corp., George P. Hall,
" Samuel R. Mitchell,
" John D. Lucas,
" Edwin Searson,
" B. F. Harris,
" William B. Peters,
" A. S. Ammerman,
" Daniel Sibert,
" E. H. Poorman,
" William Latta,
" O. W. VanValin,
" W. C. Ammerman,
Musician Nathewil Beerly,
" Emory Hutton,

R. W. Ammerman,
Nelson Adams,
Joseph Ammerman,
J. W. Ashton,
John Adams,
David Ammerman,
John T. Ammerman,
Samuel Bryan,
P. B. Brower,
Michael Bush,
James Barger,
George Billet,
John W. Biddle,
Austin Brower,
M. A. Brown,
M. Beerly,
George Bennett,
Jacob Bear,
John F. Byers,
E. Brubaker,
B. F. Baker,
J. R. Brower,
R. B. Beers,
H. C. Bullock,
T. A. Conaway,
Fredrick Doughman,
A. J. Draucker,
John L. Durst,

Abel Davis,
H. S. Deneen,
J. C. Ehrhorn,
William A. Edminton,
Jacob Flick,
Henry Fishel,
Leonard Fredrick,
S. Huling,
C. F. Hurto,
George W. Harris,
Valentine Harris,
James Huston,
D. E. Hagy,
W. H. Henry,
James Hines,
Cyrus Horner,
Enoch Hugg,
T. H. Irwin,
Joseph Iddings,
William H. Kreps,
William Keeler,
David Kline,
William Knight,
Jacob Kriner,
Jacob Keyser,
Joseph Keeler,
Abraham Killinger,
O. F. Kelley,
Robert Lipton,
John Lucas,

Jeremiah Lilly,
William M. Lohr,
J. W. Muffley,
Jacob Mishler,
John A. Moore,
Charles Moon,
Charles McGarvey,
Godfrey Onsted,
William Pisel,
James Poorman,
W. J. Parsons,
John Peters,
George Pheasant,
Thomas Quick,
A. B. Roan,
Joseph F. Reiter,

James Rose,
Richard Armor,
Jacob Shultz,
John Shirk, jr.,
George Stone,
S. C. Seavalt,
Isaac Strait,
Frederick Slegle,
J. W. Sunday,
Benjamin Sailor,
W. Shroyer,
James Shroyer,
W. Stone,
John Spotts,
Joseph Sidel,
John Shaffer,

James W. VanValin,
Charles Walter,
Peter Wylan,
B. F. Watkins,
A. C. Watkins,
Samuel Wells,
William H. Wertz,
George W. Walker,
Henry Wolf,
S. D. Withrow,
Robert Wilan,
William Walker,
Mathias Walker,
Samuel Yeager,
Isaac Zufall,
Benjamin Zimmerman.

COMPANY "C"

Capt., Robert M. Forster,
" Jacob B. Edmonds,
" William E. Graham,
" John F. Benner,
1st Lieut., William H. Bible,
" Jacob S. Lander,
" David C. Radston,
" Samuel Everhart,
" Daniel Shney,
2d Lieut., Francis Stevenson,
Sergt., Ezra B. Walter,
" Frederick Vocum,
" John Craig,
" Charles C. Harman,
" James Knox,
" John F. Swiler,
" J. B. Stewart,
" William C. Huey,
" A. G. Carter,
Corp., J. K. P. Ward,
" Abraham Wertz,
" James Elenbarger,
" John G. Robinson,
" Christian Lowry,
" Michael Hatt,
" Patrick Campbell,
" Christian Swartz,
" Samuel Bottorff,
" James Ray,
" James T. Beck,
" Wm. T. McCalmont,
" N. M. Yarnell,
" Hiland Biddle,
" Thomas C. Keys,
" Lewis A. Wood,
" Jno. G. Matron,
Muc., L. B. Rathurst,
" W. H. Harpster,
" S. Dotts,

PRIVATES.

Adams, A.
Appleby, Jackson
Allen, George N.
Bumbarger, Thad C.
Brown, George
Baker, Webster D.
Beck, David

Baily, I.
Baird, Jacob
Coble, John jr.,
Carter, Jacob L.
Carner, James
Cartin, Henry
Carson, William
Clark, William
Carner, William
Campbell, William
Cronamiller, Reuben
Carver, Joseph
Chue, John A.
Corbin, Andrew N.
Dearmont, James P.
Dorman, Jacob
Fulton, Llewellyn
Funk, Abraham
Funk, Martin
Freed, Abraham
Garbrick, Amos
Grater, Robert
Gates, George
Gates, Daniel
Gill, Samuel
Herslberger, Jonas
Hoover, Samuel
Hite, David H.
Heiligstein, Seigfred
Johnson, Andrew
Jones, William H.
Johnstonbaugh, J. C.
Johnston, J.
Jackson, John
Kreps, David
Kline, Andrew J.
Koontz, Isiah
Lytle, William
Lambert, William
Lyman, Herbert W.
Lee, Joseph
Lyman, A. N.
Lawson, Samuel
Lytle, Ephraim
Matts, Fabian
Mayes, James I.
Mosier, William
Morey, William R.
Mayes, Lewis

Mayes, William H.
Muselman, William
Markle, Henry
Mastly, John H.
Mathews, George M.
Mays, Miles M.
McBath, Thomas
McDowell, John
McVason, John
Neil, Robert C.
Nicholas, Samuel
Norris, William H.
Osman, L.
Ossman, George
Pennington, Henry
Ports, J. W.
Paul, Archibald S.
Pottsgrove, G.
Ross, David
Rish, D. K.
Rhoades, J. R.
Riddle, Abraham,
Royer, Henry
Swiler, Smith
Swartz, Henry
Smythe, William
Sowers, Henry
Sherwood, James
Stickler, William
Shields, P. M.
Spicher, Michael
Smith, David G.
Suders, J.
Swiler, Christian
Shriver, J. W.
Sherman, James E.
Sowers, John C.
Segnor, Simon
Seese, Jacob
Tate, Eli P.
Thomas, John
Truckenmiller, Z.
Vaughn, Christian
Whitehill, Andrew G.
Williams, Thomas
West, John R.
Ward, Amos
Yettters, Joseph

COMPANY "D."

Capt., Andrew Musser,	W. A. Carver,	E. M. Lytzel,
" Alfred A. Rinehart,	L. Carbaugh,	S. Lytzel,
1st Lieut., John E. Thomas,	P. Close,	H. Long,
" I. F. Musser,	A. Close,	J. Lytzel,
" John A. Burchfield,	H. Coonfure,	G. Lytzel,
2d Lieut., L. C. Edmonds,	J. J. Dresher,	D. Miller,
" William Gemmill,	S. B. Dennis,	Daniel Miller,
" L. D. Kurtz,	L. Dylebiss,	J. Marshal,
Sergt., John J. Fleming,	J. Dylebiss,	L. Messimer,
" W. D. Ross,	T. R. Davis,	J. A. Murphy,
" S. P. Lansberry,	L. H. Davidson,	D. Moore,
" H. C. Campbell,	F. Durst,	A. G. Myers,
" A. B. Cross,	John Durst,	H. V. McAlister,
" George M. Boal,	J. Dunkle,	A. Nearhood,
" S. D. Musser,	D. Eters,	D. Ossman,
" J. C. Bathgate,	J. L. Evens,	John Pugh,
" S. Harshbarger,	W. D. Eddy,	S. L. Potter,
Corp., W. P. Holloway,	O. W. Elliott,	G. W. Palsgrove,
" D. L. Kerr,	J. H. Fortney,	A. A. Rankin,
" J. H. Odenkirk,	J. A. Fisher,	George Reeser,
" John C. Rote,	D. F. Fortney,	J. C. Reitsnyder,
" S. Vonada,	C. A. Fisher,	C. D. Runkle,
" C. F. Speaker,	E. D. Fox,	W. A. Reed,
" D. C. Holloway,	A. Fraser,	C. A. Ramsey,
" W. J. Bickford,	H. Grim,	J. Reeser,
" Jacob Cory,	J. Garis,	J. Y. Stover,
" Charles F. Johnson,	W. Gable,	J. Stare,
" James Osman,	D. Harshbarger,	T. D. Stover,
" William Bible,	W. F. Heberling,	J. Shirey,
" William Weaver,	J. Harner,	S. Shuman,
" George W. Seal,	C. Hart,	C. J. Smith,
Muc., John B. Holloway,	M. V. Huffmaster,	J. Stull,
" Franklin Mattern,	D. H. Harpster,	G. Sweeney,
	I. Hoover,	J. Shirk,
	S. H. Hallaway,	P. Swisher,
	A. Hull,	W. Suttle,
	W. Heim,	O. E. Sherman,
	P. S. Imboden,	W. B. Smith,
	J. Koch,	C. Stover,
	J. L. Kreamer,	J. J. Stover,
	J. M. Kepler,	Samuel Shanon,
	W. P. Krape,	H. Staymen,
	D. S. Keys,	G. Shepherd,
	E. Kern,	J. Van Sickle,
	J. A. Kooney,	D. H. Weaver,
	J. Kane,	H. H. Weaver,
	T. K. Kock,	D. H. Wance,
	J. G. Kain,	D. N. Wolf,
	W. Knarr,	G. E. Williams,
	F. Koch,	J. E. Wolf,
	W. Long,	S. F. Winklebleck,
	J. L. Lynn,	D. Young,

PRIVATES.

George W. Allen,
S. Andrews,
D. Acker,
James Abbott,
James Alvord,
R. G. Bullock,
M. Bower,
N. Brown,
J. H. Brobaker,
M. Bumbaugh,
B. F. Bloom,
A. M. Bell,
G. W. Bohn,
C. Brubaker,
George Byan,
S. Burdick,

COMPANY "F."

Capt., Martin Dolan,	Sergt., W. B. Phelps,
" W. P. Wilson,	" David Burrell,
" Jacob Breen,	Corp., J. S. Riley,
1st Lieut., Geo. W. Curran,	" Henry Beaton,
" Wm. Lucas,	" J. W. Stringfellow,
2d Lieut., D. C. Freeman,	" A. P. Leightley,
Sergt., Wm. J. Mackey,	" W. Bamey,
" J. A. Sankey,	" David Irvin,
" Robert A. Henry,	" Wm. A. Jacobs,
" Simon Barthurst,	" G. W. Steffey,
" S. A. English,	" James Potter,
" J. M. English,	" Reuben Shirk,
" S. Stair,	" C. Hinton,

Corp., W. H. Burrell,
" M. T. Irvin,
" S. Kennelly,
" David Shaffer,
Muc., T. Minnich,

PRIVATES.

W. W. Anderson,
S. M. Abraham,
George Armstrong,
David Behers,
W. H. Berger,

W. C. Bennett,	B. Hockenberry,	H. S. Nolden,
F. Bingman,	James Henry,	D. Oleewalce,
J. Bernoy,	James O. Jordan,	W. A. Parker,
E. Boyer,	J. H. Jacobs,	William Perry,
J. J. Berger,	Ira Johnston,	John Pennington,
John Cooney,	M. T. Ketner,	J. B. Proudfoot,
W. Cares,	D. Kennedy,	J. Schuman,
H. Crawford,	A. Lord,	P. T. B. Smith,
A. Cryder,	D. J. Little,	Edward Swab,
J. Confare,	J. D. Lucas,	John Swab,
George Cogan,	J. Lininger,	W. O. Steffy,
J. Camp,	J. Lingle,	J. Sunderland,
L. W. Culver,	William Lightner,	D. Specht,
S. Cryder,	M. Little,	John H. Smith,
A. Creighton,	W. H. Mackey,	Charles Smull,
J. G. Dent,	J. Mills,	Simon Sipe,
G. W. Dunkle,	William Miller,	R. W. Steward,
C. Dunlap,	Samuel Mottarn,	W. L. Steward,
E. Fritz,	Henry Millan,	Thomas J. Spencer,
M. Fox,	T. Morgan,	G. M. Steffey,
J. E. Fleming,	N. Miller,	Washington Watson,
H. H. Graham,	D. Marts,	David White,
I. A. Hallett,	P. McIntyre,	Joseph Wilson,
C. C. Havener,	J. McKinley,	David Wands,
G. M. Harnden,	Luke McAbee,	William Watkins,
F. F. Hallingsworth,	Robert McCreary,	B. Woodcock,
Edward Houston,	M. McGyness,	Jacob Weilend,
A. Hulsizer,	J. McConnell,	John Welsh,
J. W. Howard,	William A. Nichols,	George Zulinger,
I. Hallingsworth,	J. E. Nichols,	Harrison Zeek,
<i>COMPANY "G."</i>		
Capt., R. McFarlane,	J. B. Andrews,	Samuel Kelley,
" J. J. Patterson,	W. Bailey,	George Koon,
" Isaac Lytle,	G. K. Baker,	William Koonsman,
" J. H. Harpster,	N. E. Beans,	David Koonfeir,
1st Lieut., J. B. Edmonds,	J. Bowers,	T. J. Lee,
" Joseph Fox,	B. D. Brisbin,	S. T. Lytle,
2d Lieut., John Stuart,	William Betts,	James F. Martin,
Sergt., W. L. Taylor,	H. W. Bottorf,	D. W. Miller,
" Robert H. Patterson,	John H. Breon,	William Mitchell,
" J. P. Shoop,	V. A. Benskotre,	John Meyers,
" John Martz,	B. F. Beans,	J. H. Moyer,
" J. I. Cryder,	D. Condo,	A. T. Murphy,
" D. H. Heany,	J. Condo,	T. M. May,
" Samuel Everhart,	B. D. Condo,	I. W. Marks,
" J. P. Odenkirk,	C. M. Condo,	D. G. Musser,
" J. M. Royer,	J. Davison,	Amos Myers,
Corp., L. Ketner,	B. E. Dunkle,	D. McCool,
" Daniel Royer,	William Devore,	D. D. McIlhatten,
" William A. Jacobs,	H. Eckinroth,	W. W. McQuire,
" J. L. Harpster,	W. H. Fulton,	G. D. McIlhatten,
" J. B. Irvin,	Henry Flischer,	Benben Page,
" W. L. Bottorff,	T. J. Gates,	John Pittman,
" A. Knopf,	W. H. Garbrick,	William Pittman,
" William Berry,	Philip Glessner,	Abraham M. Royer,
" George Glenn,	John Gilbert,	Reuben Reed,
" D. S. Koller,	George A. Gilbert,	S. T. Reed,
" George W. Ward,	William N. Gross,	John Riley,
" George Duffey,	Jackson Hartley,	A. B. Ross,
" W. S. Van Dyke,	F. M. Hess,	John H. Rumbarger,
Muc., D. Schreffler,	Jonathan Hoffner,	S. J. Rager,
" M. Rider,	W. C. Holahan,	George Shaffer,
PRIVATES.		
C. Allen,	Benjamin Honsel,	Thomas Singleton,
J. H. Allen,	Samuel Hamer,	David Stover,
	W. A. Ishler,	H. Sweetwood,
	George W. Ishler,	W. V. Starliper,
	T. Johnstonbaugh,	J. P. Starliper,

J. C. Sellers,	W. A. Thompson,	William Williams,
D. W. Shires,	George Wasson,	S. W. Webb,
W. H. Swinchart,	George A. Went,	H. H. Yarnell,
D. Shoemaker,	W. Wingard,	George W. Yarlett,
S. B. Snyder,	John Wyland,	J. T. Young,
J. A. Thompson,	J. A. Williams,	John E. Yontz.

COMPANY "H."

Capt., George A. Fairlamb,	Beads, J. E.	Lebkuecher, M.
" George A. Bayard,	Cassady, R.	Ludwig, William
" H. H. Montgomery,	Carlton, J. W.	Myton, Thomas W.
1st Lieut., J. L. Johnson,	Crissman, J. A.	Miller, Wyrman S.
" James B. Cook,	Close, Wm. H.	Montgomery, W. F.
" Alexander Gibb,	Clapp, H. H.	McKinney, William
2d Lieut., Wm. H. Stephens,	Copenhaver, W. B.	McIntire, S.
" Jno. A. Bayard,	Clark, M.	McClellan, Andrew J.
1st Sergt., J. A. J. Fugate,	Dolph, J.	Newcomer, John B.
" D. L. Sanders,	Elder, R.	Oliver, William
" D. H. Baumgardner,	Flack, N.	Orris, William
" S. B. Wyland,	Farley, D. G.	Runk, Oscar L.
" John Freeze,	Frantz, J.	Ross, M. M.
" Samuel McKinley,	Funk, J. T.	Rankin, John K. M.
" Wm. Ward,	Funk, S. M.	Reeder, Frederick
" H. K. Miller,	Fulton, R.	Spotts, Jacob
" T. Ioden,	Flinn, M.	Stiner, David
Corp., E. Klinger,	Garrett, C.	Sanders, T. B.
" J. Ludwig,	Gahagan, J. W.	Shultz, William H.
" Wm. Snyder,	Gunsallus, S.	Shank, Jacob
" G. W. Farnsler,	Green, J.	Sheeler, John
" H. Richards,	Gephart, T.	Stonebraker, Jeremiah
" R. Blackburne,	Goodan, D.	Smith, Alfred
" W. G. Broady,	Hudson, R.	Steele, James A.
" J. D. Wagner,	Hanes, G.	Stonebraker, Valentine
Corp., W. W. Montgomery,	Hunter, F. J.	Sweetwood, Amos
" R. Miles,	Ingram, Lewis W.	Sweetwood, Isaac
" J. A. Fleck,	Jones, Edward P.	Stewart, James
" G. H. Neiman,	Jones, George T.	Test, James M.
" Peter Frantz,	Johnston, John	Uzzle, John G.
" Wm. McDonald,	Johnston, Henry	Ulrich, Samuel
" S. Sanders,	Jones, David B.	Walker, Philip
" S. H. H.	Kelly, Robert J.	Whippo, Charles O.
" M. B. Lucas,	Knippenburg, H.	Woodring, W. D.
Much., R. A. Cassady,	Kellerman, Wm. H.	Wants Ulysses
" Wm. Yeager,	Kline, Henry	Williams, John
	Kline, David R.	Yeager, Harrison
	Lambert, O. B.	Yothers, Adoniram
	Long, G. H.	Zimmerman, Benjamin
	Lucas, Wm. J.	

PRIVATES.

COMPANY "E" FIRST CAVALRY.

Capt., Jonathan Wolf,	Sergt., H. H. McCullough,	PRIVATES.
" R. E. Lipton,	" J. L. Craft,	
" M. L. French,	" H. D. Atkins,	T. R. Anderson,
" J. Newman,	" J. M. Howe,	J. C. Bradley,
1st Lieut., J. A. Bayard,	" E. B. Holt,	W. F. Buck,
" Samuel Lipton,	" John Williams,	H. J. Boell,
" W. P. Lloyd,	Corp., John Cook,	George Bruns,
" John C. Akers,	" Jacob Raymond,	John Cheesman,
2d Lieut., S. T. Murray,	" Joseph Shook,	Joseph Carney,
" S. J. Davenport,	" W. Lowry,	Samuel Derr,
" C. L. Buffington,	" W. H. Buck,	M. Dewitt,
" A. M. Herrick,	" Joseph Schlem,	J. H. Fox,
1st Sergt., W. S. Lint,	" W. N. Esworthy,	M. Fancey,
O. M. Sergt., W. C. Wilkey,	" S. S. Krotzer,	James Fulton,
Com. Sergt., William Wilson,	" J. V. Gault,	T. R. Fenton,
Sergt., Jesse Frey,	" William Wyland,	C. R. Fell,
" W. C. Murry,	Bugler Marion Alvey	W. Grassmire,

William Garrett,	Eli Mercer,	R. D. Stratton,
Peter Gisewite,	Samuel Mills,	John C. Struble,
T. W. Grant,	Bernard Morrison,	T. Saxton,
J. J. Gault,	A. V. Miller,	W. T. Shaffer,
D. W. Hunter,	Hugh Martin,	Arthur Swisher,
R. Hollabaugh,	J. Frank McMullin,	H. D. Sands,
Frank Heckendorn,	John Noll,	Joseph Shoup,
Joseph Hatter,	Milton Nyman,	David Tate,
H. F. Hamilton,	A. B. Nyman,	J. H. Thom. s.,
George James,	John Osborn,	George Toombs,
M. Kress,	Fenton Phalon,	W. J. Vanlear,
Charles Keyes,	Joseph Parr,	Stanly Walson,
P. B. Kearns,	Valentine Reese,	W. M. Wilson,
James Keeyes,	James Rider,	D. R. Wiser,
Levi Kline,	A. G. Rager,	Calvin Wolf,
D. Kelley,	Reuben Roop,	J. W. Ward,
H. Klapp,	Alfred Rodger,	Philip Winterod,
A. S. Keyes,	C. Switzer,	Thomas Watson,
Jonas Lohman,	David Smith,	William Witherite,
T. Laman,	William Shirk,	John Yeager,
James Miller,	William Summers,	Henry Zechman,
<i>COMPANY "A." 45th REGIMENT. P. I. I.</i>		
Capt., John I. Curtin,	John Baughman,	M. L. Glenn,
" Roland C. Cheeseman,	James Bogle,	Noah M. Huber,
1st Lieut., Theodore Gregg,	Green Brewer,	G. T. Hunter,
" W. P. Grove,	A. Boyer,	R. Haines,
" C. W. Harrold,	James Boon,	John Heverly,
" W. C. VanValin,	J. M. Barnhart,	James P. Haines,
2d Lieut., Joseph Fnnk,	S. Bombaugh,	W. A. Hartcock,
Sergt., John F. Hollahan,	J. Boyer,	J. Haines,
" A. J. Goodfellow,	D. F. Britton,	B. F. Holter,
" Thomas Barhurst,	L. G. Bantilborg,	David Herdersholt,
" John A. Daley,	Mosses Bullock,	Israel Hoover,
" Mathew Riddle,	Jesse Conley,	Irwin Haines,
" Jacob Meese,	Aaron Croek,	L. D. Hoover,
" George Young,	L. Cochler,	J. H. Haines,
" T. Lucas,	William Calderwood,	G. W. Harkins,
Corp., Thomas Croft,	P. Curtis,	Robert Howard,
" George W. Cochler,	J. Cresswell,	G. Hipe,
" T. Shirk,	W. Casset,	G. Isenbart,
" T. G. Leathers,	E. Croek,	C. Johnson,
" G. I. Ferre,	H. Clarke,	I. C. Knoll,
" Jacob Kaup,	J. Campbell,	D. Knoll,
" D. Williams,	J. J. Cline,	L. Kreitner,
" Philip Stout,	T. Campbell,	J. G. Keisinger,
" L. C. Bullock,	J. DeHass,	James Lucas,
" Frank Hogan,	R. Daughenbaugh,	W. T. Luthers,
" G. W. Long,	Hugh Dougherty,	T. Luthers,
" Daniel Hannan,	D. Douglass,	John Long,
" George Eminhizer,	W. H. DeWall,	J. M. Lucas,
" Charles Cook,	Jacob Dickle,	T. Long,
" A. P. Grove,	William Dunlap,	J. R. Long,
" J. H. Croek,	George Duffey,	Edward Lynch,
" A. Eminhizer,	W. Daughenbaugh,	William Lyons,
Muc., John Whiteman,	T. DeHass,	B. F. Musser,
" F. B. Williams,	J. Eyy,	J. Miller,
PRIVATES.	W. L. Eckley,	M. P. Mehatfey,
A. Arnot,	W. H. Etian,	James Malligan,
D. M. Beck,	William Funk,	John Miller,
Charles Black,	Jeremiah Fravel,	John Moore,
B. B. Botoff,	G. W. Funk,	George Moore,
A. Bowmester,	J. Falty,	D. Martin,
Edward Brown,	W. Flack,	Charles Morrell,
C. J. Baker,	J. Ferree,	Charles Miller,
D. M. Bailly,	J. H. Glenn,	James Montgomery,
Charles Bratton,	John Gummo,	John Murray,
D. H. Barto,	G. W. Gill,	Thomas Mullen,

John Martin,
George G. McElhoo,
W. T. McMullen,
Calvin McElhoo,
W. A. McCoy,
John T. McKirk,
Robert McAllen,
C. Nicholas,
S. L. Nott,
W. Noff,
G. D. Pifer,
W. W. Peoples,
George Petter,
James Peace,
T. Patterson,
T. Robison,
W. Reeder,

William Rossman,
John Riley,
Edward Ryan,
K. L. Rupert,
T. H. Reed,
L. Reynolds,
Thomas Ryan,
H. Sailor,
A. C. Saire,
J. G. Stone,
A. B. Smith,
J. H. Strunk,
D. H. Shawley,
R. Strickland,
J. Sticht,
G. B. Stratrer,
W. A. Taylor,

W. V. Tate,
Thomas Taylor,
M. A. Walker,
M. Walker,
Samuel Whuler,
J. A. Wilson,
Ross Whiteman,
J. B. White,
L. H. Watson,
J. B. Williams,
John Williams,
T. Williams,
M. Williams,
J. P. Williams,
G. W. Young,
Reuben Yarnell,

COMPANY "D."

Capt., Austin Curtin,
" C. T. Fryberger,
1st Lieut., J. P. Gregg,
" W. K. Whitlock,
2d Lieut., E. R. Goodfellow,
" J. L. Hinton,
Sergt., Andrew T. Boggs,
" J. H. Winters,
" Henry S. Krape,
" F. R. Shope,
" J. Sewell,
" J. B. Gill,
" A. A. Yarrington,
" F. Glossner,
Corps., J. I. Yarnell,
" W. W. Wetzler,
" J. S. Fox,
" W. L. Moses,
" W. B. Blake,
" J. H. Bostellers,
" J. H. McBride,
" H. Sailor,
" M. C. Johnson,
" Charles Hinton,
" John McClain,
" S. Roop,
" L. A. Bartley,
" G. B. Geltz,

PRIVATES.

A. D. Albert,
John Adams,
C. Blarm,
W. Beaser,
John B. Bathurst,
W. H. Brown,
J. Beckett,
W. Beoll,
John Barger,
W. H. Bathurst,
H. W. Butler,
James Blarm,
H. W. Brown,
John R. Baker,
R. V. Butler,
T. Barto,
A. Cox,
G. Craig,
H. H. Cook,

S. Cook,
H. Comsey,
G. W. Carsons,
R. Drummond,
S. F. Dentler,
George Dean,
D. V. Drake,
J. W. Doland,
E. Dillen,
W. Doyle,
P. Dehaus,
T. Evers,
J. H. Eldrige,
W. Eckley,
J. Folk,
H. A. Folk,
W. L. Flick,
J. A. Fulton,
Charles Free,
D. Felters,
W. Gibson,
D. Glossner,
C. Gumble,
William Galbraith,
R. Griffith,
J. K. Gardner,
C. S. Garrett,
C. Glenn,
A. Grant,
F. Haikson,
J. Harbison,
J. Hillegas,
J. Dinzey,
B. F. Hall,
M. E. Hobbs,
J. H. Hinton,
H. C. Holter,
J. M. Herr,
M. Hartigan,
C. Heberly,
W. Hunter,
N. T. Hoel,
D. W. King,
Levi Killetts,
O. Kindred,
J. B. Kerr,
S. Kempe,
F. Korchoff,
W. Kemes,

J. Kemes,
J. W. Kilmore,
R. Logan,
N. A. Lucas,
Z. Letterman,
I. W. Lewis,
A. Linn,
J. Laird,
J. E. Lucas,
John Lyons,
D. Long,
H. Long,
S. S. Lucas,
R. Lucas,
A. Miller,
W. F. Murey,
T. Morgan,
A. Miles,
T. Manze,
H. Michaels,
R. M. Martin,
A. Moore,
D. B. Malone,
S. F. Muttley,
A. McIntyre,
P. McKeown,
G. W. McClain,
W. McGinness,
T. McNichol,
P. McGee,
Joseph McCarty,
W. C. McCauley,
J. McGindy,
W. L. McCann,
J. I. McDonald,
D. W. O'Neil,
W. Orner,
D. H. Parsons,
G. M. Peck,
E. Fletcher,
J. A. Robinson,
J. H. Robinson,
W. A. Reader,
M. Riddle,
J. Shredder,
H. L. Santos,
A. Shewey,
F. Swisher,
G. Snisher,

Charles Smith,	P. B. Spotts,	W. W. Wilson,
B. F. Smith,	N. Thompson,	A. Wants,
G. Simonds,	J. D. Thompson,	A. Waters,
W. Swartz,	N. B. Thomas,	M. Williams,
A. J. Strawentter,	W. F. Ward,	L. Williams,
T. Stephenson,	John Weaver,	T. B. Whitelock,
J. A. Shirk,	J. Weiss,	H. Wilson,
D. Strawentter,	W. M. Watson,	N. S. Williams,
J. Stiffel,	T. S. Williams,	G. Williams,
D. W. Schenck,	E. Williams,	W. A. Weaver,

COMPANY "B."

1st Lt., W. L. Raphile,	A. Cox,	A. J. Hopkins,	B. Raphile,
2nd Lt., H. H. Benner,	H. Conway,	William Ickoff,	J. Shirk,
Muc., J. Whitaker,	A. Duck,	J. Long,	W. Sward,
PRIVATES,	R. Drummond,	W. Long,	J. S. Shaffer,
W. Boell,	S. T. Dixon,	J. Leher,	H. M. Stone,
J. Boden,	W. Dumlevy,	T. Mayes,	T. Stevenson,
J. Bierbower,	F. Eitler,	A. Moore,	C. Smith,
S. Byke,	A. Graffius,	H. McAllister,	William Sharp,
H. Brown,	A. Griffin,	R. Powers,	George Seegar,
F. Bower,	James Hinton,	J. A. Robinson,	J. E. Tyler,
F. D. Bougey,			

COMPANY "E."

Capt., Henry Stevens,	Sergt., J. Riggle,	Corps., John Giles,
" J. O. Campbell,	" W. S. Koons,	" J. L. Krider,
" John Beck,	Corps., W. H. Poorman,	" H. S. Thompson,
1st Lt., A. W. Harper,	" P. Cupp,	" W. H. Buck,
2d Lt., John Irvin,	" F. H. Weston,	" John Campbell,
" A. S. Bailey,	" J. B. Merdinen,	" H. Ellenberger,
1st Sergt., W. H. Musser,	" J. Graham,	" J. A. Hirst,
Sergt., Joseph Bailey,	" T. Bratton,	" J. M. Rankin,
" G. W. Loner,	" J. G. Gross,	Muc., W. Osman,
" W. Bell,	" J. S. McCurdy,	" W. A. Jackson,
" H. Irvin,		

PRIVATES	S. Chanister,	D. B. Harpster,	G. W. Merriman,
W. Alley,	J. D. Chanister,	A. Irvin,	G. M. Marks,
J. E. Arnold,	W. Deter,	A. W. Johnston,	J. Morsel,
W. J. Arthurs,	J. C. Davis,	W. Johnson,	W. Miller,
D. E. Allen,	Paul Dugan,	D. A. Kennedy,	J. McCadle,
J. Amigh,	G. C. Deter,	S. Krider,	T. B. McWilliams,
H. Bartoe,	J. I. Dennis,	J. B. Kelley,	W. McClellan,
Ira Buck,	J. Devore,	M. W. Krider,	T. Norman,
J. Bradley,	B. Dunlap,	J. E. Kaufmann,	W. A. Poorman,
G. W. Black,	H. G. Ditzrorth,	S. D. Kaufman,	J. R. Pheasant,
H. Bressler,	W. Ellenbarger,	J. C. Kaufman,	I. T. Pierce,
J. P. Bateman,	S. Eyer,	H. H. Krider,	John Peters,
S. Boodle,	J. Ewing,	J. Krider,	John C. Piery,
S. H. Benn,	R. Ewing,	D. Love,	J. Ramsbarger,
W. H. Bateman,	C. Ellenbarger,	J. R. Lennon,	M. C. Rider,
S. Branstetler,	J. Force,	F. M. Lingle,	J. H. Roach,
A. Bathurst,	J. Frey,	G. W. Lingle,	D. Ryan,
Charles Brownlee,	J. A. Flora,	John Lago,	D. Ray,
I. Bailey,	William Frey,	James Lott,	J. G. Ryder,
J. Beck,	H. P. Funk,	D. Lightner,	J. W. Ryder,
A. Bailey,	L. Goss,	R. Miller,	J. T. Sims,
J. Bell,	W. Gearhart,	H. Miller,	J. Strobe,
R. Bailey,	W. R. Glenn,	P. Miller,	C. G. Shock,
J. M. Bailey,	John Gilliland,	William Moore,	W. Sims,
John Carroll,	N. S. Goldman,	A. Mitchell,	A. Sharer,
A. H. Cox,	C. Gates,	G. W. Murphey,	H. Schall,
M. Cox,	J. G. Heberling,	A. A. Mayes,	J. H. Taylor,
John Chase,	J. Hutchinson,	J. W. Myers,	J. Twaddle,
Wm. Campbell,	A. K. Harper,	S. H. Myers,	W. H. Thompson,
S. Cramer,	J. A. Hoffman,	H. H. Murphy,	J. Urich,
C. Cartwright,	R. Haldeman,	G. Mingle,	J. B. Vosburg,
J. Caddewood,	W. Hunter,	J. Mayes,	B. Vandyke,

G. W. Weston,	D. W. Way,	W. H. Weye,	F. A. Weston,
J. E. Way,	A. Wilson,	G. Weston,	J. Ward,

COMPANY "A," 9th REGIMENT, P. I. I.

Capt., J. M. Green,	Sergt., A. Thompson,	" John Lepley,
" A. S. Davidson,	" J. D. W. Henderson,	" J. H. Krider,
" J. A. Quigley,	" John R. Radican,	" James Rider,
" A. W. Wakefield,	" O. C. Beck,	" C. Bumbaugh,
" J. M. Thompson,	" C. B. McClanahan,	" O. P. Zell,
" J. M. Wix,	" J. M. Stevens,	" D. S. Earnest,
1st Lieut., I. N. Ritner,	Corp., E. Peters,	" D. London,
" J. B. Rogers,	" J. H. Patton,	" J. M. Rhine,
2d Lieut., W. D. Harper,	" Levi Beach,	" H. B. Menchan,
" A. T. Hilands,	" G. W. Bingham,	" W. H. Conier,
Sergt., W. H. Manger,	" B. E. Johns,	" A. W. Duke,
" S. B. Bartley,	" J. K. Snyder,	" J. A. Knoll,
" W. H. McCormick,	" E. Gross,	" William Walker,

PRIVATES.

I. Armitrong,	George Diven,	J. P. Leffler,	J. H. Reineisker,
J. Andrews,	I. Dale,	H. H. Lamb,	A. Rodgers,
W. H. Ammerman,	John Ensick,	J. H. Miller,	J. Runyan,
W. Attig,	J. Eckley,	P. L. Miller,	J. M. Rose,
O. Bingham,	J. H. Endsley,	R. Maurer,	J. M. Rupp,
J. J. Barnard,	J. H. Ferguson,	Wm. Moreland,	Augustus Reeman,
L. T. Bruner,	William Farris,	A. Milliken,	J. Richardson,
D. W. Bair,	W. L. Ferguson,	J. W. Moyer,	D. Scherman,
George Bryner,	S. F. Fraim,	J. G. Milliken,	A. Smith,
J. M. Bryner,	J. H. Gross,	John Messerman,	W. B. Stone,
H. Barton,	Levi Gill,	G. McClain,	J. M. Sankey,
J. Bingham,	George Goss,	John McClebs,	A. Seibert,
J. B. Bartley,	I. N. Ginrich,	J. I. McCloskey,	J. A. Shoemaker,
William Beaver,	P. Garretty,	M. McElwee,	G. W. Smith,
D. L. Banson,	A. Grier,	S. McClanahan,	A. N. Smith,
G. W. Beatty,	J. G. Hurl,	J. R. Nangle,	H. H. Spigelmyer,
S. Bowman,	J. Hassinger,	H. O'Brian,	John Stumff,
S. Bowman,	W. T. Herd,	T. J. Ovis,	Benjamin Thomas,
E. Colptzer,	Benjamin Ingle,	M. O'Donnell,	R. H. Taylor,
J. Campbell,	J. G. Jacobs,	John Pollock,	H. Thompson,
R. V. Campbell,	Robert Kelley,	P. Peter,	S. J. Weirick,
A. Cope,	G. W. Kippie,	D. P. Peck,	G. W. Wilson,
H. J. Close,	J. Keppelring,	S. A. Plank,	Robert A. Work,
J. M. Confer,	James Kidd,	S. H. Philips,	J. Wildman,
M. W. Dunning,	George A. Krise,	I. Pecht,	John Wasson,
D. Delaney,	W. W. Kope,	J. P. Patterson,	S. A. Zeigler,
	J. M. Kline,	M. D. Row,	

COMPANY "G."

Capt., John Boal,	Sergt., B. Whitehead,	Corp., J. F. Mmer,
" A. B. Hutchinson,	" E. Gusbin,	" G. A. Sourbeer,
" A. T. Stewart,	" H. M. Benner,	" W. A. Youtt,
1st Lt., W. M. Irvin,	" J. S. Machomer,	" L. G. McLand,
2d Lt., W. Ruel,	" T. B. Hilderbrand,	" J. C. Eberts,
" J. B. Downing,	Corp., J. T. Hogentogler,	" E. Peiffer,
" H. T. Johnston,	" S. A. Bickler,	" J. Kline,
1st Sgt., A. Sloat,	" H. C. Arbogast,	" A. J. Wilkey,
" W. B. Osman,	" W. A. Stahl,	" J. Woods,
" W. Singer,	" J. S. Darling,	" J. W. Adams,
Sergt., S. H. Packingham,	" J. C. Frey,	" H. Ritter,
" I. B. Dasher,		

PRIVATES.

W. N. Anderson,	D. W. Crowley,	W. A. Myers,	B. C. Stephenson,
H. Allen,	J. Fulton,	John Musser,	S. Smith,
J. Berry,	J. W. Gardner,	S. M. McMontrie,	W. J. Shirk,
D. Butterbaugh,	E. W. H. Kreider,	W. McElhattan,	G. W. Tipton,
S. T. Brackbill,	E. C. Koonce,	D. S. Parker,	M. Thompson,
M. B. Beaver,	J. Kuster,	W. Rhone,	S. Tinkelpaugh,
E. Cook,	S. C. Lytle,	C. Rockwell,	J. Williams,
S. S. Cornell,	Jacob Musser,	J. F. Reitzell,	S. N. Wolf,
	P. Mann,	W. F. Stephenson,	J. B. Young,

COMPANY "I," 56th REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Capt., E. F. M. Huston,	Sergt., H. Logan,	Corp., F. A. Hutton,	
" S. H. Williams,	" U. Barrager,	" H. Stonebreaker,	
1st Lt., H. A. Laycock,	" C. Bird,	" J. Gardner,	
" S. Healey,	" J. C. Lebo,	" S. Altimore,	
" H. C. Cook,	" J. W. Umpherd,	" W. Hylert,	
2d Lt. G. Y. Robinson,	" W. Wells,	" H. Leter,	
" W. M. Wells,	" J. G. Lebo,	" C. Marche,	
" Charles Morrow,	Corp., T. Hoffman,	" J. Vanderburg,	
1st Sergt., C. Ruff,	" G. Metzgar,	" M. J. Stoenm,	
Sergt., T. Enoch,	" E. Chrenister,	Muc., W. S. Carr,	
" W. Anderson,	" W. Deardarf,		
PRIVATES.	J. A. Canfield	S. Johnson,	J. Orashy,
B. P. Arbuckle,	D. H. Dunkle,	E. Krumrine,	J. O'Brien
L. Avers,	J. M. Deach,	A. Murtz,	D. Robb,
W. Ashburton,	Irvin Erb,	E. Morris,	A. Robins,
W. Boyde,	A. Egee,	D. Michael,	G. Roush,
R. W. Bell,	J. Fineapp,	L. Myers,	E. S. Sips,
S. Boyer,	J. W. Green,	A. Minoble,	S. C. Shetter,
W. Beaver,	P. Graham,	J. Mitchel,	T. Taylor,
S. Barnes,	A. Gnest,	John Mitchel,	E. T. Tinkelpaugh,
G. E. Bennett,	T. Helmes,	M. McCormick,	S. Wort,
E. F. Blair,	G. Hoff,	T. McKinnis,	J. H. Williams,
N. H. Coreman,	J. J. Henk,	T. McMill,	M. Walsh,
B. Cargius,	J. B. Ingersoll,	T. McCormick,	H. Warner,
D. N. Clancy,	E. Jones,	D. Newhart,	T. S. Wells,
J. Courtney,			

COMPANY "E," SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Capt., I. B. Shaeffer,	Corp., W. Kester,	Corp., J. Rhoades,
" E. P. Inhoff,	" W. C. Hughes,	Sad., G. Caldwell,
Sergt., S. Foster,	" R. F. Jones,	" C. W. Smith,
" J. P. Hughes,	" J. Brown,	" B. W. Brettin,
Corp., J. Brungast,	" J. J. Eyer,	" L. Catherman,
" H. Hoffmaster,	" J. Hull,	Bss., G. Wagner,
" J. Kling,	" T. Longwell,	" C. Alexander,
PRIVATES.		
G. W. Adams,	W. H. Fearson,	W. H. Miller,
W. Allen,	W. H. Fulton,	F. H. Mantts,
J. A. Blair,	G. Grove,	R. Mills,
J. Berry,	J. H. Gladfelter,	B. Metzger,
J. H. Banner,	E. Gross,	O. Mantle,
J. P. Boush,	T. Hollingshead,	W. Neff,
S. H. Bennett,	E. Haverly,	D. Patton,
R. M. Bennett,	J. Inhoff,	W. Price,
G. W. Bowers,	G. N. Jackson,	J. K. Robins,
W. W. Caldwell,	J. A. Jacoby,	W. Rishel,
W. Clark,	J. M. Johnson,	H. C. Royer,
A. Dimmick,	M. Knapp,	J. W. Rothrick,
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J. R. Faux,	S. Kinney,	H. Shafter,
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